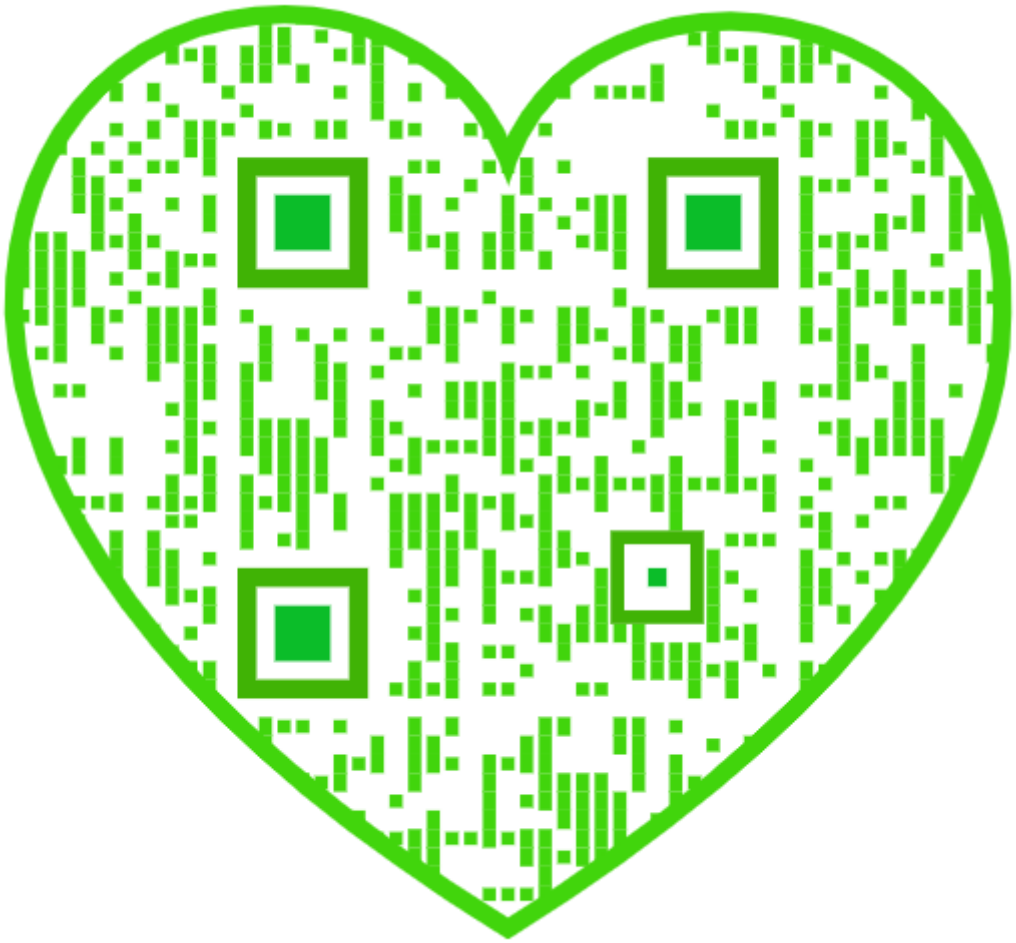

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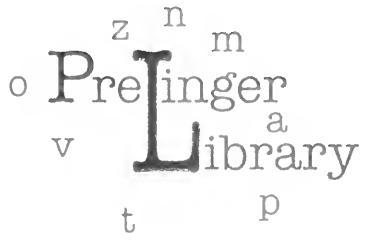

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Recreation and Art

SLOWLY AND GRADUALLY a people's art movement has grown up in the United States during the last thirty-four years. Some twelve hundred cities and towns under their own steam, in their own way, are trying through their own recreation systems to work out better ways of living. They begin with thought of their children and their young people. They do not stop there.

Children in these cities spend part of their time in learning to work but mainly the thought is in terms of the arts of living—sports, athletics, music, crafts, nature study, reading. What gives pleasure, what gives growth, what is permanently satisfying? What builds up a good way of life?

Growth—progress are essential to satisfaction. Strength and beauty are essential to durable satisfactions. The play and recreation movement is an art movement, helps to build the democratic art movement.

The cities and towns begin with young people but they do not end there. If the youngsters are to live, are at least to be exposed to all the arts of life, then surely as they enter industry and the professions they are to be encouraged to keep right on living in all their free time.

Art in all its forms is becoming a part of the life of the people. Art is not something to be confined to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the National Art Gallery—it is something to be carried on right in the homes, the churches, the lodges, in connection with all the daily life of the people.

In the recreation centers there are changing traveling art exhibits. But this plays a minor part in education as to beauty in living. Girls learn about design and proportion in fashioning their own hats and dresses. Boys help in making scenery for the plays. All the craft projects help in bringing a greater understanding of beauty. Boys and girls are not ashamed to try themselves out in painting and drawing, in trying to express what ideas they have within themselves, and at least they learn a measure of appreciation for the work of others. All this is done without any compulsion other than inner. No marks are given.

The youngsters come to the recreation center for music lessons, to sing in the glee club, in the choral society, to play in the orchestra. Here too an "art culture" is being built, though of course no one uses such words.

Appreciation of the beauty of nature plays a large part in nature activities. It is just as important that a youngster enjoy a real sunset over the lake as that he be able to appreciate a painting of such a scene. Watching flowers grow, learning how to arrange them so as to get the maximum of pleasure—all that goes into gardening has a real part in the building of a richness and thickness and a strength and a joy of living which makes up culture and civilization.

Those who work in the recreation systems in our cities have reason to interpret all that they are doing to those who are responsible for all our art galleries and museums and art schools and to all who care deeply for the art of living.

Art will, of course, never be strong in the United States except as participation in art, understanding of art, appreciation of art, belief in art is important on the part of all our people.

All that is good in the art and the civilization of many, many countries should be given a chance to flower and expand in the lives of the common people of the United States, and here the municipal recreation centers have a large part to play.

Whenever a great new national museum of art is given by an individual like Andrew W. Mellon all in the national recreation movement should rejoice at what has been done to further beauty in living.

Howard Braucher

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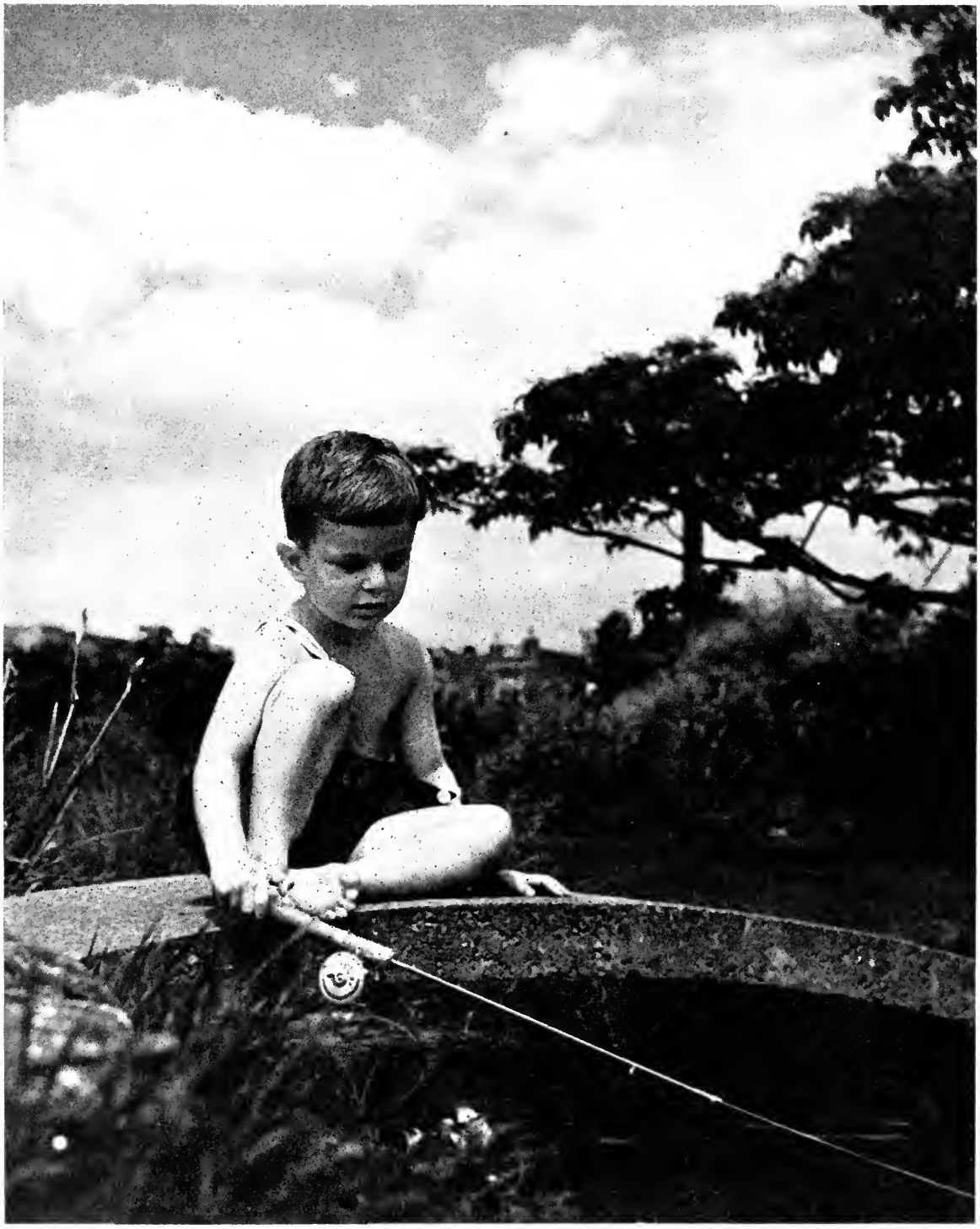

Courtesy Department of Parks, New York City

Music's Good Neighborliness in the Americas

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

THE COOPERATIVE PEACE, as it has been called, that has been developing among the twenty-one American republics is of great importance to all of us. Not only is it essential to hemisphere defense and even to defense of ourselves, but if, despite difficulties, its great promise continues toward fulfillment until the war is ended, it may prove to be a pattern for making rehabilitation and real peace possible in other great areas of the world. It is as great and inspiring a social experiment as ever enlisted the interest and service of man or woman, and its essentials are simple enough for a child to understand and, in simple ways, to act upon. For its success depends not so much on politic deals or pacts between governments as on what we all do as individuals toward developing better relationships among ourselves here at home, as tokens of our real character and intent, and between ourselves and the people of the other countries.

Inter-government pacts that are arranged merely for nationally self-seeking or self-protective purposes become scraps of paper at a change of economic or political wind. To a State whose power of government is superimposed on its people, and whose supreme concern is for its own material success and glory in the world, such pacts may be the normal and logical instruments of foreign policy. But all the nations of the New World were long ago dedicated to a way of life in which the power and actions of government are subject to the opinions of the people, and its supreme concern is for the development of conditions under which each person may make his own life a success. Relationships between the American nations must therefore be of their peoples, not merely of their governments. Simón Bolívar, the great hero of the other Americas, was as ardent a champion of such a way of life and of such relationships between nations as any hero of our own America, and he it was who brought about the first conference (in 1826 at Panama) of representatives of the independent nations of the New World to discuss the development by them of a free federation for mutual understandings and peace, the first Pan-American Conference. He believed that in time such a Congress of Nations might develop until it became a practicable and universally desired form of world organization. We of the Americas have a great cause: a hemisphere of true and lasting international friendliness to develop, whose frontiers commence in our own communities.

In this article will be found suggestions for singing, dancing and other activities, and materials for them, through which we may all find much enjoyment and come closer in spirit to the people of the other Americas. Seen, as they are here, in connection with national measures being taken for defense not only of a hemisphere but of a greatly promising experiment in international relations, such activities have an importance that must recommend them strongly to recreation leaders and educators in every community. They come at a time made even more appropriate by plans for making this year's Music Week, May 4th to 10th, an Inter-American one. These plans are further described in this article.

A New Federal Office for Inter-American Relations

There have been great difficulties in the way of Bolívar's ideals for the hemisphere, including economic ones as acute as any that have in other parts of the world led to war, and there are still very difficult adjustments to be made that urgently need sympathetic understanding and friendliness between the Latin-American peoples and ourselves. To help fulfill this need, our federal government has established an Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. Its work has to do with all aspects of commerce and finance, but coordinate with these in its efforts are the radio, news, movies, travel, sports, education, literature, publications and art and music.

Of these cultural and communicational interests, Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, the chief of the Office, says in the *Survey Graphic* for March, 1941, that "this part of the Office's program is based upon these realistic propositions: (1) That no amount of national defense effort or expenditure in the commercial and military areas can be fully effective unless there is a parallel program directed toward fostering active and enduring

friendship between the people of this country and the peoples of the other American republics; and (2) That this long range defense asset can best be created and maintained by a program which is directly related to the concrete media and channels through which the daily lives of all peoples are conducted and expressed."

"It must be emphasized," he continues, *"that effective action in this area . . . requires an immediate awakening throughout this country of what is at stake if we fail to develop closer cultural and spiritual ties . . . between ourselves and the twenty republics to the south of us."* In this article we want to review briefly some of the things that have recently been done in this regard through music and to suggest related activities and materials close to the interests and opportunities of readers of this magazine.

A Washington Conference and Its Revelations

In October, 1939, an invitation from the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, brought to Washington from all parts of the country about a hundred outstanding leaders in music, music education and recreation, music libraries and publications, radio broadcasting and phonograph recording, to discuss inter-American relations in the field of music. This very animated two-day conference, devoted to enriching and strengthening friendly relations between the Central and South American countries and the United States, dealt with ways and means of bringing about interchanges between their peoples and our own in music of various kinds and in knowledge about it in musical artists and artist groups, in professors and students, and in information as to the various kinds of musical activities in each country. An especially promising thing about this conference was that, though almost everyone present was a United States citizen, there being only four or five Latin-Americans there, practically all the time and effort of it was devoted to questions as to how the people of the United States are to have adequate opportunity to become familiar with the music of the Central and South American countries.

Another promising thing about the conference was the emphasis placed on the importance of folk and popular music in this whole project. A good deal was said about interchanges in the field of fine art music, and there is no doubt that these, in addition to the high intrinsic value that they have and their influence among the growing number of lovers of such music, give many other people also feelings of pride and pleasure when they know that the music of one of their best composers is performed by a distinguished orchestra, chorus or other fine group in another country. But the folk and popular music it is that can sing and play its way into the hearts and minds of all the people in all the countries and also into their own voices and feet (in dancing) and whistling. We should never cease effort to help clear the way for enjoyment of fine art music by more and more people, but as one speaker said, we should "live true to our democratic principles and encourage *primarily* the communication of that which is common between the common men of all countries." Furthermore, "music exists primarily in the making of it. It is in the music that the common man can make that will be found the main benefit which international relations can derive through music."

A revelation to most of us at the conference was of the very large variety in the Latin-Americans' dance music, to say nothing about their other kinds of music. We all know something of the tango, rhumba and conga, but Mr. Evans Clark of New York, a layman who has made a hobby of collecting phonograph records of that music, almost all of it recorded in its native countries, has discovered over sixty other distinct dance-forms, distinctly named, in those records and in the countries themselves which he has visited. And he has learned that each country has some distinctive music of its own. Further studies have since revealed to some of us a wonderfully large variety in other kinds of Latin-American folk music: not only in dance and love songs, but also in songs of work, of nature and homeland, Christmas and reverent wonder, country humor and the love of children; songs sung in fields, boats, in the solitude of the vast prairies and high plateaus and in the spontaneously festive society of village streets and patios, in church holiday processions and in homes. A fascinating and rewarding field to explore, contributed to by native Indian and African peoples as well as Spanish and Portuguese, and by minglings of them.

There was at the conference some talk also of the folk music of the United States that might interest Latin-Americans and help them to know us better: the songs of the pioneers, railroad-workers, cowboys, seamen, farmers, cotton-pickers and other workers, of mothers, lovers, ballad-makers and minstrels, the music of the old American hymn books, religious folk ballads and white

spirituals as well as Negro ones, and the music of square dances and other country dances. There could well have been added to this list the folk songs of people from all over the world who have become Americans. For this persistent and peaceable mingling and growing integration here of peoples of all the nations is itself a distinctively American trait, an American folkway — if many more of us will accept it as such—that may turn out to be the greatest social experiment of all, close to the hopes of Simón Bolívar as well as of our own prophets.

The conference was faced also by the difficulties of interchanges in the various fields of music: of differences in language, instrumentation and style of performance, and of copyright and labor union restrictions. Certain of its outcomes, however, are very promising.

Some Outcomes of the Washington Conference

At the close of the conference a Committee on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Music was formed to be associated with the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations. Its main accomplishments, besides intensifying the interest of many music leaders in all parts of the country, have been:

1. The appointment of ten subcommittees, each to undertake a study and a report to the parent committee of the possibilities and ways and means of bringing about helpful interchanges in a distinct field of music. One of these was assigned to the field of Community and Recreational Music. The reports of all these committees, brief memoranda as to relations with respect to copyright and to musical motion pictures, and a revealing article on Brazilian popular music, were published together in a Report of the Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Music issued by the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations on September 3, 1940.

2. The planning and establishment of an Inter-American Music Center housed at the Pan-American Union in Washington. The main functions of this Music Center are to be the gathering of a reference library of music, recordings, books and journals, and a collection of native instruments; and the further diffusion of information as to these things through bulletins, lists and correspondence. Its scholarly and musically gifted director, Mr. Charles Seeger, is keenly interested in folk music, in folk singing and dancing, and in everyday, recreational uses of music. It was from his conference address that we quoted above. The service of this Center is bound to include all that the growing available resources will allow of help to recreation and education leaders seeking Latin-American songs, folk dances, recordings, motion pictures, and information as to folk customs and festivals.

3. The sending of Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, head of the New York Public Library's Music Division, on a four months' tour by air of fourteen South American centers of musical

Indians from the town of Todos Santos in the Cuchmatanes Mountains, Guatemala

Courtesy Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc.

interest to renew or establish contacts with South American leaders in music, to gather information as to all phases of the Committee's interests, and to provide introduction for South Americans to our folk and popular music and fine art music and to musical conditions and activities in our communities.

4. The making of a collection of articles on music in the United States, to be published in Spanish as Volume V of the *Boletin Latino-Americano de Musica* issued annually by El Instituto Interamericano de Musica in Montevideo, Uruguay, and having a wide circulation in South America. Fifty-two articles were written on as many phases of music in the United States, each by a United States person regarded as an authority therein. One of these articles is on Music in Recreation and was prepared by the National Recreation Association's director of music.

All this done, the Committee, as it was, retired from office in October, 1940, but its main purposes are being carried on by the music committee of the aforementioned Federal Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. Several of the members of this present committee were members of the other one.

Other Recent Achievements

Largely because of interest intensified by the Washington conference, the National Recreation Association, which had for many years given special effort to furthering a knowledge and use of folk songs and had issued three booklets of such songs, undertook in February, 1940, the making of a large collection to represent all the Americas, including Canada. This collection of 120 songs and choruses was entitled *Singing America,* was published in a vocal edition in October, 1940, and in an edition with piano accompaniments in March, 1941, by C. C. Birchard and Company of Boston. It contains fourteen folk songs of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Puerto Rico, and four of Canada, with their native texts as well as English ones. In containing also thirty-five distinctively United States songs and nearly as many folk songs gathered from American people of more recent European ancestry, it is intended to live up to all that was said above about the ideals for inter-American relationships and the "American folkway." In recognition of the remarkably increased zest for what we have reluctantly been calling fine art music (knowing no better name) and for singing such music in schools and elsewhere, the book contains also a well-stocked Composers' Corner representing various countries and great composers.

To enable many of these songs to find their way to people everywhere, coming not merely in a book but warmly alive in singing, especially where adequate re-creation of them is otherwise unlikely, the Victor Company is providing recordings of twenty-three of the folk songs, among which are nine of the Latin-American ones and two of the Canadian. Arrangements have been made also for broadcasting of them. An announcement with details of these records is given on page 32 of this issue.

An Inter-American Music Week

Amidst recent news of international affairs was a refreshing announcement by the long-established National Music Week Committee of its invitation to make this year's Music Week a celebration for and by all the countries of the Americas, all joining with us in this one of our annual occasions for special tribute to music, and general enjoyment of it. The Committee has been giving wide circulation to a printed announcement written by its well-known Secretary, Mr. C. M. Tremaine, but we are glad to quote from its many helpful and stimulating statements to ensure their being brought to the readers of this magazine, many of whom are in positions of especially large influence for helping to bring about the kinds of activities for which they call. "Music is the common language through which we can best express and advance our common aspirations and promote the spirit of amity. . . . It is hoped that the participation with us (of all the American republics) may lead later to a world-wide International Music Week. . . . No organizations or individuals in any country will be *asked* to participate. . . . Music Week in the United States owes its success to the fact that it is in no sense a pressure promotion. It has always been an expression of the people's desire for one occasion when they can participate together in the enjoyment of music and help to extend the appreciation of its beauty and its benefits more widely among the general public. The National Music Week Committee is merely a cooperating headquarters to give suggestions and assistance to those requesting them. It will be glad to furnish ideas and counsel to those desiring to participate in an Inter-American Week.

"Countries participating . . . will naturally wish

A typical carnival scene in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Courtesy Brazilian Information Bureau

to emphasize their own music, as it will be primarily an observance of their nationals, but they will want to utilize also the musical heritage of the world's classics. It is hoped that through the stimulus of Inter-American Music Week, all the nations of this hemisphere may become better acquainted with the music of their sister countries. Among the people of the United States there is an active and growing interest in the music of the Central and South American countries. This interest, we are sure, they will wish to manifest increasingly in token of their spirit of friendship."

Officials of the Pan-American Union as well as of the Division of Cultural Relations and the Office for Coordination have all expressed warm interest in this project, and promising contacts are being made with leaders in the other countries. Lists of representative and available vocal and instrumental music and phonograph records are being prepared by Mr. Seeger, Mr. Evans Clark and others and will be available through the Inter-American Music Center now established at the Pan-American Union in Washington. The address of the National Music Week Committee is 45 West 45th Street, New York City.

What Some City Recreation Departments Are Doing

In Houston, Texas, an attractively bound collection of Latin-American folk and popular songs, mostly Mexican, was made and mimeographed for use by Latin-American groups on the playgrounds. Both the native words and English translations are given, but not the music. Through occasional use with other groups also, and through mere contagion, several of these songs have become popular with them, too. And the Latin-American groups are responsive also to United States songs. In many of the other centers as well as in the Latin-American ones, Mexican fiesta celebrations are held each year, always presented, however, by people from the latter centers. On these occasions the music, songs and dances, costumes and food are all in the Mexican tradition. The Christmas season is especially rich in this festival-making. To every folk festival held in the city, groups from the Mexican centers bring favorite folk dances of their people. Recently it was the ten-to-twelve year old children of a Latin-American center who presented a program of songs, dances, crafts and a play, all of which were derived from the pioneer period of the United States. A Pioneer Program, it was called. A Mexican Tipica orchestra, sponsored by the WPA Music Project, is in much demand by all the centers.

In Los Angeles, Latin-American music and dances are a live part of the community culture and are apparent throughout the whole city recreation program wherever music and dancing have a place. An extensive program of children's drama calling frequently for incidental music contains each year much that is related to Spanish and early California tradition. About half of the five thousand costumes that have accumulated in the Recreation Department's Costume Workshop are Spanish or Mexican. But the Department's several adult choruses also include Spanish and Latin-American music in their repertories; and whenever there is a festival event, as occurs now and then at the great Memorial Coliseum or elsewhere, some of the folk culture of our neighboring countries is happily represented. There is a vital and growing interchange of North and South or Central American cultures in Los Angeles. And it is

nurtured by much enjoyment, as any such interchange must be to be really effective. We remember a Play Festival held in near-by Pasadena's Rose Bowl in which folk groups of many countries, of people living in Los Angeles and near-by cities, danced. When a Mexican group danced Las Chiapanecas with its two hand-claps at the cadence of many a phrase, 40,000 spectators spontaneously joined in these claps with accuracy and zest.

What Shall We Do?

The needs, hopes and prospects that come to our minds when we contemplate the relation of the Americas to the rest of the world of today must make us want to help in them however we can. So far as music is concerned, only a beginning has been made. A lusty beginning it seems when we remember how interest in certain kinds of Latin-American music and dances has grown among people in all our cities, mainly through the dance-band versions by radio and the dance studio and Hollywood versions of the dances. Wherever people gather for high gaiety, in hotels, restaurants, ballrooms and theaters, the verve, grace and captivating rhythms of the best of this music and the dances are having their way. But "the South American way" is not all this kind of high gaiety and feasting and whatever else is meant by the entertainment people who must have coined that phrase.

The sheer love of life, the fuller and keener social responsiveness and the spontaneous expressiveness that we associate with the Latin-American temperament are certainly to be highly prized. Perhaps the most valuable thing we could do, valuable all around, would be to cultivate these traits in ourselves, the inner states of being that they are. But they are not for restaurants, theaters or dance halls alone, or for amorous romance alone. They arise also between parents and their children and among the old, and in homes, fields and all the other places of normal everyday living. In music they are best represented in the small group gathered about a guitar player or two, not so well by the large group aroused and managed by a song leader. There is a maximum of what can be called "inner propulsion" in the typical Latin-American singing. And as we have said earlier, there is a very large variety of songs and other music and dances reflecting various racial traits and many different loves and faiths and other aspects of the life of these peoples. We all have a long way to go to know these distant neighbors of ours better, and there is still very little musical material available here for us to go on. However, the various agencies we have mentioned are now hard at work to get more and learn more, and anyone willing to help in bringing music's good neighborliness into inter-American relationships should keep in touch with them, especially with the Inter-American Music Center at the Pan American Union. Even now a few further suggestions can be made.

1. If, unlike Houston and Los Angeles, your community has no Latin-Americans to share their cultural resources with their neighbors:

(a) One or more capable ones might be "borrowed" now and then from another community. There will undoubtedly arise before long a number of such persons or of other Americans trained in Latin-American music and dances who will make it their profession to lead groups in these activities as, for example, Mr. Lovett of American country dance fame has so long done in his specialty, and as many a more localized person in many a city has done with American and other folk dances. The National Recreation Association may be of help in this.

(b) The phonograph can help greatly in the learning of songs and in giving authentic playings of dance music also. We have mentioned the recordings of songs from the book *Singing America.* The nine Latin-American ones of these are on Victor records 27280 and 27281, each record costing fifty cents. The Decca Album, No. 28, of *Spanish and Mexican Dances* ($2.25) contains five records giving together the music of five Spanish dances, four Mexican and one Portuguese, played by a Mexican orchestra. One of the records, No. 2166, sold separately at 35 cents, has the music for Las Chiapanecas, previously mentioned. By the time this article appears, lists of other records of songs and of other music, including music for dances, will be available.

(c) Motion pictures can also help. Effort is now being made to discover and make available here authentic motion pictures, made in Central and South American countries, of folk activities, including singing and dancing, of the people of those countries.

(d) Advantage should be taken of good broadcasts of Latin-American songs and other music. There will likely be a series of these before long on national "hook-ups" that will be announced in advance by this magazine or by other media.

(e) Any musically sensitive and imaginative

person who has heard any Latin-American music at all (and who has not?) could make a good "go" of such songs as are in the collections that we shall now describe. Consider how far and winningly Cielito Lindo has gone from its native heath. In the *Botsford Collection of Folk Songs, Vol. I* published by G. Schirmer, Inc., New York ($1.50) are ten songs from Mexico, one from Peru, and five other Latin-American songs unidentified as to country. Only the English texts are given within the music staves, but the native texts are given below the song. *Music Highways and Byways,* published by the Silver, Burdett Co., New York ($1.48, with a discount for schools) contains two Argentine songs and one each from Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Martinique, Mexico, Peru and Puerto Rico. *Folk Songs from Mexico and South America,* compiled by Eleanor Hague and published by the H. W. Gray Co., New York, ($1.00) contains twelve songs unidentified as to country. The contents and publisher of *Singing America* are announced above. The Vocal Edition containing all the melodies, choral parts and words costs 25 cents, with a discount of 10% for fifty or more copies and 20% for a hundred or more; and the handsomely bound Edition with Accompaniments costs $1.50, both editions obtainable from the National Recreation Association.

(f) The local public library should have the best available collections of the songs available for circulation, and it might have means for having recordings also. The librarian should know of the pamphlet of *References on Latin American Music, the Theater and the Dance* for 1941 issued free by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan-American Union in Washington. Even if the library funds do not allow purchase of any of the publications named in it, the pamphlet itself should be in the library.

2. Since the ideal instrument for accompanying Latin-American songs is the guitar, the traditional Spanish six-stringed guitar; and since when played properly for the purpose, this instrument almost *speaks* Spanish; instruction in playing it should be offered wherever that is feasible. The best "method" that we have seen for this very purpose is in a concise booklet called *Guitar Method with Guitar Arrangements of Spanish-American Folk Songs.* It was published in mimeographed form by the Music Project of the WPA of New Mexico. It is available throughout that state and we are making effort to have it made available everywhere. Mrs. Helen Chandler Ryan is the State Director of the Project. Its office is in Santa Fé.

3. It might be possible to start one or more Inter-American Clubs of people interested in making a hobby of experiencing what they can of Latin-American music and dances. Readings and talks on Latin-American life and affairs might be included, and also the collecting and playing of representative phonograph records, the gathering and showing of pictures and crafts, and the warming experience of a typical meal now and then. Practice in Spanish or Portuguese conversation could well be an additional activity, or it might be a central one incidental to all the rest, an initial reason for joining the club. Interest in learning to speak one or both of the languages of the other Americas is said to be increasing greatly. A lovely and significant feature of the room's decoration might well be a set of the flags of the twenty-one American republics. Annin and Company at 85 Fifth Avenue, New York, sell such a set, each flag 4x6 inches, silk, and mounted on an ebonized staff with gilded spear-points, at $3.00, or 15 cents for each flag. A larger size, 12x18 inches, is made of cotton and costs $3.50 per set of twenty-one. With each order of a set of these larger flags, this company gives free a copy of the music for piano of excerpts from the national anthems of the American Republics, adapted for use in flag ceremonies and for other occasions.

4. Advantage of the interest of already existing folk singing and folk dancing groups might well be taken. They would undoubtedly welcome the learning of some Latin-American dances also. The A. S. Barnes Company, New York City, publishes Mary E. Shambaugh's *Folk Festivals* which contains a section on Fiestas of the Spanish and Mexicans in California, in which the music and directions for four dances are given. ($3.00). That company also publishes *Legends and Dances of Old Mexico* by Schwenender and Tibbels, which contains the tunes and directions for twelve dances. ($2.00). *Regional Dances of Mexico* by Edith Johnston and published by Banks Upshaw and Company of Dallas, Texas, contains not only the music and descriptions of eight dances, but also interesting information and illustrations as to their backgrounds, a few short plays or skits of Mexican life, and suggestions for a Pan-American program and a party. A striking thing about a few of the Mexican dances we have seen in the Southwest is their resemblance to the Viennese waltz or to the Polish Varsoviana. Miss Aurora Lucero-

White, presumably of Santa Fé, has made a collection of about a dozen such dances in *Folk Dances of the Spanish-Colonials of New Mexico.* (No publisher or price given in the book.) Music and descriptions are given. In a very interesting introducton she traces these dances to the period directly after the Polish revolution when there went to Mexico a number of Polish emigrés, and the Austrian Maximilian and Carlotta, though rulers for only a brief period, also brought influences on popular dancing. But the charming dances in this book, despite their resemblances to the Polish and Viennese and to French cotillions and the German-Scotch Schottische, are warmly imbued with Mexican or Spanish qualities also. *Mexican and New Mexican Folk Dances* by Mela Sedillo, published by the University of New Mexico Press at Albuquerque, is the only book in which we found directions, though not the music for the dance, Las Chiapanecas, to which we have referred. It contains also Las Espuelas the music for which is on the other side of Decca record 2166 already mentioned; and fifteen other dances for most of which the music *is* given. Much revealing information and illustrations as to authentic costumes are given in the book, and also an especially detailed account and diagrams of the well-known Jarabe Tapatio dance, the one in which the girl dances within the hat brim. The complete music for Las Chiapanecas is published separately as a song, with English as well as Spanish words, by the Willis Music Co., Cincnnati, Ohio. (50 cents.)

5. Choruses, orchestras and other organized groups should be encouraged to learn and perform some of the worthily representative music of Latin-American composers. Many music lovers in our country have already enjoyed some of the music of Brazil's Villa-Lobos, who is one of the most outstanding composers of our time, and Mexico's Chavez, a distinguished composer as well as conductor, each of them rooting his expressions in the soil of his people's folk music; and there are other excellent composers of whom we shall surely be hearing. The community concert series managers should likewise be encouraged to bring some performances of such music by visiting artists and groups. The best popular music of Latin-Americans, much of which is heard through the radio, and more of which is available on phonograph records, should also be welcomed in due measure. It should be more generally known that the popular "Three O'clock in the Morning" is by an Argentine, Julian Robledo; "Ay, Ay, Ay" by a Chilean, Perez Freire; "Perfidia" by a Puerto Rican, Alberto Dominguez. We need to become more fully aware of each of the twenty countries as a distinct nation; and there is, of course, additional reason for recognition of Puerto Rica.

6. Advantage should be taken of the Inter-American Music Week idea. Verbal support for it has come from the President of the United States and will undoubtedly come from all the Governors and Mayors and many organizations. It will have the prestige of being both a national and international observance, and there will be much newspaper and radio publicity for it. Best of all, it is a very good and important idea, especially if it is used to bring about the development of genuine lasting interest in Latin-American music and people, and of continuing activities integrated in the normal life of the community.

The Gist of It All

As has been indicated many times herein, the importance given to music in inter-American relationships springs from the belief that in experiencing the music of a different people we come close to them in spirit, we seem to feel like one of them, and we enjoy feeling so, at the same time finding in the music a welcome expression of our own selves; or at least we find pleasure in the music and are thereby made to feel friendly toward its people. In economic affairs there tend to be sharp divisions between countries, but when seen in the light of the friendly attitude that music has helped to develop, those affairs, with their need for mutual adjustments between the countries or between individual traders, are less likely to cause such divisions. In affairs of hemisphere defense and of the larger vision of the Cooperative Peace this genuine friendliness, a thing of the heart or whole life, not merely of the head, is the very life-blood of every enterprise.

But can the music of other countries affect all of us so fully and beneficently? People differ very much in the range of their responsiveness to music as to other things. Some of us like only a certain few kinds of music, perhaps only one kind, and like it well or think we do, but are left cold, if not repelled, by any other kind. We are like that with respect to people also. Many of us welcome in people only those traits and behaviors to which we are accustomed. Differences turn us

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Photo by Philadelphia Inquirer

Residents in a number of Philadelphia's playgrounds rolled up their sleeves and went to work with a vengeance when they learned help was to be had in securing the playgrounds they had wanted so many years

By
C. H. ENGLISH
Executive Secretary Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia

Playlots at $50 Each

LAST SPRING there were many people in Philadelphia who rubbed their eyes when they read in a local paper of a campaign to expand the play facilities of the city by developing a new kind of playground called a "playlot." These playlots, it was announced, could be developed for the small sum of $50 per unit, and citizens or organizations were to be given the privilege of contributing that sum, which would make it possible for a new safe play area to be created in neighborhoods where playgrounds did not exist.

There was an immediate response. The honor roll of donors grew longer each day. Not content with contributing only one unit, several individuals and organizations donated funds for four or five playlots. The goal, as announced by the *Philadelphia Inquirer* which sponsored the campaign, was twenty-five playgrounds. This objective was reached in five days, and still checks came in. On the twelfth day of the campaign the paper announced that contributions had provided for over fifty playlots and that no more could be accepted. "The goal had been doubled—the most successful campaign in years." In spite of the announcement checks continued to arrive, the final number being fifty-four and the total amount collected $2,700.

Who started this amazing idea? What is a playlot and how could one be equipped and supervised for $50?

A playlot is a leased vacant property varying in size from 45′ by 60′ to a full city block and dedicated to play with leadership during the summer season. Fifty dollars provided funds for a minimum of equipment, supplies, and insurance.

A Cooperative Undertaking

The plan was initiated by the Playground and Recreation Association, but several "partners" cooperated to make the plan successful:

The Bureau of Recreation, Department of Welfare—Supervision and training of leaders.

WPA—Assignment of play leaders.

Department of Public Assistance (Relief) — Assignment of caretakers and squads of men to prepare areas.

NYA — Manufacture of equipment and assignment of junior play leaders.

Philadelphia Inquirer—Publicity and recipient of contributions.

Playground and Recreation Association—Business management, i.e., execution of leases, insurance, purchase of supplies and equipment, inspection and selection of properties. General direction of the plan.

By pooling the resources of these six partners, and with the use of contributed funds, it was possible to develop a successfully directed play program for neglected children of the city.

Development of the Plan

During the publicity campaign it was announced that the Playground and Recreation Association would be glad to hear from property owners who would be willing to lease for three months their vacant property for a playlot, and that such leases would be accepted by the Association which would insure against liability and pay a nominal fee of $1.00. It was made plain that remission of taxes was not possible under these short-term leases.

The daily news story encouraged neighborhoods to make application for playlots. In each case they were asked to report on the size and location of the lot, the name of the owner, and the distance to the nearest established playground.

Over two hundred properties were inspected and listed. Selection of areas was made following a study as to suitability of lot, the real need for service, and the assurance of neighborhood cooperation. The next step was to secure the leases. A simple form was developed by the Association's Counsel. It was not difficult to secure the owners' consent if only they could be discovered. The length of time consumed in tracking down ownership and carrying through the necessary negotiations was a major reason why only thirty-eight playlots were operated during the summer.

In Pennsylvania, the state requires that persons receiving relief shall render service to public agencies when called upon to do so. Through the Bureau of Recreation, squads of relief men, called DPA workers, were assigned to grade and make presentable the vacant lots selected. Tools were provided by the Bureau. Not a single truck was used to haul away the debris, although in many cases the lots were in terrible condition. The simple, but effective, method employed was to dig large enough holes to bury the debris, using the surplus dirt for resurfacing.

While this aspect of the plan was progressing, NYA was asked to build the simple equipment, the material being purchased from the $50 fund. From the NYA shops the following were made for each unit:

2 Tables and 4 Benches (painted green)
2 Volleyball posts
4 Sand Court boards
1 Good-sized sign indicating the sponsor's name, the cooperating agencies, and a notice—"Not responsible for accidents."

The *Inquirer* gave the campaign a prominent place in the paper and an unusual amount of space. While seemingly everyone was reading about the playlots, business firms were visited regarding supplies and materials. They were not asked for contributions, but were requested to sell at cost. It was truly amazing how much could be purchased with $50 on that price level. No one lost money, and everyone gained. One of the unusual savings was to secure a blanket insurance coverage for $5,000/$10,000 at $2.65 per unit.

Leaders Assigned

Arrangements were made with WPA to assign their leaders to the project three weeks in advance of the opening of the playlots. For two weeks they were sent to the playgrounds directed by the city Bureau of Recreation where they received experience and guidance from professional workers. The remaining week was devoted to intensive training as a group. Two NYA girls were assigned to each playlot as assistants. The season opened July 1st and continued to Labor Day.

One of the first tasks before the leaders was to complete, if need be, the organization of a neighborhood sponsoring committee. Eighteen committees were very active and are still genuinely interested. As would be expected, these eighteen neighborhoods were the communities that had requested playlots, and a number had raised the $50 required. Other locations were decided upon

without the expressed wish of the neighborhood and the funds provided by a donor unknown to them. While the service was appreciated by these neighbors, sponsor relationship in most cases was not successful. Perhaps another season will bring cooperation from these groups, especially if the leaders assigned are skilled in organization.

Use of Surplus Funds

To have surplus funds is indeed a unique situation. Since only thirty-eight playlots could be developed, we faced the problem of selecting from the fifty-four contributing sponsors who would be assigned a playlot. There were several individuals and firms who contributed more than $50. To these we assigned just one playlot. Playlots were also approved for every neighborhood that had raised funds locally. But not all our friends could be assigned playlots. Finally, it was discovered there was on hand a balance of $860.00 to be returned to the donors. We confess a great reluctance at returning this money and not putting it to needed use. It was worth trying, at any rate, to see if they would accept an alternate service for these additional funds. Accordingly, Directors of the Association made personal calls on these friends presenting the three following substitute services:

1. To provide milk for undernourished children at the low "school rate" per bottle.
2. To send to camp children under twelve years of age selected from our very poor districts.
3. To contribute toward the maintenance of an interesting playhouse in the Kensington district.

The Directors did such a good job that all the donors gladly assigned their contributions to the above services and shared in sending 115 children to camp for a total of 1,150 camp days, and provided 16,870 bottles of milk for needy youngsters.

How the Money Was Expended

The following items were supplied to each playlot at the beginning of the season:

1 Sign	$ .64
2 Tables (8'x3'), 4 Benches (8'x1'), and 2 Volleyball Posts	9.03
4 Boards for Sand Court (12'x14') and 4 tons of Sand	7.05
1 Large Suit Case for supplies	3.50
1 First Aid Kit	.62
1 Volley Ball and Net	3.72
2 Soft Balls and 1 Bat	2.01
Insurance	2.65
Cartage of supplies and equipment to storage	1.33
Miscellaneous Items	2.85
300 Membership Buttons	3.75
Games and Handcraft supplies	10.12
	$47.27

The following play materials were supplied in the suit cases at the beginning of the season:

Boxes of crayons	Tissue paper
Sets of checkers and boards	Construction paper
Rubber quoit set	Brown wrapping paper
Sand play set	Print paper
Small rubber ball	Coloring books
Large rubber ball	Pencils
Scissors	Jacks and balls
Pipe cleaners	Hoot Nanny
Crepe paper	Shellac and brushes
Large and small sand pails	Paste

For each playlot we supplied three hundred 1½ inch membership buttons with the name of the contributing sponsor and the agencies responsible for the direction of the playlot.

Some Left Over

The total expenditure, it should be noted, was only $47.27 per playlot, leaving an unexpended balance of $2.73. This was returned to the donor with a complete accounting and report of program and attendance. The reaction of the contributors in receiving an unexpected unexpended balance was interesting. One donor wrote: "I don't see how all this could be done for less than $50. My word, you should be a business man and not a social worker!" Another wrote: "The receipt of your report and check was the greatest surprise I have experienced in a decade. The check for an unexpended balance got me. I did not expect it and must commend you on your social, as well as business, ability. These two are not always combined so satisfactorily. Count on me for another season."

The plan not to spend all of the $50 and to return a small balance was deliberate. We would have sent back nine cents should that have been the balance. We had learned from other experiences that such a procedure creates confidence. It is an excellent method of securing continuous interest and support for future services. Besides, it it honest. Practically all the letters received indicated a desire to participate again. In fact, five playlots for the second season have been assured.

Applied Psychology

Children, and most adults, vision a playground as having swings, slides, wading pool, and other equipment. The very meager equipment provided

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A Children's May Carnival

If you are making plans for a May Carnival, why not have it circus style?

By LOUISE E. THOMPSON

Miss Thompson has had sixteen years of experience in recreation work with girls and has also been active in directing dramatic activities. At the present time she is Director, Recreation Leaders' Training, Work Projects Administration, in Fresno County, California.

HALF OF THE FUN for youngsters in a children's May carnival, circus style, is the opening parade held in the early afternoon. The parade offers a chance to make many unique animals and birds in the arts and crafts club prior to the carnival. Cloth sacks, oilcloth, and scrap lumber can be used, and the rag bag might be consulted for further materials.

Newspapers, bits of wire, and paint once made up the entire animal section of one of our best carnival parades. Bale and chicken wire "underpinnings" and newspapers pasted over the desired shapes result in interesting animals that can be painted with water colors, kalsomine, decorator powders, and left-over house paint.

Not to be outdone by the animals and goofy birds are the other brilliantly costumed paraders. Their costumes, usually of paper cambric, might represent different nationalities. The clown suits are also made in this order. A drum corps or other marching units of local organizations will act as "fillers" and will add color to the parade.

The line of march should be in a circuit away from and back to the carnival grounds or hall. The children putting on the carnival should not have to walk very far in the parade, for in the circus style carnival the parade merely opens the festivities. It can easily be seen that the circus style carnival is preferable, as the children are already in costume—making it easy to present a show immediately after the parade. Each costumed child should follow up from the parade into some stunt, song, drama, or skit.

The Carnival Grounds

A hall may be used for the carnival as well as a playground. Both are used even more successfully when combined. The booth activities do not then interfere with the show, and printed programs will inform visitors of the time for each part of the carnival. All but the candy or ice cream booths may be open or not, as desired, during the performance.

If a hall alone is to be used, booths should be set around the outer edge to make place for the audience during the performance. Girls may sell candy between acts if desired, and all booths should be closed when the show begins.

In a case where only grounds are available, booths are set up around the outskirts, and continuous or intermittent shows may be produced on a raised dais in a central spot.

Where both hall and grounds are used, streets between the outside booths will facilitate movement among the crowd.

It is highly important that the carnival grounds or hall be well lighted.

Decorations

"This is the time of the gladsome May," and this is the time, too, when we can indulge ourselves in brilliant color schemes. But, let it be remembered, the stage decorations should be on the pastel side to show off the brilliance of the costuming. At this time of the year blossoms are available, and they make ideal coloring against green tree backgrounds (painted or real) to show up the participants. Blossoms can be made and wired or tied to limbs and twigs.

At a carnival the booths only have the right to vie in color with the costumes, for the booths do not detract from the players.

Are you having an Indian dinner of beans and corn

"Spring seems to belong peculiarly to the young. It is as if the children were poised and eager to go out and meet their kindred spirits—early blossoms, swelling leaf buds, returning songbirds, and all the shy, new-born woodland creatures. Daily, even in city yards and streets, there are exciting discoveries and welcome renewals: the first hurdy-gurdy, the friendly balloon man, the flower vender's familiar call. What secret fraternity sets the date and rallies hoops, marbles, and jackstones from winter concealment, and chalks cabalistic patterns on every smooth pavement?"—*Annie E. Moore* in *Children's Religion,* April, 1941.

(succotash) with corn bread or brown bread and greens salad? Then by all means a wigwam should be the ticket booth or the entrance to the dining hall. "Indian" boys and girls may serve the dinner, fill glasses of water, or see that people are seated by the numbers on their tickets. (Either colored tickets may be made for certain tables, or the seating may be carried out according to numbers. This saves much trouble and time.)

Booths

Try to have unique as well as attractive booths at the carnival. It is worth while from the selling angle and will contribute to the beauty of the whole.

Do not permit a booth to undersell or to offer cheap articles that will fool the customer. Such procedure may work at a commercial carnival where barkers always over-exaggerate and never make their aim, but never at a dignified community project. Articles in the "fish pond" may be white elephants, but here people really pay to be surprised.

Games of skill are fine for a booth, as they are right in line with the main reason for having a carnival—a carnival of recreational value. With any other motive in mind you are lost, unless, of course, you expect to go into the carnival business! It is better to say, "Oh well, we didn't make much money, but everyone had a good time," than, "We made more money than we planned on those cheap trinkets." The idea behind the carnival may be to buy new gym suits, but the whole plan should be based on giving the visitors a "perfectly swell time." This in itself pays the dividends.

People do not go to carnivals to spend money although they expect to. The knack is in knowing how to give them so much enjoyment that they do not mind spending.

The "fish pond" booth may be a painted screen decorated with an ocean scene or a fish bowl. The "fish" are behind the screen. Bamboo or willow poles with string lines and pin hooks may be used for the fishing. The attendant sitting behind the screen puts a present on the hook when the line is thrown in.

Six good booths where articles are sold outright and as many skill games make a well balanced small town carnival. Too many booths for the visitors expected often leave the committee with articles unsold, food not used, and a general headache.

If the occasion is late evening or night, a dinner may be served; tickets may be sold to advantage prior to the carnival.

An arts and crafts exhibit, not too large, is the outlet of expression for those children who cannot participate in the show. With the aid of an adult leader they may take care of the exhibit and explain the display to interested visitors.

Nature exhibits are timely in May. Flower arrangements, mineral and stamp collections add color and give each child a definite part in the carnival.

Carnival Shows

Clowns. Clowns should be naturally funny or tumbly. Mat stunts and rope tricks are as much a part of the carnival clown's work as looking funny. In any case, have a clown, if he only dresses up and walks about. Songs and musical instruments of the comb and tissue variety may be added to his performance. Dressing the kitchen orchestra in clown suits helps them give a better performance and contributes to carnival atmosphere.

Have you ever considered how important a clown is to the success of a circus?

Courtesy National Cash Register Company

Dancers. The Maypole dance is the outstanding event of the May

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Attractive, Functional, and Economical—
The Playground Building

By F. Ellwood Allen
Specialist in Recreation Areas and Facilities
National Recreation Association

Pleasing to the eye, functional in design, and easy on the budget—these attributes are always present in the ideal playground building, but it is sometimes difficult to include all three in planning a structure.

The Park Board of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has attained these objectives in three recently constructed buildings. Two are playground shelters, and the third is a playfield field house. From the photographs on the opposite page, it will be seen that all three of the buildings are of brick construction with asbestos shingle roofs.

Shelter A has been built at Springside Park playground in a central location to serve the entire area. It consists of a small activities room, toilet facilities for boys and girls, and storage and heater room. The latter room can also be used for a director's office as the heater takes up only a small amount of space.

Floors are concrete, and the interior of all of the rooms is of glazed brick. This simplifies maintenance, since the whole building can be flushed out with a hose when necessary.

Shelter A serves a dual purpose. As it is only a few feet from the natural wading pool that is used for skating in the winter, the building becomes a skating shelter during the skating season. A portable wooden floor is used to protect the concrete from the sharp edges of the skates.

Shelter B is a small structure designed primarily to provide the necessary toilet facilities and a director's office. This building, located in Clapp Park, is also constructed of brick with asbestos shingles and a glazed brick interior.

One of the interesting features about these shelters is the cost of construction. Both were built under general contract. The Springside building cost $5,510 and the Clapp structure $2,532.

Deming Field, the largest and most highly developed playfield in Pittsfield, is divided into two sections. A fee can be charged for admission to the activities conducted in one section. The other section is a playfield for general public use. Because of the division of this area the field house was located midway between the two sections and was so designed that the toilet facilities could be accessible to all. (A study of the plan for Building C will reveal how this has been made possible.) The building provides public toilet facilities for men and women, two team rooms each with separate shower and toilet, an office and director's room, and a large boiler and service room.

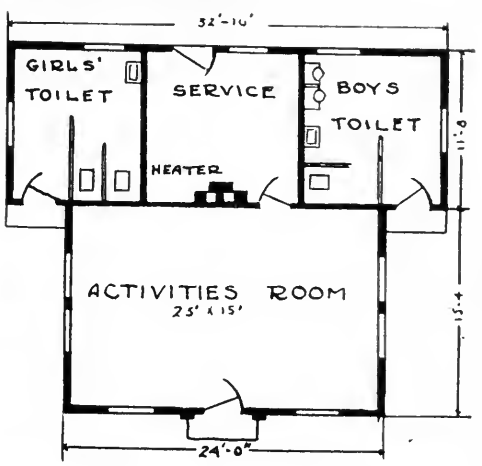
Here again it is interesting to note that this building, sixty-nine feet long by twenty-two feet wide, cost only $12,617 under general contract. It is constructed of the same materials used in building the two shelter houses.

Many communities are finding it necessary to replace inadequate, incorrectly located playground structures or to provide buildings on playgrounds which have no form of shelter. A large number of these municipalities are faced with the problem of constructing permanent, attractive and functional playground buildings at a cost that would not be prohibitive. As shown by the structures described here, the Pittsfield Park Board has taken an important step toward solving this perplexing problem.

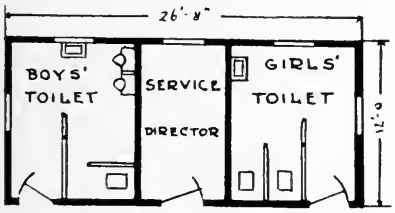
Too little attention has been given in the past to the design and construction of playground buildings, and also to their proper location. Many playgrounds are without any buildings, while others have structures which do not adequately meet present standards. It is the hope of the Association that the three buildings shown here will have suggestions to offer communities faced with the problem of erecting buildings which are attractive and serviceable, and at the same time relatively inexpensive to construct.

Note: The National Recreation Association will be very glad to receive photographs and plans of shelter houses and playground buildings recently constructed about which information may not yet have been received at headquarters. There are always requests for material of this type, and the plans on file must be up to date.

SHELTER - A -

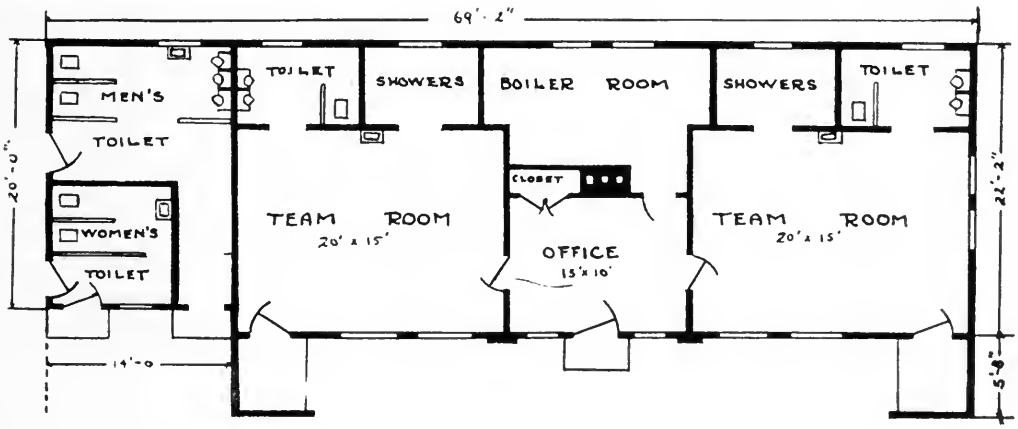


SHELTER - B -



J McA VANCE - ARCHITECT
PITTSFIELD · MASS·

FIELD HOUSE - C -



Adventuring in Folkways

By HELEN G. SOMMER
Temple, Pennsylvania

ON MAY 1, 2, and 3, in Washington, D.C., the National Folk Festival Association will hold its eighth annual three-day get-together of traditional folk songs, dances, ballads, ceremonials, and stories which have grown out of a homespun philosophy deep-rooted in the heart of America.

The reason for the festival can best be given in the words of Sarah Gertrude Knott when she began the venture in 1933. Said Miss Knott, "If people like to sing, dance and act why not a national forum for their talents? These folk don't have much time to stop and appraise or analyze their cultural advance; they sing and dance for the very joy of singing and dancing. I never hear a folk festival today, after directing scores of big and little ones, that I do not recall with joy the prophetic words of Walt Whitman, 'I hear America singing.'"

Incidentally, back of this smooth-running spectacle stands an understanding, tireless, hardworking individual —Sarah Gertrude Knott, founder and director of the National Folk Festival Association, assisted by Major M. J. Pickering, business manager of the Association. Major Pickering has been with the Folk Festival Association since 1933 when Miss Knott began the undertaking of forming a Folk Festival Association. Sparing neither time nor effort, Miss Knott has worked diligently for the past eight years to bring to her audiences each year the finest of folk talent this country has to offer. This annual festival contains the best from each regional festival. Miss Knott has gone into every state seeking for these folk expressions and encouraging the people to keep alive their fine old traditions. Last year there were six hundred performers from twenty-seven states and Hawaii. As this cavalcade of American folk lore passes across the stage in Constitution Hall we are impressed by the fact that it is not a revival but a survival of folk art. Therein lies the secret of its success and the ever-growing interest in the movement.

Some ask, "What is folk lore?" It is all the stories people tell, the songs they sing, the dances they do — to entertain themselves. In this last phrase, "to entertain themselves," we have found the reason why so much folk material has remained a simple, natural and unassuming expression of the people. Country folk learn these songs, dances and stories from their parents, who in turn learned them from their parents. They are so old that no one knows quite who made them up in the beginning. People in all parts of the country have different kinds of folk lore, depending upon where they live, what they do for a living, and the type of people they are.

Acadian dancers from Louisiana play their part in the festival

After seven years' experience and much encouragement from Miss Knott, regional festivals are being held all over the country prior to the National Festival in Washington. This has been responsible for a great cultural advance and supplies an ever growing need in leisure-time pursuits. In recent

years there has been an increasing interest in folk art. Recreation leaders all over the country are finding in it a wealth of material for their programs. They have found this work presents one of the most worth while low-cost recreational activities developed within recent years. Teachers of physical education and directors of recreation are recognizing the place our own folk dances, music and songs can play in recreation and education. Co-recreation, of which we hear so much today, can be found at its best where the folk gather to sing, dance and tell their stories. Elizabeth Burchenal has said that folk dancing was the original co-recreation.

Where leaders have set up certain standards for regional festivals and have faithfully followed them success has resulted, but when leaders were lax and did not adhere to genuine traditions the plans have fallen through. Recreation leaders have found that they must approach the study of folk culture with a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the background of these traditions, and present the results of their study in as dignified a manner as possible in order to preserve the charm of these expressions. In the lovely old songs, dances, and myths used by the pioneers, who after a hard day needed to relax, we find mirrored all their hopes, aspirations, trials and tribulations. We get a deeper insight into their philosophic acceptance of success and reverses.

The most inspiring and relaxing forms of recreation are the simpler ones, needing little, if any, equipment. We find these necessary requirements in folk dances and songs which need no large auditorium, no expensive orchestra. Take an old barn, a couple of fiddlers, throw in a harmonica player and you have the makings of as pleasant a time as you could wish! Our life today is so complex we need some form of simple dignified recreation. What better place than where the folk tunes are the order of the day?

"Until recent times we looked to Europe for our cultural and economic patterns. At last we are opening our eyes to the necessity for developing relations with nations in this hemisphere to whom we are bound by ties stronger than mere geography. . . . Since there is at present a general stirring of interest in American folk lore, let us take advantage of the situation and make organized efforts to preserve our cultural heritage as we are trying to preserve our forests, land and wildlife." — *Sarah Gertrude Knott.*

Lumberjack minstrels from Michigan enjoying a story-swapping contest!

For those in the recreation field the festival provides an excellent opportunity to get first hand information concerning folk culture, for after each performance through a social hour arranged by the Folk Festival Association staff they may meet and talk with the participants. Two features of the festival most helpful to recreation workers are the morning conferences and the exhibit held in connection with the Festival each year. In the conferences opportunity is given for discussion, led by the finest leaders in folk lore, of the songs, dances, stories and costumes. The exhibit is a source of much help to those staging regional festivals. Not an end in itself, it forms an important part in this interpretation of the background of our folk expressions. Every director of a regional festival should plan to include an exhibit if it is at all possible. Those attending the festival should without fail attend the morning conferences, see the exhibit, and plan to attend at least one of the social hours after the evening performances.

Men, women and children come each year solely for the honor of presenting their particular brand

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Ninety Minutes a Week?

By R. G. BREEDEN

It's not so much a question of the amount of time available as the way it's organized, and at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Northwestern University, Chicago, they're using to advantage every minute of the hour and a half set aside each week for the recreation program.

SHORTLY AFTER the program for voluntary training of selected candidates in the Naval Reserve was initiated in June 1940, the Bureau of Navigation directed the establishment of a Naval Reserve Midshipman's School at Northwestern University, Chicago campus. Physically qualified young men between the ages of 19 and 26, who are citizens of the United States and have at least two years of college credit from accredited schools, are entitled to volunteer their services. Men who successfully pass all requirements are sent for training duty as apprentice seamen aboard a battleship or cruiser for one month. At the end of this period these men are sent to school where they are enrolled as midshipmen. One of these schools is located at Northwestern University, the others aboard the USS Illinois in New York Harbor, and at Annapolis.

For ninety supercharged days midshipmen are instructed in comprehensive courses in navigation, seamanship, and ordnance and gunnery. With the successful completion of these subjects they are commissioned as Ensigns in the Naval Reserve. The United States Government plans to commission 5,000 men by September 1941.

At Northwestern there are nine hundred midshipmen enrolled in the current course. They use facilities of the Chicago campus and the Passavant Hospital. As far as is possible their life simulates that aboard ship. Naval terms and customs are adopted in all practical instances. Floors are known as "decks," stairs as "ladders," food as "chow." Midshipmen turn to at reveille at 6:30, and taps is sounded at 10:30. Add to that the fact that the future officers are attempting to learn in three months what Annapolis and ROTC graduates learn in four years (minus the engineering training), and it is easy to imagine the strain that each individual goes through, and to appreciate the importance of having a well-organized recreation program.

In an effort to meet the need, Commanding Officer, Captain B. B. Wygant has set aside an hour and one half each Wednesday afternoon for organized athletic exercise. During their liberty hours on week days from 4:30 to 5:45 P. M. (1630 to 1745 naval time) midshipmen also have an opportunity to relax; and from Saturday noon until Sunday evening, all men are at liberty.

Facilities Available

We have been fortunate in having in the immediate neighborhood of the campus a number of athletic facilities of which the midshipmen can take advantage. Within a radius of three blocks there is the Lawson Y.M.C.A. with all types of athletic equipment, but naturally limited to the number it can accommodate. The 122nd National Guard Field Artillery Armory has a spacious floor for touch football. A short distance from this is the new Abbott Hall dormitory, in which four hundred men are quartered, with an exercise room in the basement, two squash courts, and several bowling alleys. Behind Abbott Hall is the Arena, the home of the Chicago Blackhawks for several years. There is a spacious artificially flooded skating rink, and twenty-four bowling alleys on this site. The Tower Town Club in which five hundred midshipmen are quartered has facilities for fencing, boxing, basketball, and bowling.

In these five buildings

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Playing for a Stronger America

By SAMUEL L. FRIEDMAN
Playground and Recreation Department
Los Angeles, California

WITH THE NATIONAL emergency placing increased strains on American life, this country is at last awakening fully to the value of physical fitness for all the people.

Are American young men, particularly those of ages 21 to 35 on whom the greatest burden of military preparation will fall, physically fit for the tasks ahead? Some experts say, "Yes." Others, "No."

"American youth is physically, morally, and vocationally below the par necessary for a first class Army force," Brigadier-General E. L. Gruber, commandant of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, asserted recently in a newspaper dispatch. But in California, draft officials are finding it necessary to reject only about three out of every fifty men for physical deficiencies, early reports show, although all over the country army men expect they might have to reject some forty per cent of the men examined when called up for draft induction.

On the whole, the records indicate that American men coming into the army are an average of two inches taller and fifteen pounds heavier than in 1917, and that the health level of the nation has risen considerably in the past two and one-half decades.

Regardless of who has the last word in this argument, one thing is obvious: America has become conscious of its physical fitness (or lack of it). There is a movement getting under way to raise the entire level of physical condition in the nation. This is the cue for public recreation to enter the picture and demonstrate its worth to the country.

When the present draft law was being considered, the Army general staff recommended an eighteen month training period to bring men to the peak of efficiency, but Congress reduced this period to one year.

Obviously the shorter and more intensive period of military training places added importance on good physical condition, and such preliminary development as men may receive before they are inducted into the military service becomes a national defense asset. Public playgrounds and recreation programs, therefore, have already contributed immeasurably to national preparedness through their regular activities of which thousands of young men of military age have had the benefit.

In addition, there are millions of people who have had the advantages of healthful outdoor sports and games, swimming, camping, and other pursuits through the facilities of the recreation centers, and this background will stand them in

good stead in the country's present period of duress. The mental balance, harmony, sense of social cooperation, and other psychological benefits of constructive play will also help these people to withstand the added strains of an emergency situation.

Certainly the regular program of recreation centers should be continued. But it is also well for them to adapt their program further to the service of the nation by incorporating additional features even more directly allied with the country's present needs. Sensitive to the changes going on about them, playgrounds must go with the tide, keeping abreast of changing currents of public interest and need. That is good public relations as well as good programming.

Physical Training Clubs

One of the newer ideas which has attracted nation-wide attention is the plan originated by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department to establish special physical training clubs for men who are registered for the draft.

The United States Selective Service has registered some seventeen million young men for potential call for military training. More than 200,000 of them are in Los Angeles. To these draft-card holders the Department decided to offer a unique program. Free physical training clubs were to be established at municipal recreation centers throughout the city. These groups would be open to any man who could present his draft registration card. They were to meet in the evenings, once or twice a week, the most convenient dates to be selected by the participants. They were to offer exercises, gymnastic marching, group games, and informal sports, all designed to help the men "toughen up" physically, acquire greater confidence, overcome the kind of ineptitude which lands rookie soldiers on the awkward squad, and develop an *esprit de corps* which would mentally prepare them for better service—either in military or civilian life.

The general purpose of the program was nonmilitary and primarily recreational in character. "Get fit and have fun doing so" was the expression most frequently used to describe the objective.

The plan immediately won the warm sympathy and cooperation of Selective Service officials. Major E. J. Plato, Selective Service Coordinator for Southern California, joined with George Hjelte, Superintendent of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, in making the first press announcement of the impending program. Dr. C. A. Dykstra, national director of the Selective Service System, wrote from Washington, D. C.: "I am glad that Los Angeles is plowing a new furrow which Selective Service and the Army itself can look at and, to change the figure, use as a guinea pig. The idea runs exactly along the line of one which has been revolving in my own mind."

A fanfare of newspaper and radio publicity helped to launch the program in Los Angeles. Posters were placed about the city and put up in street cars and busses. Leaflets were distributed through many sources. Local draft boards agreed to post placards and distribute literature about the plan. Industries were contacted and permitted speakers to address their employees. They cooperated further by putting up notices on bulletin boards and distributing announcements about the program. Everywhere people started to talk about the idea, and many a man who hadn't had

One of the many games and sports enjoyed in the classes conducted by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department

any real exercise in years began to think seriously about correcting his sagging waistline, caved-in chest, or flabby arm and leg muscles.

Registration for the physical fitness classes began soon afterward. In a short time thirty-two clubs were functioning at Los Angeles recreation centers. Obvious at once was the fact that a great number of the participants were newcomers to the playgrounds. The classes were not duplicating the work of sports leagues or other activities, whose participants naturally felt less need for conditioning than men who had been getting little or no exercise. Many of the men had never taken any regular part in a sport or physical recreation activity. Certainly such individuals really needed some training!

From the beginning, the Recreation Department was resolved to maintain its standards and ideals of recreational service. Regimentation of the men was studiously avoided. The non-compulsory character of the classes was constantly emphasized, especially when an occasional man came in to register with a somewhat bewildered expression, asking, "Do I *have* to join one of these classes because I'm registered for the draft?" To encourage continuity in participation, the men were advised that those who maintained a steady attendance record over a period of twelve weeks would receive awards in the form of "physical fitness certificates."

Consistent with the democratic idea pervading all recreation center groups, the draftee clubs were organized on a self-governing basis, each electing its own captain and committees for the planning of extracurricular events, such as hikes, dances, field meets, or programs in combination with other training clubs.

Although open to the participation of all draft registrants, whether expecting an early call for military service or not, the training clubs from the beginning attracted a majority of men who anticipated early induction into a training camp, the "Class 1A" men. The value of these clubs to the men has since been demonstrated in several known instances where "graduates" of the playground training groups were immediately named corporals upon arriving at army camps. Decidedly their physical condition, knowledge of the rudiments of marching, and better ability to handle themselves with other men, gave them an "edge" over others when they started training.

Now the program is receiving wider acceptance for its serious and practical functions, over and above the pure recreation which its continues to provide. Othere cities are beginning to take it up, and inquiries about it pour in regularly — from Chicago; New York; Durham, North Carolina— communities everywhere. The National Recreation Association is helping to provide the information requested by distributing a supply of leaflets describing the plan furnished by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department.

In benefiting a large number of men who have came to the municipal playgrounds for the training clubs, the program has incidentally proved of great help to the playground directors themselves. One of its effects was to stimulate the directors' interest in in-service training in order to refresh their knowledge of leadership activities for men's groups. Since the plan was launched in Los Angeles, there has been a weekly class for directors in the technique of leadership of the training clubs. The class has been regularly attended by virtually every director, on his own time.

Girls and women have also been awakened by the nation-wide emergency to a desire to contribute their share to the preparedness program, and the municipal playgrounds of Los Angeles are endeavoring to meet this demand. With the cooperation of the American Red Cross, classes are being offered in first aid, home nursing, nutrition, and other types of home defense service. The Red Cross has agreed to provide an instructor wherever a group of twenty-five or more women or girls put in a request for such help.

These developments in Los Angeles are part of what promises to be a "boom" in public recreation service during the coming months of national stress and strain. It was during the war period of 1917-1918 that such activities as the War Camp Community Service of the National Recreation Association helped to generate momentum for the public recreation movement in the United States. The 1941 emergency may prove an even greater stimulus to the growth of public recreation service. The need and the opportunity are recognized by thinking individuals everywhere.

Writing in the *American Journal of Public Health,* Dr. W. S. Leathers, Dean and Professor of Public Health at Vandervilt University's School of Medicine, points out succinctly, "The driving power and enthusiasm of a nation depend upon the development and maintenance of the highest possible well being and fitness."

Speaking from Canada's war experience, A. T.

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How One High School Trains for Leisure

By E. DE ALTON PARTRIDGE, Ph.D.
New Jersey State Teachers College
Montclair, New Jersey

In the January, 1941, issue of *Recreation,* Dr. Partridge discussed the problem, "Should the Schools Train for Leisure?" In this issue he tells of experiments which were successfully conducted in one high school without changes in schedules or additions to the school's staff.

ALL THINGS must have a beginning. Methods of instruction or principles of school administration that are now accepted in American schools are in many cases the result of early experimentation that had very humble beginnings. Some new ideas sweep the country and then die out from lack of substance to keep them alive. Other movements come as the inevitable result of social forces that are far-reaching and so much a part of life that they grow in spite of what single individuals may do to aid or hinder them.

The growth of activities that may be classed as "training for worthy use of leisure" in school programs has been slow in getting started, but it is riding on a ground swell that will ultimately carry it into most every school system of the country. The young people of America are entitled to specific training in the use of leisure time. Educators have for many years written this conviction into their reports and recently there have sprouted forth various movements that are designed to make leisure training a definite part of school experience.

It is one thing to agree that something should be taught in the schools and it is quite another to set up the necessary procedures so that it is done well. An administrator who really wants to do something in preparing his pupils for worthy use of leisure is confronted with various questions. How should this be done? Should there be some classes in leisure? Should it be done in the club program? Can students learn to enjoy activities that are taught them as the result of regular class work?

It was in an attempt to answer some of these questions that an experimental program was set into operation at the demonstration school connected with the State Teachers College at Montclair, New Jersey. This project is now in its third year and has been in operation long enough to draw at least tentative conclusions.

Aims of the Program

In general it is the aim of this program to furnish young people with a rounded experience in leisure and recreation activities so that upon graduation from high school they will have the following:

1. An acquaintance with a large number of different activities as a basis for choice of leisure pursuits.
2. A large number of actual skills that can be used in the worthy use of leisure time. These skills to be of a kind that do not demand elaborate school equipment, but rather give promise of carry-over into later life.
3. A practical knowledge, based upon actual experience, of the recreation facilities of their county, state and nation.
4. An appreciation of the problems faced by cities, counties, states, and the nation in attempting to make adequate recreation facilities available to the public.
5. A set of materials compiled by the students themselves including practical information about leisure-time activities.

It has been definitely a part of the plan to go forward without any great extension of expenditures, but rather to work with the facilities at hand and the personnel available. It was the belief that by expanding teaching units in the regular curriculum and supplementing these with special projects that the aims could at least be approached. If something beyond this could be done, all the better.

Getting Started

No new staff member was added to carry on the work. A regular member of the teaching staff of the high school took the initiative and worked with the existing facilities. The first year of the experiment, two regular periods a week were scheduled for the eleventh grade of the high school during which time they planned leisure projects and carried on activities in this field. During the year several field trips were taken in connection with the interests of the group. The trips included canoe trips on a near-by stream, a salt-water fishing trip, overnight trips to a near-by state park, and hiking on the Appalachian Trail.

Besides these outdoor activities the group investigated other leisure possibilities. A movie was made of their year's projects which of course meant that many members of the class learned how to plan, film and edit a home movie. Members of the class who made collections of various kinds brought them to school and explained their interest to the group. Several of the students made their own Christmas cards using still photography as a medium and several different types of craft work were introduced.

In the second year of the experiment it was felt that an attempt should be made to make these activities available to the entire student body so that as a student progressed through the grades he would be exposed to a varied set of leisure-time activities. The nature of these activities covered a wide field of interest and ultimately settled into grade levels. For example, the eleventh grade is now taken on the deep-sea fishing trip each year, the tenth grade goes canoeing while the seniors take the overnight trip to the state forest. There is no set rule about this, but this makes it possible for each student to cover a variety of activities during his stay in the high school.

There are canoe trips on the Passaic River where many interesting birds are to be seen

Record Keeping with a Purpose

Several methods of motivation are used to keep the students interested in the activities presented. The best motivation, it has been found by experience, consists of the students who have been on the trips or are having a good time in other activities. Through the school newspaper the whole school learns about the special activities of the various classes.

In addition to these methods of motivation the students have been told that the academic records of each pupil will be supplemented by a record of the extracurricular and recreation activities in which they participate. These records will be accumulative from year to year and form the basis for the activities that are planned. Ultimately, if time permits, it would be well to review these records to determine which students were not getting the benefits of the program that is offered.

The Question of Leadership

Since this whole program is being introduced without any material budgetary provision it has been necessary to utilize leadership that already existed rather than bring in new personnel. Members of the regular staff who have special interests have been invited to present their hobbies and sponsor them. On the other hand, there are graduate and undergraduate students in the recreation leadership and camping courses of the college who need experience and are training for this type of work. Under the proper guidance, the more mature students assist on the hikes, in the craft shop and in other ways. This, of course, must be developed only as fast as the trained leaders are made available.

One of the major projects, started the second year with the seventh grade and continued since whenever a new group of students come into the high school, is the making of a leisure scrapbook by each student in which he will collect the information and souvenirs of his various leisure activities.

This will be a hand-made book, in most cases, perhaps out of ply-wood with a decorated cover, and arranged so that pages can be added as necessary. The students keep maps of their state, pictures of activities, clippings, hike routes, menus, in this book, so that in the end of the school experience they will have an invaluable book made up of practical information that is usable to them in the leisure interest they have developed. If the main interest of a student centers around photography, for example, this book should contain new

formulae, ideas for newspapers and magazines, unusually good pictures he has taken or seen in magazines and so forth. This book will serve as an inventory of his accomplishments during his school period.

Pay-As-You-Go

Some expense is involved in the activities that are carried on. A conscious attempt is made to keep this expense at a minimum, but it is quite impossible to eliminate the expenses entirely. The policy has been adopted of asking the students to pay their own way as they go. In this way the project is not held back because of budgetary limitations. By planning the activities in advance the students can arrange their personal finances without undue misunderstanding on the part of parents. Ultimately, as the schools get into this type of activity as a regular part of their curriculum, adequate resources will have to be made available. There is no reason why money cannot be spent for this type of practical experience as well as for some of the questionable things now in the curriculum.

Parental Participation

An interesting sidelight on this whole plan is the relationships that have been developed with the parents of the students. Considerable parental interest was evidenced from the beginning in the projects carried on with the eleventh grade the first year. Later it developed that groups of students with their parents were doing some of the outdoor activities started in school. The result has been that the Parent-Teachers Association decided to make leisure time the theme of their meetings during one entire year. In this way parental interest was sponsored in the activities carried on by the students and consequently there was more of a possibility of carry-over into family life.

Conclusions to Date

This experiment has not been in operation for a sufficient length of time to enable any final conclusions to be reached. There are, however, several interesting and significant indications that are worth recording. There is one question that is bound to arise in connection with leisure-time activities and that is whether or not young people, or any persons for that matter, can be taught to enjoy themselves and use their leisure constructively. There are those who claim that when one tries to train for leisure it ceases to exist.

On the basis of experience to date several questions stand out in this connection.

1. Students have often contended that they are *not* interested in a given activity only to find after they have tried it that there is a real appeal.

A good example of this is the way in which interest developed in the making of Christmas cards. When the class leader first asked the group if they would like to make some of their own cards there was a cool reaction from a large number of the group. However, after one demonstration as to what could be done the interest mounted rapidly and practically every member of the group wanted to make cards. Later there was distinct evidence that an interest in photography came out of the project.

2. The students are learning a great deal of practical information they would not have learned otherwise. Many did not know how to go sea fishing, or where the state parks were, or where one could rent a canoe reasonably. Subsequent investigations have shown that the students and their parents use this information.

3. There are definite carry-overs into the subject-matter fields. Students learn English by writing for their school paper about the recreational trips. There is real functional geography in learning about the recreational facilities available in the county, state and nation. There is good practice in arithmetic figuring mileage, food costs, etc.

4. The students like the activities. They enjoy the trips and the projects on campus which augurs well for the carry-over value into later life. Only time will tell whether the hobbies and skills learned under these conditions will form the ground work for constructive use of leisure time later on in life. However, there is good reason to suspect that they will.

5. It is evidently possible to start a program such as outlined above without drastic changes in schedules or new additions to the staff. If, as educators seem to agree, it is a major responsibility of the school to train for constructive use of leisure time, then some plan such as this must be developed if this responsibility is to be met.

Time Out for Living is the title of a 662 page book by Dr. Partridge and Catherine Mooney which is just off the press. The volume is designed to help high schools train the youth of America to make a constructive use of their leisure time.

A Literature "Shower" for Service Men

By CHARLES H. ENGLISH

"SPENDING eight hours of strenuous physical and mental activity each day, the men in camp welcome the opportunity to use some of their leisure in reading books and magazines, but we don't begin to have enough to go around."

This statement by a Morale Officer was the cause of the inauguration of the Literature Shower of Philadelphia by the Playground and Recreation Association. During the week of March 17th, Army trucks began hauling to near-by camps and the Navy Yard approximately 200,000 books and magazines that had been carefully sorted and bundled from huge piles of reading material collected by school children and from citizens generally during the previous two weeks' campaign.

One hundred and ninety-seven public and parochial schools held "showers." Over a hundred trucking concerns each donated the services of a truck and driver to make the collections. An Armory was secured as headquarters, and here nearly two hundred volunteer club women did the sorting and bundling. Children's books were sent to the city libraries, and periodicals and books not used for camps were given to the Salvation Army. A down-town vacant store was used as a depository convenient for shoppers and business employees. A women's motor corps picked up collections from individual homes,

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A twenty-two foot pile containing 38,000 magazines to be shipped to near-by camps

Photo by Philadelphia Inquirer

What They Say About Recreation

"THE WORK which a recreation commission carries on is of vital importance not only to the community but to the state and the nation. So long as youth, and older people too, can find wholesome relationships with their friends and neighbors through recreation, democracy need have no fear."—Hon. *Dwight H. Green,* Governor of Illinois.

"Recreation should be regarded and conducted as an educational and cultural force. This, of course, is merely saying that it should be recognized for what it really is. The character of the American people and of their civilization will no doubt depend as much on recreation as on education."—*George S. Counts.*

"Democracy sets high value upon the attainment of human happiness as a basis for judging the effectiveness of social life."—From *The Purposes of Education in American Democracy.*

"Even more than the necessity for increased vigilance of civil enforcement is the need for the prompt provision of suitable recreation facilities in the communities about military and industrial concentrations. It has been amply demonstrated that wherever serious efforts have been made to provide adequate, wholesome recreation, this has been much more effective than repressive measures."—*Bailey B. Burritt,* Chairman, Executive Council, The Community Service Society.

"Let us all be able to lose gracefully and to win courteously; to accept criticism as well as praise; and last of all, to appreciate the attitude of the other fellow at all times." — *James Naismith* in *Basketball.*

"We believe that, especially at this time when we are looking to national defense, it is important to stress the fact that no nation is truly prepared to defend its future unless it can point with pride to the provision which it makes for the welfare, happiness and education of its children."—*George J. Hecht,* President, The Parents' Institute.

"National defense requires not only the provision of tanks, guns and airplanes, but also the maintenance and up-building of citizen morale. The essence of morale in a democracy is physical health, mental stability, and social unity. Community recreation is now recognized as a vital force in building this kind of morale." — From *Westchester County Recreation Commission.*

"While it is more fun to win than to lose, more fun to play well, to make shots and strokes correctly than in bad form—it is really not vital whether we win, nor is it really important to play well. It is only important to play." — *John R. Tunis* in *Sport for Fun.*

"What can we Americans do, in a world made mad with war and fear, to keep our own national balance, when that balance may mean the difference between chaos and world order? . . . We can encourage in every way the use of leisure in noncommercial ways that are truly recreative. That means initiative in fun making, both private and public, as against the mass acceptance of being amused by others."—*Wilfred H. Crook,* Bucknell University Junior College.

"It has often been said that the gang in itself is not bad. It is only bad when it is left to itself in a delinquency area."—*Frederick M. Thrasher.*

"The homes, the schools, and the churches are the citadels of civilizations. They are social institutions common to both the country and the city. They are what holds America or any nation together. To lose faith in them is to lose faith in humanity. Without them civilized society would not get very far."—*Alfred G. Arvold.*

"When the spirit of man goes out into matter, whether it be the spirit of a farmer, or a worker, or an artist, or an athlete, I am convinced that some kind of religious function is being performed." — *Henry A. Wallace* in *The Price of Freedom.*

Ensuring Safety in the Use of Playground Facilities

By H. D. CORBIN
Director, Lafayette Playground
Brooklyn, New York

THE PLAYGROUND, it must be remembered, differs from the school situation in that it does not have such direct control over the child in so far as instruction is concerned, while it is confronted with the omnipresent problem of restraining the occasional attendant from breaking down the rules which are known and observed by the children who come regularly to the ground. Moreover, the playground has the problem of handling varied age groups with little opportunity to classify them by means of suitable tests before they take part in competitive play. What it has invariably done has been to classify the groups according to age or height—by themselves inadequate criteria. A plan of medical examination for those entering competitive athletics and closer supervision would help materially in reducing hazards. Simplified motor ability and skill tests can be used to good advantage.

The administration of an adequate playground program centers about leadership. No matter how well planned the area or how expensive and elaborate the equipment, it still remains the responsibility of able leadership to transfer the area from a possible breeding place of accidents to a reasonably safe place within which to spend one's free time.

An often overlooked factor is that of safe crossing of streets in going to and from the playground. In addition to group instruction, the cooperation of the police department and the home can do much toward minimizing accidents from this cause. It is also very important to plan in the space available for play areas sufficiently large to accommodate the chosen activities without constituting a hazard. With the recommended number and type of apparatus continually changing, the planning of playgrounds must make allowance for this phase of playground administration.

There is a definite need for safe planning and for education in safety in all areas of recreation, particularly in playground management. The playground is a comparatively small area in which large groups of children assemble, and the ensuing intensive activity coupled with the large numbers involved tends to increase the possibility of accidents. Although it is important to recognize the fact that many physical activities are in themselves hazardous, it is even more important to realize that the majority of accidents can be prevented and, when they do occur, the extent of the injury involved can be minimized.

In large cities in which land is at a premium, playground planners all too often arrange pieces of equipment close together, and as a result cause dangerous situations. This problem of conflicting play areas must be faced and an optimum adjustment made. Where the area is limited it is advisable to reduce the number of pieces of equipment in an effort to eliminate hazards.

Certain areas, such as those in which swings and rings are located, can best be protected by rail guards. Painting or marking off the less dangerous areas will also be an aid toward reducing the probability of accidents. Moreover, the regulation baseball area should be protected by full size backstops and roped off to prevent the younger children or even careless older ones from getting into the path of the bat, ball, or runner. Adequate space allotment should be made to prevent a hard hit ball from going into an adjacent play area. Some provision should be made for other activities so that there will be less likelihood of accidents from faulty organization.

The problem of playground safety finally resolves itself to the safe use of the apparatus and facilities. Some suggestions are offered for the safe use of typical pieces of apparatus.

Safe Swinging

Suggestions for Playground Directors

The swings should be surrounded by a guard or fence.

The use of baby swings

should be limited to children up to the age of six; large swings are for those over six.

Equipment should be oiled and tested regularly.

Chains are much safer for swings than ropes.

Rules for Children

Never stand or kneel on the seat of a swing, and do not swing sidewise.

Only one child at a time should occupy a swing.

Do not push or twist empty swings.

Stay away from moving swings.

When you decide to stop swinging, bring the swing to a gradual stop before getting off.

When you sit in the swing face in the same direction as all of the other children.

Do not wear skates when you swing.

Safe Sliding

Suggestions for Playground Directors

The small slides are for young children up to the age of five; the high slides are for older children.

The landing of the slide should be soft. Use either a mat, softened earth, or shavings.

See that cracks in the slide are clear of stones, splinters, or similar objects.

Check the slide regularly for any loosening of the structure.

Rules for Children

Use the steps of the slide to reach the top and not the slide itself.

Sit erect with your feet forward within the slide; there is no other safe position.

Make certain there is no one on the slide before you go down.

As you reach the bottom of the slide be on the alert and dig your toes into the landing pit.

Leave the slide as soon as you reach the bottom.

Safe Seesawing

Suggestions for Playground Directors

Inspect and, if necessary, tighten the seesaw bolts.

Look for any signs of cracking wood.

Make certain the handles are in place and are firm.

Lubricate the friction parts.

Rules for Children

Always remember that only two children can use the seesaw at one time.

In lowering the seesaw, touch the ground with the feet and do not let the seat bump the ground.

Balance the seesaw by facing the child opposite you as you sit on it.

Before getting off notify the child at the other end.

When you leave the seesaw, hold on to the board and gradually lower it so that your partner can get off safely.

Safe Skating

Suggestions for Playground Directors

No more than two skaters are allowed to hold hands.

Examine the rink for any cracks.

Any poles or protruding objects on the rink should be well padded.

Do not allow any trains or "snake" skating.

Do not permit bicycles or pushmobiles on the rink.

Rules for Children

Wait until you reach the playground before putting on your skates.

Do not speed on the rink.

Skate more slowly when you see someone in front of you.

Remember that stunts and trick skating are dangerous.

Bumping and pushing may cause a serious accident.

Skate around a group rather than attempt to cut in and out.

Keep your eyes open and your mind alert.

Safety on the Junglegym

Suggestions for Playground Directors

Give the children instruction in the safe use of the junglegym.

Test the junglegym for rigidity.

Do not allow more than a safe load—approximately twenty.

Examine the bars for any loose nuts or bolts.

Rules for Children

Hold on with a tight grip.

Make certain that your hands are dry.

Do not shake the junglegym; someone may fall off.

Do not attempt risky stunts.

Always grasp the bars with both hands.

Pushing and shoving are more dangerous when you are off the ground.

Safety in Using the Bars

Suggestions for Playground Directors

An attendant should be present when this apparatus is in use.

The landing underneath the apparatus should be softened by loosening the earth or by using skid-proof mats or shavings.

Remove all apparatus showing any signs of being worn.

Restrict the use of the apparatus to those within designated age groups according to the piece of apparatus in use.

Rules for Children

Your hands should be thoroughly dry. French chalk or powder will help.

Keep a firm grip at all times.

Do not take unnecessary risks.

Before starting a difficult stunt, make sure a leader is near by.

Stay away from the apparatus when you are not using it.

Safe Wading

Suggestions for Playground Directors

Keep the pool free from debris.

Do not allow glass objects near the pool.

A skin disease is reason enough for exclusion from the pool.

Test the water periodically, using chlorinated lime or a similar chemical.

Require every child before entering the wading pool to pass through a one per cent solution of hypochlorite of lime.

Rules for Children

Do not take toys or breakable objects with you into the pool.

Do not enter the pool when you are overheated.

Leave the pool when you begin to feel cold.

Do not jump or dive in the pool.

Do not run, splash, or push other children.

Sand Box Safety

Suggestions for Playground Directors

Clean the sand box at least once daily and whenever conditions warrant it.

Make certain the sand is thoroughly dry before allowing children in it.

Strain the sand periodically. Bottles and sharp articles should never be allowed as playthings.

Rules for Children

Do not drink or eat in the sand box.

It is dangerous to throw sand in or outside of the box. You may throw it into someone's eyes.

Do not jump in the box.

The sand box is used by others as well as by yourself, so be considerate.

Do not take pointed or breakable toys with you in the box.

General Suggestions

Of great importance to the maintenance of safety on the playground is the daily inspection of the movable apparatus. This should be followed by a more thorough monthly inspection and the oiling of all friction portions of the apparatus. Damaged apparatus, no matter how slightly affected, should be immediately removed from the reach of any potential user.

Keeping the ground free from encumbrances and litter is an important responsibility. The filling up of worn spots as well as the leveling of raised portions should be given immediate attention. Puddles of water should be swept away to eliminate slipping and make possible more rapid evaporation. Active play should be forbidden until the ground is thoroughly dry.

All accidents, no matter how minor they may appear at the time, should be followed by a complete report stating among other things the exact place of occurrence, how the accident happened, the time and day, the activity being engaged in, the part of the body injured, and the extent of the injury, the reports of two witnesses (the person injured and the director), the type of first aid or treatment given, and by whom. The accident reports should then be tabulated on a monthly basis according to area and type. This should be followed by special efforts to make the areas in which the largest number of accidents occurred more safe. Among the steps to be taken should be the elimination of hazards if any are present, added instruction in the safe use of equipment, and closer supervision.

Whether or not the advice and information given on the playground is used to good advantage depends largely on the attitudes inculcated during the teaching process. Is the child sympathetic to the aims of the playground director? Are the whys and wherefores clear to him? Is sufficient challenge offered for the acquisition of necessary skills rather than the reduction of vital accident statistics? These and similar questions must be adequately answered if we are to expect a degree of success.

Other aids conducive to the development of the right attitude toward safety follow:

Instruction in the "why" of the safe use of equipment

(Continued on page 56)

Of "Singing America"

The Vocal Edition of "Singing America," the popular collection of songs from all the Americas compiled by A. D. Zanzig, is in its third large printing. And now comes the announcement of an accompaniment book, and of four records containing twenty-three typical songs from this collection. The accompaniment book and the records will enable home, school, camp and community groups to learn more readily and adequately to sing the songs.

THE ACCOMPANIMENT Edition of "Singing America" will be available about April 15th through the National Recreation Association at $1.50 a copy. This handsomely bound, 190-page edition contains, besides the melodies, choral parts and words, the complete piano accompaniments for all of the 120 songs in the Vocal Edition and, in addition, new accompaniments for *Home on the Range, Loch Lomond* and eight others of the old favorites known by everyone. In most community song books the only "accompaniments" given for these favorite tunes is the alto, tenor and bass vocal parts. but in this new book the distinctive qualities of the piano that make it so effective an accompanying instrument are given free play. All the piano parts, throughout the book, are designed to have the utmost influence toward arousing and supporting the singing spirit in groups of people, and to be simple enough for the ordinary pianist.

Special care and pleasure have been taken also in making each accompaniment true to the distinctive characteristics of its own song, in national or traditional style and in rhythm as well as in harmony. *Dixie, The Shuckin' of the Corn, Cielito Lindo* and many another gay song come fully alive when treated so, with a character and zest that many people had not known before; and so do *My Old Kentucky Home, Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes,* the newly popular *Walking at Night* and many another beautiful lyrical song. The varying rhythms and styles of the fourteen Latin-American songs in the book, being less familiar, had to be learned from South American singers and musicians living in New York. The composers' own accompaniments to the *Prayer* from "Hansel and Gretel," the Brahms waltz-song, *In Wood Embower'd,* the Gilbert and Sullivan, Mozart, Wagner, and other songs or choruses of the Great Companions bring these fine but warmly human expressions "home" to everyone who likes music.

Full directions for the eight singing dances are given in this edition.

The Vocal Edition of "Singing America" costing twenty-five cents, provided fully for the singers. Now the man or woman or boy or girl at the piano is also well equipped. He or she will be pleased also by the size of the book, 9"x12", by its remaining widely open at whatever page is wanted, and by its colorful, artist-designed cover.

Records Available

There are now available four records on which twenty-three of the songs from "Singing America" have been recorded. On one of the records there are five songs; on each of the other three records, six.

RECORD 27279. This record contains the following: *El-a-noy*—a pioneer song from the Ohio River; *Lonesome Valley*—a spiritual from Kentucky; *Shuckin' of the Corn; At the Gate of Heaven*—a lullaby which came to New Mexico from the Pyrenees in Spain; *To Bethlehem, Singing*—from Puerto Rico; and *Night Herding Song*—one of the most beautiful of cowboy songs.

RECORD 27280. *Boulé's Ball*—one of the songs brought to Canada by the voyageurs; *The Turtle Dove*—one of the most beautiful versions of this farewell love song, some of them recurring in the United States as well as in Canada; *La Cuisiniere*—French Canadian; *Tutú Marambá*—a lullaby and one of the best known folk songs of Brazil; *Santo San Juanito*—a type of Ecuadorian Indian song; and *From Yon Mountain Verdant*—a haunting tune which takes one to the lonely heights of Peru among the Inca people.

RECORD 27281. *Que Lejos Estoy*—a song known and loved in many parts of South America as well as in Mexico; *Vidalita*—a typical song of the Argentine cowboy; *Uy! Tara La La*—very gay Mexican music; *Cuba; Flowing River (Rio Rio)*—one of the best known and loved of the graceful Chilean songs.

RECORD 27282. *Walking at Night*—a favorite Czech song; *Vagabond's Song*—a beautiful example of the folk tunes of the Catalonian people; *Little Grove, All in Green*—a song reflecting the

(Continued on page 57)

The Midwest College Outing Conference

By GARRETT G. EPPLEY
Associate Recreational Planner
Region II, National Park Service

FROM THE COLLEGES and universities of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, there will gather at McCormick's Creek State Park on May 10th and 11th a group representing both students and faculty members. The occasion will be the first Midwest College Outing Conference, and for this interesting get-together of college students and instructors three group camps have been reserved in one of Indiana's most scenic state parks.

Registration will begin at 9:00 A. M. on Saturday, after which, time will be available for a hike along the canyon — that long waited for stroll into the wood which will be so freshly scented with the piquant aroma of spring's new earthiness and abundantly hued with the waxy dogwood and redbud blossoms etched against the feathery array of greens that so dominate the wood. And there will be a visit to Indiana's most popular park museum where Junior, the owl, wisely surveys all newcomers from his ledge over the fireplace.

Program and organization meetings will be held during the two-day conference at the new Redbud Shelter and in the large amphitheater near the group camps. An evening barbecue at Redbud Shelter will be a highlight of the conference. State Park naturalists, under the direction of Howard Michaud, Chief Naturalist for Indiana, will be available to interpret the interesting features of the park area.

The outing, an outgrowth of the Midwest Hiking Conference held last November at Spring Mill State Park in southern Indiana, is being planned by a committee of which Dr. S. C. Staley, Director of the School of Physical Education, Illinois University, is chairman. The Midwest Hiking Conference drew an attendance of over two hundred persons from the hiking clubs of Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis. Also in attendance were the recreation executives of Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; park executives from Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana; and college professors from the Universities of Purdue, Indiana and Illinois, and Indiana State Teachers College. The hiking conference was sponsored by the Indiana Conservation Department with the cooperation of Region II of the National Park Service.

Courtesy Indiana Conservation Department

It is in beautiful surroundings such as these that the meetings of the Midwest Hiking Conference are to be held

Pertinent recommendations for the promotion of hiking were made at the Midwest Hiking Conference by committees representing the park naturalists, recreation executives, park executives, college and university personnel and hiking clubs. Alfred H. Wyman, Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Park and Playground Association, was elected President, and the following committee chairmen were placed on the executive committee: V. K. Brown, Director of Recreation, Chicago Park District; S. C. Staley, Illinois University; Charles A. DeTurk, State Park Director for Indiana; Jack Kramb, President of the Ohio Valley Hikers' Association; and Carlyle Chamberlain, Vice-President of the Louisville Municipal Hiking Club. The writer, representing Region II of the National Park Service, was asked to serve as adviser. Mr. Wyman, the president, is Director of the Missouri Walk-Ways Association, an outing organization composed of four hundred and fifty members. Already Mr. Wyman is planning a second annual conference for next fall. The Association has a Board of Directors composed of the presidents of its member clubs.

The representatives from the Indiana Conservation Department, Missouri Park Board, Michigan Conservation Department, Cook County Forest Preserve, and the National Park Service, all of whom participated at the Spring Mill conference, feel that the initiation and stimulation of hiking and outing activities is one of the best mediums for obtaining the most beneficial and enjoyable use of park and forest areas. The recreation executives state that there is no recreation more invigorating, more inspiring—yet more restful — than that of nature recreation. Park naturalists cannot find sufficient time to explore the interesting features of any natural area. Hikers—you can't keep them indoors when they can get out into the open spaces!

For the College Outing Conference, the committee of which Dr. Staley is chairman is being expanded to include two representatives from each of the states in which colleges will be represented.

Courtesy Indiana Conservation Department

This owl makes his home in the Junior Museum at McCormick's Creek State Park

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Speaking of the fact that selective service officials have laid down the general policy that every draftee, after due conditioning, must be able to walk from fifteen to twenty miles with fifty pounds on his back, Howard Braucher asks this question: "In defense time, is it not particularly appropriate to develop tramping clubs in the various recreation systems? . . . Dr. John H. Finley, who for so many years was very active in the leadership of the recreation movement was himself a world-famed walker. Each year, on his birthday, it was his custom to walk around Manhattan Island, starting after midnight and walking through the day and into the following night. Just as many cities have dedicated playgrounds to Joseph Lee, so others may wish to establish John H. Finley walking groups."

So successful was the Midwest Hiking Conference held last November in Southern Indiana that a Midwest College Outing Conference has been called for May 10-11 at McCormick's Creek State Park. As a result of this event it is hoped that college students and faculty members will avail themselves more fully of State Park areas and near-by natural environments for recreational purposes. It is further hoped that this particular conference will prove the springboard for individual state conferences to be held next year in a State Park or Federal Recreation Area.

Art and the People

Extracts from the address delivered by President Roosevelt on March 17th in accepting, for the nation, the National Art Gallery at Washington

GREAT WORKS of art have a way of breaking out of private ownership into public use. They belong so obviously to all who love them — they are so clearly the property not of their single owners but of all men everywhere—that the private rooms and houses where they are hung become in time too narrow for their presence. The true collectors are the collectors who understand this—the collectors of great paintings who feel that they can never truly own, but only gather and preserve for all who love them, the treasures they have found.

But though there have been many public gifts of art in the past, the gift of this National Gallery dedicated to the entire nation and containing a considerable part of the most important work brought to this country from the continent of Europe has necessarily a new significance. It signifies a relation—a new relation here made visible in paint and in stone—between the whole people of this country and the old inherited tradition of the arts.

And we shall remember that these halls of beauty, this creation of a great American architect, combine the classicism of the past with the convenience of today.

In accepting this building and the paintings it contains, the people of the United States accept a part in that inheritance for themselves. They accept it for themselves not because this gallery is given to them—though they are thankful for the gift. They accept it for themselves because, in the past few years, they have come to understand that the inheritance is theirs and that, like other inheritors of other things of value, they have a duty toward it.

Discovery by the People

There was a time when the people of this country would not have thought that the inheritance of art belonged to them or that they had responsibilities to guard it. A few generations ago, the people of this country were taught by their writers and by their critics and by their teachers to believe that art was something foreign to America and to themselves, something imported from another continent and from an age which was not theirs, something they had no part in, save to go to see it in a guarded room on holidays or Sundays.

But recently, within the last few years, they have discovered that they have a part. They have seen in their own town, in their own villages, in school houses, in postoffices, in the back rooms of shops and stores, pictures painted by their sons, their neighbors — people they have known and lived beside and talked to.

They have seen, across these last few years, rooms full of painting by Americans, walls covered with the paintings of Americans—some of it good, some of it not good, but all of it native, human, eager and alive—all of it painted by their own kind in their own country and painted about things they know and look at often and have touched and loved.

The people of this country know now, whatever they were taught or thought they knew before, that art is not something just to be owned, but something to be made; that it is the act of making and not the act of owning which is art. And knowing this they know also that art is not a treasure in the past or an importation from another country, but part of the present life of all the living and creating peoples—all who make and build; and, most of all, the young and vigorous peoples who have made and built our present wide country.

"The people of this country know now . . . that art is not something just to be owned, but something to be made; that it is the act of making and not the act of owning that is art. And knowing this they know also that art is not a treasure in the past or an importation from another country, but part of the present life of all the living and creating peoples — all who make and build; and, most of all, the young and vigorous peoples who have made and built our present wide country."

Symbols of Human Spirit

It is for this reason that the people of America accept the inheritance of these ancient arts. Whatever these paintings may have been to men who looked at them a generation back—today they are not only works of art. Today they are the symbols

of the human spirit and of the world the freedom of the human spirit made—a world against which armies now are raised and countries overrun and men imprisoned and their work destroyed.

To accept, today, the work of German painters such as Holbein and Durer and of Italians like Botticelli and Raphael, and of painters of the low countries like Van Dyck and Rembrandt, and of famous Frenchmen, famous Spaniards—to accept this work today on behalf of the people of this democratic nation is to assert the belief of the people of this nation in a human spirit which now is everywhere endangered and which, in many countries where it first found form and meaning, has been rooted out and broken and destroyed.

To accept this work today is to assert the purpose of the people of America that the freedom of the human spirit and human mind which has produced the world's great art and all its science—shall not be utterly destroyed.

Seventy-eight years ago, in the third year of the War Between the States, men and women gathered here in Washington to see the dome above the capitol completed and the bronze Goddess of Liberty set upon the top. It had been an expensive and laborious business, diverting money and labor from the prosecution of the war, and certain citizens found much to criticize. There were new marble pillars in the Senate wing and a bronze door for the central portal and other such expenditures and embellishments. But Lincoln, when he heard the criticisms, answered: "If people see the capitol going on, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

We may borrow the words for our own. We too intend the Union shall go on. We intend it shall go on, carrying with it the great tradition of the human spirit which created it.

The dedication of this gallery to a living past, and to a greater and more richly living future, is the measure of the earnestness of our intention that the freedom of the human spirit shall go on.

"It is a strange moment for opening a national museum of art," says Anne O'Hare McCormick in *The New York Times* for March 22nd, "yet what event could be better timed to meet and counteract the despair with which civilized peoples contemplate the savagery of war?

"Washington's new museum is perhaps the most beautiful gallery of art in the world. From the magnificent rotunda in the middle every vista is serene and noble. The paintings and sculptures, collected in rooms as calm and luminous as a Vermeer interior, are only in a few instances the masterpieces of the artists who produced them. In a dozen vast galleries, including the Metropolitan, there are more and greater single works of genius. But nowhere else are they shown in this clear daylight, and the effect of color in the Alba Madonna, for instance, and in the Raphael portrait of Bindo Altoviti on the opposite wall, is so dazzling that you perceive that you have been looking all your life at the dim shadows of pictures. Though you are familiar with many of the canvasses in the glorious parade of the Italian schools, you find that you have never really seen them before. The Rembrandts glow with an astonishing luster.

Beauty That Endures

"But the gallery itself, incomparable as it is, the collection itself, splendid as it is, are less impressive than the effect they produce on the visitors. Every day this week the rooms have been crowded. It is a place full of life—glowing on the walls, milling in the corridors. . . . Almost an oasis of happiness; not for years has this observer seen so many happy faces as those who looked upon Sesiderio da Settignano's 'Bust of a Little Boy'—the eternal little boy, still touching and expectant after the wars of nearly a half century.

"Andrew Mellon's Medicean gesture in giving this museum to the nation may have been a signal that an epoch was ended. Or it may be the beginning of an epoch. In a way it signalizes our maturity as strikingly as the heavy sense of world responsibility that begins to oppress the American people.

"The folly and the glory of man meet at the door where one turns from the picture of war to the masterpieces of human genius, and one knows that they represent the Italy, the Germany, the England and the America that endures. One knows, too, that no people can enjoy the increment of civilization without bearing the common burden and paying the price of maintaining its values. 'I feel cleansed and steadied,' said a well-known sculptor leaving the gallery the other day. 'Now I know it's worth fighting for.'" Used by permission of *The New York Times*.

Miniature Trailside Museums

By DAVID DAMON

If a bona fide trailside museum is out of the question, why not have a glorified bulletin board?

VISITORS to several Iowa parks last summer were pleased to find that the Iowa Conservation Commission was again providing free naturalist services and nature booklets. Visitors to Dolliver Memorial State Park found, in addition to these services, two interesting trailside museums.

These museums were not the type of structures one usually associates with the word "museum." Perhaps "glorified bulletin boards" would be a better description for these structures. As a matter of fact, the museums were glass-fronted bulletin boards upon which were displayed various plant and animal specimens with short, simple descriptions of each. No stuffed birds or mammals were exhibited. There was never a lack of other interesting material; in fact, many worthy specimens could not be exhibited because of a lack of space. Portions of the exhibits were changed at intervals so as to make them more timely and of greater interest to those who visited the park frequently.

The trailside museums were instituted as an experiment. The expense was negligible, in this case, since the bulletin boards were already available. As a display medium these structures were very satisfactory although each had certain drawbacks limiting somewhat their usefulness. However, in spite of the minor physical shortcomings of these bulletin boards to serve as trailside museums, the experiment itself was far more successful than had been anticipated. It was estimated that over ninety per cent of all visitors to these particular areas inspected the museums, and some individuals appeared to read every label. Many would ask for more information on some of the specimens exhibited. Voluntary requests for more information provided an excellent opportunity for the naturalist to extend the discussion to other related topics. One of the museums served also as the starting point for scheduled nature tours.

If one should "tune in" on a farm family (the majority of visitors to this park are rural folks) as they inspect the exhibit, he would hear such comments as these: "Oh look, there's a snake like we found in the yard. Jimmy said it was a Copperhead and killed it, but this says it is a milk snake, one of our harmless and most valuable snakes." "Oh Mamma, there's the kind of big moth we found on the porch last summer and didn't know what it was. It's a Luna Moth and the caterpillars eat leaves of hickory, walnut and other forest trees." "Well, this is the first time I knew young clams lived awhile under the skin of fishes."

An attractive type of trailside museum at the South Lodge Picnic Area. Mr. Damon suggests, however, that the case is too small and that seats are unnecessary.

This family learns, in an easy way, a few facts about some of the familiar plants and animals—plants and animals, which, because of their commonplaceness, had been taken for granted and not suspected of having anything interesting attached to their past history, habits or life cycle.

For those who plan to build a trailside museum, a few suggestions may be

in order. The type of structure may vary with the park and the funds available, but it should lean towards simplicity. The museum will serve best if placed in an area frequented by the majority of the visitors. A case four feet high by six feet long and fastened to posts is very practical and easy to construct. The glass front should swing open (preferably divided in the center) and it should be far enough in front of the mounting board to permit the convenient display of the largest specimen anticipated. A soft composition type of wallboard makes an excellent mounting board. For some trailside museums it may be desirable to have glass shelves, at least in the lower portion.

The author warns against certain technical mistakes in construction. If, for example, the glass front is too close to the mounting board, the size of the material to be exhibited will be limited. Moreover, it should not be necessary to remove the entire mounting board in order to make changes in the exhibits. Mr. Damon, who worked with the Iowa Conservation Commission as a park naturalist in Dolliver Memorial State Park, will be glad to answer questions about the museums. His address is 724 Sixth Street, Ames, Iowa.

Whenever possible, avoid facing the exhibit to the south or west unless it will be in the shade at all hours. The direct sunlight fades the delicate colors of many specimens and green plants may wilt rapidly. A special effort should be made to make the case insect-proof. It is practically impossible to shut out museum pests, but if the case is reasonably tight it is not too expensive to keep an insect fumigant (such as paradichlorobenzene) in it. Certainly it should be tight enough to keep out spiders and ants. It is most discouraging to see a big black ant chewing off the wings of a fine Luna Moth.

For future trailside museums in Iowa parks a two-faced type has been suggested. That is to say, both sides would be used for exhibition purposes. If desired, one side might be very shallow and used for the posting of printed material only. A small roof over the case reduces the chance of rain water entering and staining the exhibit.

As to the exhibit itself, it should go without saying that neatness is paramount. The insects should be properly mounted, the butterflies and moths properly spread, the shells and stones well-cleaned, and green plants put in a can or jar of water and discarded as soon as they begin to wilt. The labels should be neatly printed or typed, not lengthy, simple, and Latin names omitted unless there is a good reason to use them. In most cases it is probably advisable to change portions of the exhibits from time to time. And last but not least, *don't clutter up the exhibit with too many specimens* no matter how interesting they may be to you. John Public comes to the park for recreation. The trailside museum should be a part of his recreation — not a chore. Therefore, show Mr. Public some consideration when you select your specimens for exhibition.

A well-constructed and well-maintained trailside museum is a source of knowledge and pleasure to the park visitor and an able assistant to the Park Naturalist.

The Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission announces the opening, on May third, of a trailside museum which will provide new opportunities for nature recreation for the residents of Union County. The museum, in the establishment of which five county nature organizations are cooperating, will be located in the Watchung Reservation. Present plans call for the opening of a building at the Commission's Nursery on Saturdays and Sundays between the hours of 2:00 and 5:00.

The five cooperating organizations—the Elizabeth Nature League, the Roselle Park and Watchung Nature Clubs, the Westfield Bird Club, and the Plainfield Mineralogical Society—will cooperate with the Commission by sharing the responsibility for providing exhibits and by aiding in the supervision of the museum during the hours it is open to the public. From May to October each group will have charge of the museum for a four-week period, and members of the club in charge will be on hand to answer questions regarding the exhibits and assume responsibility for the operation of the museum.

In addition to a semi-permanent exhibit to be arranged by members of the various clubs who have been appointed to serve on a Trailside Committee, the different groups will take turns in preparing an exhibit of nature objects native to the County and appropriate to the season during which they are being displayed. Nature hobbyists throughout the County have been invited to help the committee by loaning collections of shells, minerals, birds' eggs and nests, insects and similar objects for special weekly displays.

It is expected that additional nature organizations will accept the invitation of the Park Commission to share in the trailside museum project.

Radio and the Farm Home

This article is based on material presented in a bulletin prepared by John Bradford in connection with his work in the rural field.

WHAT RADIO can do to improve farm life is almost incalculable. Lessening the provincialism which comes with isolation, the radio broadens the outlook of the farm family and brings entertainment and information about local, state, national, and international events to the remotest farm homes. Young people, particularly, can get suggestions in recreation and entertainment which will enable them to introduce valuable programs into the organizations to which they belong. Advanced farm practices, weather and market reports, broadcasts on crop conditions, and information on the problems of farm and home fill the air at regular hours.

But radios are still not available to a great many rural families. When we realize that even in "prosperous" 1929, farm families in fifteen poorer states received an average gross income of only $186 a year, we can understand why, even with the extension of power lines into rural areas, only two or three per cent of the 3,000,000 farm homes in these states have electricity. Even those families with electricity sometimes have needs more fundamental than a radio.

On the other hand, whole sections of the country in the south, southwest, and northwest are known as "dead spots." Only in the evening and at night in these areas does reception become good enough to bring in national chain programs. Daytime listeners are therefore dependent upon small local stations which are more of an aggravation and a nuisance than an asset. Even families with radios, therefore, keep them quiet rather than listen to the cheap material broadcast hour after hour under the direction of announcers who are ignorant of music, art, literature, national events, and the needs of farm people. Some state colleges of agriculture send out a variety of fine programs, but unfortunately many feel that the installation of additional studios is financially unjustified under present economic conditions.

Already local and state agencies, as well as national network leaders and other groups, are studying the needs of rural people, improving radio programs accordingly. The Federal government has a wide range of offerings directed toward the recreation, education, and entertainment needs of the farm family. As economic factors permit, there will be an increase in the number of radio sets in rural districts. And as continued improvements are made in programs these sets will be more and more widely and wisely used.

Because of the growing importance of this medium it may be of interest to rural people to know some of the facts found in a nation-wide survey made last year by the Federal Communications Commission. There are 741 stations in the United States and only one hundred air lanes. To enable radio authorities to guide these stations along the radio highways without danger of head-on collisions and side-swiping interference, Congress created the first Federal Radio Commission in 1927, supplanting it with the Federal Communications Commission in 1934. It was during the week of March 6, 1938, that the Federal Communications Commission made its study of all programs broadcast by all American radio stations. Investigators found that 64.45 per cent of all broadcasting was sustaining and that 34.55 was sponsored. What was the type of program? The following facts are revealing:

PROGRAM	Per cent of TOTAL TIME
Music	
Serious	6.48
Light	9.95
Popular	32.27
Other	3.75
Total	52.45
Dramatic	
General Drama	6.50
Comedy Scripts	.98
Children's Drama	1.63
Total	9.11
Variety	8.84
Talks and Dialogues	
Social and Economic	2.33
Literature, History and General Cultural	2.34
Household and Others of Special Interest to Woman	2.68
Farm Management and Others of Special Interest to Farmers	1.67
Political	.31
Others	2.08
Total	11.41

Program	Per cent of Total Time
News	
News Reports	6.56
Sports Flashes	.96
Market, Crop and Weather Reports	1.03
Total	8.55
Religious and Devotional	5.15
Special Events	
Meetings and Occasions of Civic Interest	.77
Sports	1.21
Other	.23
Total	2.21
Miscellaneous	2.28
Grand Total	100.00

To make the most effective use of radio it is necessary to study the programs of the various chains and of the local and state college and university stations, then plan a weekly schedule of the regular offerings to meet the interests of the family as a whole as well as of its individual members. Nation-wide observations and studies show that a great amount of time is wasted on radio reception because of failure to study the programs and then organize the material. With such a wealth of fine and interesting material available in all sections of the country there is no need to waste hours of valuable time before a radio grinding out the cheap, vulgar, and mediocre. Many radios are turned on and allowed to run for hours, promoting a great nervous strain, although no one could possibly be listening all that time. In many farm homes, however, one study indicates the average amount of time the radio is on as a period of five hours daily; it sets listening time "peaks" for farm people at 8:30 A. M., from 12 Noon to 1 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 P. M. A weekly program schedule can be easily arranged. Not much time is required to make out a family outline covering broad and interesting fields, and this system is fine practice in cooperative effort.

Radio clubs made up of small groups of farm people who follow some program regularly, are common in all sections of the country. The groups meet in farm homes, listen to the program, and discuss what has been presented. Thousands of farm folks follow America's Town Meeting of the Air (from Town Hall, New York City), which began its fifth season of weekly programs Thursday, October 5, 1939.

Children's programs are improving, and during the school season a wide variety is offered. Among programs of interest to children are: Romance of Stamps; Vernon Crane's Story Book (fairy tales), Sunday over N.B.C.; Men Behind the Stars, Friday over C.B.S.; The Lone Ranger, Monday, Wednesday, Friday over M.B.S.; Nature Sketches (summer program from Rocky Mountain National Park); and story hour broadcasts by children's library workers. There are still 132,000 one-room schools in America, but the use of radio in rural schools is growing. Farm organizations and parent-teacher groups could aid greatly by assisting country schools in acquiring sets.

During the summer the fixed features of interest are outdoor concerts in parks and stadiums in New York, Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Los Angeles, Long Beach (California), and the Thursday night standard symphony hour on the Pacific coast. All year round there are programs of humor to suit any taste, among them the general favorites of Charlie McCarthy and Fibber McGee.

While it is not possible to include here an exhaustive list, the one given below suggests program possibilities for farm people.

Music

Voice of Firestone: Monday, N.B.C.
Music Appreciation Hour: Friday, N.B.C.
N.B.C. String Symphony, Frank Black: Saturday N.B.C.
Symphonic Strings, Alfred Wallenstein: Saturday, M.B.S.
Ford Sunday Evening Hour: Sunday, C.B.S.
National Farm and Home Hour, Army and Navy Bands, 4H Monthly Hour: Monday through Saturday, N.B.C.
New York Philharmonic Orchestra, John Barbirolli: Sunday, C. B.S.
Lighter classical and popular music offerings include: Ginsberg and Old Heidelberg Orchestras, Chicago; Henry Webber's Orchestra, Chicago; Contented Hour; American Album of Familiar Music.

Drama

Lux Radio Theater, DeMille: Monday, C.B.S.
Sherlock Holmes: Monday, Blue Network, N.B.C.
Arch Obler's Plays: Saturday, N.B.C.
Campbell Playhouse, Orson Welles: Sunday, N.B.C.

Reading, Current Events, Science, Education

Adventures in Reading: Monday, N.B.C.
Information Please: Tuesday, Blue Network, N.B.C.
Of Men and Books, Professor Frederick: Wednesday, C.B.S.
America's Town Meeting of the Air: Thursday, N.B.C.
This Wonderful World, Hayden Planetarium: Saturday, M.B.S.

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Captain Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ADULT EDUCATION. "Enjoy Your World-Study!" is the title of the spring leaflet of the Buffalo Museum of Science. Intriguing informal classes two hours a week in such things as movie making, fossil collecting, animal sketching and flower arrangement. The sketching is under Ellsworth Jaeger, artist-author, recently appointed Assistant Curator of Education to succeed Professor William P. Alexander, a nature leader par excellence, who is retiring.

Biological History. "Biology in the Making," Emily Snyder. McGraw-Hill Company, New York, 539 pp. 1940. $2.80. History of biology on the nature lore style.

Birds. The children at Frick Park in Pittsburgh are gathering seeds of trees and shrubs frequented by birds, wintering them in the frigidaire for a few weeks, planting them in trays and cups to be transplanted in the park next spring. Colfax school maintains its own feeding station in the park.

Birds. "Local Bird Refuges." Farmers Bulletin 1644, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Five cents.

"Civilization, The Storehouse of," C. C. Furnas. Bureau of Publications, Columbia University, New York, 562 pp. $3.25. An account of the earth's materials in nontechnical language.

"Conservation and Citizenship," Renner and Hartley. Heath Company, New York, 367 pp. $1.60. Profitable reading.

"Conservation Education," Henry B. Ward, et al. National Wildlife Federation, 1212 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C., 39 pp. Ten cents. A timely discussion by leaders who are reliable.

Dutch Elm Disease. In 1938, Scouts found 18,152 diseased trees; in 1939 the number was 10,786; and in 1940, 3,931—a reduction of 63.5 per cent. "A stitch in time save nine" applies here. A few years' discontinuance might cost millions.

Electrical Engineering. "Things a Boy Can Do with Electro-Chemistry," Alfred Morgan. Appleton-Century, New York, 198 pp. $2.00. A simple introduction to simple apparatus and experiments.

"Environment, Life and," Paul B. Sears. Bureau of Publications, Columbia University, 175 pp. $1.85. An interpretation of human interrelations. "The Control of Organisms," F. L. Fitzpatrick. Bureau of Publications, Columbia, 336 pp. $2.75. The story of man's effort to control undesirable organisms.

Farming. "Plowing Through," Edwin W. Hullinger. Morrow Company, New York, 59 pp. $1.50. The story of the Negro in agriculture, dramatically told.

Flower Show. The Seventieth Annual New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held in Boston, March 17 to 22. There were 173 gardens of full-flowered June roses and a mammoth rose garden.

Invention. "Engines of Democracy—Inventions and Society in Mature America," Roger Burlingame. Scribner's Sons, New York, 606 pp. $3.75. Really a history of the United States with a background of economics and sociology by the author of "March of the Iron Men."

Jamestown. The National Park Service announces that the first permanent English settlement will be preserved exactly as uncovered. Simple trailside exhibits will be installed adjacent to important building foundations. A museum will display cultural objects found during excavation. Dioramas of scenes will be installed. This policy is in direct contrast to the example of Eighteenth Century Williamsburg.

Mammals. "America Mammals," W. J. Hamilton, Jr. McGraw-Hill Company, 434 pp. $3.75. A good reference book.

Nature Books. The Cleveland, Ohio, Museum of Natural History announces the publication of two new "Pocket Natural Histories": No. 8, "A Field Key to Our Common Birds," Irene T. Rorimer, illustrated by Roger Tory Peterson, $1.50; No. 9, "The Geology of the Cleveland Region," Arthur B. Williams, $.50.

Nature Camp for children (9 to 15 years) showing nature talent and aptitude is announced by the Worcester, Massachusetts, Natural History So-

ciety. This day camp will have three three-week sessions on a fourteen-acre wooded estate in W. Boylston under the leadership of a Clark University biology student. In a way, this is a revival of a pioneer effort of the society when through the efforts of its president, Dr. William H. Raymenton, it established a natural history camp for boys on Lake Quinsigamond from 1885 to 1912. Seventy boys enrolled the first summer. The camp was opened to teachers in 1905.

Nature Therapy. Butler Hospital, the oldest in Rhode Island (1844) cares for the mentally sick. Butler is a pioneer among mental hospitals in nature therapy. An anonymous gift of $50,000 for instruction in the conservation of natural beauty and for an instructor trained in horticulture, botany and the natural sciences has made possible a nature program for the patients. Walks, round table conferences, and a museum of specimens gathered by patients, constitute a new method of treatment. They have their "picnic point" and wild flower garden. The "grotto" offers a path of peace and quiet in the natural woodlands. The primeval hemlocks in this ravine once harbored a black-crowned night heron colony. Perhaps it still does. This was the favorite rendezvous where the writer once led "normal students" afield. One of these students is now relaxing from tension with the help of the appreciation and knowledge gained a quarter of a century ago. Other patients cultivate their own gardens.

The department of occupational therapy in the conservation of natural beauty is under the direction of Mr. Arthur A. Almon, a graduate of Rhode Island State College. In these days of world confusion this Hospital is returning thirty per cent of its patients to their homes with an added avocational resource and an improved pattern of life.

News Letter. The executive committee of the Massachusetts State Rural Policy Committee will publish progressive reports concerning their work, starting January 1, Vol. I, No. 1. Dealing with conservation, forestry, camping, the town forest as an outdoor laboratory for teaching natural science, and land use planning, it brings together rural people, scientists, and the member of local, state and federal agencies. The objective is "the satisfactory living of rural people." This is the American way par excellence.

Park Naturalist. A new park naturalist service has just been inaugurated in the Dode County Parks with headquarters in Miami, Florida. A. D. Barnes is Superintendent of Parks.

Park Naturalists. First conference, Berkeley, California, 1929—thirteen delegates; second conference, Grand Canyon, November 1940 — fifty delegates. Thirty-five papers emphasized integration with history, archeology, geology, wildlife, and forestry. Education is living and not segmented information.

Photography. "Look at Life," Lynwood Chace. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 178 wonderful photographs. $3.50. This is the result of a life devoted to nature photography.

"Plants of the Bible," Harold N. Moldenke. N. Y. Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, 135 pp. mimeographed, $.25.

"Plants, the Story of Food," B. E. Dahlgren. Field Museum, Chicago, 32 pp. $.25. Reproduction of series of murals of the museum with brief instructive material.

Plant Relations. Which of the following is the extra plant, i.e., does not belong in the night shade family? Tomatoes, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, petunias, tobacco, and peppers.

Radio—Telephone. 1915—voices from Washington, D. C., heard in Eiffel Tower, Paris, and in Honolulu; 1927—commercial service between United States and Britain; 1929—commercial service to ships at sea; 1941—entire world covered. When will this planet become a place where all people may carry on friendly conversation with all other people?

Railroads. "Handbook for Model Builders," Fun and Facts for the Amateur Railroader. Lionel Corporation, New York, 192 pp. $1.00. Profusely illustrated with photographs and blue prints. An ideal way of getting acquainted with electricity. American Association of Model Railroads, 15 East 26th Street, New York, has a "Leaders' Manual" for heads of clubs.

Roadside Beautification. The Peninsula Plan Association, Summit County, Ohio, planned to make the Cuyahoga Valley the "Westchester County" of Ohio. Sign patrols with good judgment were appointed. They exempted highway department signs, private signs such as "No hunting" and "Farm produce for sale." No signs on private property were touched without permission of the property owners. Car crews, with routes mapped, cleaned up the 480 litter signs in less than one hour. Other communities please do likewise.

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Building the Morale of Our Armed Forces

By CHARLES P. TAFT

The work of building morale in the new citizen army through recreation activities was described on March 10th by three officials on the National Radio Forum arranged by *The Evening Star,* Washington, D. C. Speakers included Frederick H. Osborn, Chairman, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator of Defense Activities, Federal Security Administration, and Col. William H. Draper, Member, War Department General Staff. We are reproducing, through the courtesy of *The Evening Star,* the talk given by Mr. Taft.

THE ARMY is interested in what the soldiers find when they go to town because it has a tremendous amount to do with their morale and effectiveness as fighting men.

If a boy's family comes down to see him over a week end and has to sleep in the car or on the bench in a railroad station, he gets mad. If he goes to town himself for the week end and has to sleep on the floor in a warehouse, he is not so good when he gets back to camp.

Anybody would understand the necessity for driving out commercialized vice, but lack of simple facilities like toilets, sewers, a place to rest your "dogs," good food for a fair price, a pleasant place to get a glass of milk and a sandwich, all these have direct effect on the morale of the Army, even though they are relevant only to the off hours of the soldiers.

That is, in a sense, the negative approach.

Home Town Atmosphere

Affirmatively, the man in uniform is a long way from home, and to make him a good all-round soldier you need to maintain just as far as possible the ordinary home town atmosphere. You need to convince the families in the communities that these are boys just like their own, that they are longing for ordinary hospitality and social contacts. Most of them belong to churches at home, and they are used to going to the Y.M.C.A. or the Knights of Columbus. We want to establish the same sort of contacts outside the camps.

The camps are often in interesting areas. Sight-seeing is always of interest. There may well be opportunity for stimulating hobbies and even for some measure of informal lectures, special movies and other semi-educational events. Soldiers need somebody to talk to who is not a superior officer, and their families need help when they come to town.

"It is equally important that our young men, who are willingly giving up a year to their country's service, have opportunity for the very best in leisure-time activities during off-duty hours. . . . Clean sport, healthy recreation and occasional good entertainment are the best relaxation from the hard rigors of Army life, and the best possible protection against those temptations and influences which the War and Navy Departments are pledged to stamp out."—*Col. W. H. Draper, Jr.*

Recreation Includes All These

Recreation is a restricted term but for our purposes it includes all of these things that I have been describing. It is even our job to set up methods for improving the service of commercial organizations and eliminating profiteering. Our agency is not going to operate these programs. The primary responsibility must rest on the local community itself. We expect to rely on existing local organizations or, where that is not possible, or not sufficient, we have been offered and have accepted the help of the United Service Organization, a group which is made up of the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, the Travelers' Aid, and the National Catholic Community Service. They are going to operate most of our recreation buildings which we expect to build in defense areas if the community facilities bill passes Congress.

Housekeeping Important

The morale of the soldier is profoundly affected by the town housekeeping around the camp. We are trying to secure adequate building regulations and zoning regulations in order to prevent slums outside our gates.

It is our job to see to it that adequate sewers, water lines and sewage disposal plants are set up to prevent the ordinary sources of diseases. We shall have to do a good deal of ditching and mosquito destruction in order to eliminate malaria. Hospitals and clinics will be

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A Fortieth Anniversary Program

The year 1900 was an important one for the children of Reading, for it was then the Woman's Club began its fight for playgrounds. Forty years later the city held an anniversary.

By THOMAS W. LANTZ
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Reading, Pennsylvania

WITHOUT the vision and perseverance of the pioneers, who were, and still are, members of the Woman's Club of Reading, Pennsylvania, this industrial city might be without adequate playgrounds.

Forty years ago a few women had the foresight to plan for children's playgrounds and the courage to fight for their ideals. It was an uphill fight, that first decade, to finance the leadership and supplies necessary. Many people were unsympathetic, but that fact did not dampen the enthusiasm of the devoted women who thought in terms of the child as the community's most valuable asset.

The contribution of these women must not be forgotten nor must birthdays be allowed to slip by without celebration. In 1940, which marked the passing of four decades of playground progress, the Board of Recreation planned for a year of intermittent activities which would commemorate the accomplishments of the early leaders in the recreation movement and at the same time would focus attention on present and future needs of the tax-supported Department of Public Recreation.

Before the playground season opened the play leaders were given historical data on the local movement and mimeographed material containing the names of living pioneers. Bulletins on anniversary program suggestions were issued, and all leaders were urged to hold a program on their neighborhood playground inviting "old-timers" to take part in the affair.

During the middle of the playground season a city-wide fortieth anniversary program was held in one of the large park playfields. On this occasion three of the original founders of the playground movement told of their early experiences. Other speakers were members of the first board of recreation and the chairman of the present board, as well as a representative of the City Council. The playground band of one hundred and two pieces provided the music. The entire park playfield was gayly decorated by the neighborhood parents' playground association.

The Pageant

The climax of the summer playground season was the production of a pageant entitled "Reading's First Forty." Approximately 750 children participated before an audience of 8,000 people. The pageant, divided into ten episodes, was staged in the new memorial band shell located in City Park. In the episode relating to the period of 1900 to 1904, the Department of Public Recreation was fortunate in having three of the members of the Woman's Club at that time and pioneers for playgrounds take part in the pageant. They wore the dresses which they used in 1903 when a rummage sale was held to raise funds for leadership and supplies. A fine amplification system carried their voices to the four corners of the park, and the huge audience was delighted.

The pageant episodes were as follows:

EPISODE I—1900. Mrs. Frederick Spang read a paper on "Recreation for Boys" before the Civic Division of the Woman's Club.

EPISODE II—1903. Rummage sale of the newly formed Playground Division of the Woman's Club presided over by Mrs. John M. Stephens, Mrs. John C. Seltzer, and Miss Blanche A. Zieber. (These three original members of the Division appeared on the stage.)

EPISODE III—1904. Final program of the first playground, including a flag drill and a Maypole dance.

EPISODE IV—1910. Labor Day celebration at City Park with folk dances and dumbbell drill.

EPISODE V—1918. Wartime sing at City Park. (During this episode the audience joined in singing "Smiles," "Long, Long Trail," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "Till We Meet Again.")

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How Does Your Garden Grow?

In February *Recreation* offered you some garden reminders for February, March, and April. Here are some suggestions for May, June and July.

By JOHN CAMPBELL
National Recreation Association

BY MAY the soil has usually warmed up enough so that seeds of all annuals may be sown directly outdoors.

As soon as all danger of frost is past, tomato, pepper and other tender plants may be set out. Also bean, gourd, cucumber and other seed may be sown.

Lilacs, spireas, mockorange and other shrubs in bloom may be cut for decorative purposes. This oftentimes serves the double purpose of pruning the shrub and providing an indoor bouquet.

Prepare window boxes in May, seeing that adequate provision is made for drainage in the bottom.

Work into the soil plenty of barnyard manure, peat, moss and leaf mold as a guard against hot, dry weather.

Protect birds, toads, green snakes, turtles, ladybird beetles and other beneficial insects and animals.

Plan to make field trips for wild flower studies.

Make a special study of the uses and care of perennial plants. Emphasize those which are practical for home plantings.

Consider the life cycle of insects. Make a chart of those which are beneficial and those which are harmful in the garden.

Plant an experimental garden to show the effects of different fertilizers.

June Reminders

Pay strict attention to insect and disease control. Keep a good supply of insecticides on hand at all times. Rotenone is a very handy and useful one.

Visits to all home garden plots should be made during this month.

Keep in touch with the state department of agriculture and other trained leaders in solving technical garden problems.

Don't neglect garden photography and exhibits of garden pictures.

Be sure that a record is being kept of all produce harvested. Keeping monetary crop values increases interest in the project.

Conduct pilgrimages to nurseries, parks, garden centers.

Begin to cut flowers for bouquets and arrangements. Early morning is generally considered the best time to do this.

An abundance of weed, leaf and insect specimens should be available at this time for collections.

Stress thinning of plants where they have been seeded too heavily. This is the only way crops can properly mature.

Secure the cooperation of the local newspaper, local magazines, the radio and other publicity mediums to keep the garden project before the general public.

In July

As soon as early crops have been harvested, put on an application of fertilizer and plant late crops. Beets, spinach, swiss chard, turnips, lettuce, sweet corn, beans, Chinese cabbage, endive and carrots seeds may be used for this purpose. Also plants of cabbage, cauliflower and celery.

Keep blooms and seeds picked from all annuals so a constant supply of flowers is available during the growing season.

Cultivation is especially important during this month. It is well to keep a fine soil mulch on the garden at all times for best absorption of water to take place.

Irrigation may be necessary during extended dry spells. When watering, be sure to do a thorough job.

Prepare garden posters and scrapbooks.

Tall growing plants may be staked to keep the stems straight and strong.

Plan to go on hikes, cook-outs and other nature excursions.

Become acquainted with methods of preparing garden produce for market.

Enlist the help of older boys and girls in teaching the younger children.

Make leaf prints and plaster casts of interesting garden materials.

Nature Afield

The Virginia Natural History Institute announces it will hold its 1941 Nature Leaders Training Course at the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area beginning June 23rd.

NATURE LEADERS from several states will attend the 1941 training course of the Virginia Natural History Institute opening on June 23rd. This outdoor school will be held at the National Park Service's well-equipped camp on the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area near Richmond, Virginia.

Initiated last year as a four week course, this year's program will be extended to six weeks. The first five weeks will be held at Swift Creek; the final week, optional with students, will be spent in a field trip to national and state parks in Virginia and adjoining states.

Only twenty-five students will be admitted to the course. A minimum of two years of college training is required. Previous training in group leadership and in natural science will be of advantage to the students. Preference will be given candidates best able to use the materials presented in educational and recreational work.

The outdoor program offered met last year with unanimous satisfaction from students. As one of the students wrote, ". . . we consider this experiment in living and learning together even more successful than we had anticipated. . . . In the great outdoor laboratory, rich in scientific materials, we observed and discovered many secrets of animal and plant life, secrets so fascinating and so full of meaning that I am sure we will go on searching and discovering more and more."

The course is sponsored by the National Park Service, the National Recreation Association, the Virginia State Conservation Commission, and the Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary. The Richmond Professional Institute will award five credit hours to students doing satisfactory work, at a cost of $1.25 per credit hour.

Each day the students will go afield, many of the lectures being given out-of-doors. On Saturdays, full-day trips to unusual natural and historic sites will be held. During the course a simple museum of local nature materials will be developed by the students, and work in crafts allied to nature will be offered. Students will become acquainted with techniques of presenting natural history to groups and with activities which may be used in nature recreation programs. First-hand experience in leadership will be given, for students will have the opportunity of serving as nature leaders for children and adults visiting Swift Creek. Training in nature guiding and in planning of campfire programs form a valuable part of the course.

The Institute initiated its training program last year to help meet the rapidly growing need among park and recreation agencies, organized camps and educational institutions for more leaders with field experience in the interpretation of the inspirational and spiritual values of nature.

Living forms in their native habitats, rather than laboratory specimens, are studied. Field observation, rather than book knowledge, is stressed.

Reynold E. Carlson, Director of Nature Activities for the National Recreation Association, will again direct the program. Outstanding scientists and recreation leaders will be included on the faculty. Among them are:

Dr. Carl P. Russell, Supervisor, Branch of Research and Education, National Park Service

Dr. Arthur R. Bevan, Virginia State Geologist

Clifford C. Presnall, Assistant in Charge of Section on Wildlife, National Park Service

Dr. Robert F. Smart, Laboratory of Botany, University of Richmond

Ned J. Burns, Chief of Museum Division, National Park Service

D. E. McHenry, Naturalist, National Capitol Parks, Washington, D. C.

Fred H. Arnold, Regional Forester, National Park Service.

The cost of the five weeks' course at Swift Creek will be $80.00. This amount will cover tuition, lodging, board, and all incidentals. Expenses for travel, lodging, and board for the field trip scheduled for the sixth week will be furnished at actual cost and should not exceed $20.00 per student.

Applicants are urged to write immediately to the Virginia Natural History Institute, 907 Grace Securities Building, Richmond, Virginia, for application blanks.

WORLD AT PLAY

Camera Contest in New York City

THREE hundred and fifty photographs were submitted in the amateur photo contest conducted by the Department of Parks in New York City last September. All pictures depicted "Youth or Age" in the parks, pools, beaches or playgrounds under the jurisdiction of the Department. Winter or summer recreation pictures were permissible. Contestants were grouped into two divisions: Junior, children up to sixteen years of age, and Senior, adults seventeen years of age and over. Winning pictures were displayed at the Museum of Natural History in conjunction with the Department's annual handcraft exhibit of leather and chip work, soap carving, basketry, bead and metal work, loom weaving and hook rug construction.

The photograph, "Little Fisherman," used as the frontispiece on page 2 won second place in the Senior Division.

Giving the Men a Chance to Play

PLAY and recreation for the men of the city were among resolutions for 1941 made made by the Recreation Department in Charlottesville, Virginia. Since there is no Y.M.C.A. or other facility available downtown, the recreation building will be turned over to business men every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 5:00 to 6:30 P. M. They may play badminton, ping-pong, volleyball, basketball, and table games. Various civic clubs are expected to organize athletic teams and make use of the hours available to them.

Water Works Plant Becomes a Park

A NINE-ACRE park and outdoor recreation area has been developed by WPA workers from the former property of the old Urban Water Supply Company in New York. An undemolished water works plant and fifty foot stack still stand in the northwest corner of the development overlooking a concrete stadium and football field convertible to softball and regulation baseball. A chain link fence separates this area from the unused building. Senior play swings, slides, a combination basketball court and ice skating rink, four horseshoe pitching courts and six shuffleboard courts have been built in the southeastern part of the field, while the northeastern section is reserved for the preschool children.

$1.10 Per Capita for Recreation

GREENWICH, Connecticut, has joined the ranks of cities spending $1.00 or more per capita for a public recreation program. On November 12, 1940, when the budget of the Recreation Board was passed, it was increased from $32,216 to $38,815. The population of Greenwich, according to the 1940 census, is 35,285.

Night Lighting of Playgrounds

THE increased use of outdoor recreation facilities through the night lighting of playgrounds and fields has been made possible in several communities by Lions clubs. In Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, the club built a skating rink in a large main-street field and is now working on a lighting system. Lions of Valier, Illinois, recently completed illuminating the athletic field which can be used for both football and softball. A new chapter in Grandview, Washington, lighted the town athletic field at a cost of $1,500 for their first big project. Lights have also been provided in the outdoor town club which Hot Springs, Montana, Lions built for the citizens and visitors of the town.

Community Club for "Old-Timers"

EL SEGUNDO, California, a community with a population of 3,503, operates an "Old-Timers' Club" at an expense of $40 a month. The city rented a store building and supplied cards, cribbage and checker boards, chess games. The rooms were equipped with radio, desks, tables, and chairs which were donated by interested citizens.

Workers' Recreation in Oakland

TOTAL participation in the nineteen events sponsored by the Industrial Athletic Association of metropolitan Oakland was 3,874, with a total attendance of 94,067, according to the an-

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nual report of the Association which has been distributed to the seventy-four member firms. Basketball was the most popular as far as attendance was concerned with 27,291 watching the men's games and 9,600 the women's. More than 1,326 men and women played the game. Men's softball, the next popular sport, had a participation of 1,080 and an attendance of 25,000 persons. Lacrosse drew an attendance of 1,842 with 56 playing the game.

Adult Education and Defense—The American Association for Adult Education, with headquarters at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, announces plans to relate the nation-wide adult education movement to the national defense program by increasing the number of community adult education councils which offer to serve as the educational arms of local defense committees, by promoting a series of regional conferences on adult education and defense, and by issuing publications relating to defense. The publications issued to date include *Defense Papers, Defense Digests,* and *Community Councils in Action,* all dealing with defense in its broadest sense—"the defense of American culture." Further information may be secured from the American Association for Adult Education.

Sixth Annual Amateur Photo Contest—For the sixth season the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission is holding its annual amateur photo contest open to all persons living in Union County. Rules of the contest required that all photographs be taken between January 1 and March 16. Awards are to be made in each one of the following classes: (A) scenes; (B) special park class—for best photos taken in the Union County Park System; (C) general—any activity, human interest, nature, portrait, still life, or other photos which cannot be properly classified under Class A or B. The prize winning prints, accompanied by a list showing the names of winners and the awards, will be exhibited at ten different public libraries throughout Union County.

Gains to Labor in Leisure — In *Productivity, Wages, and National Income,* Pamphlet No. 23, published by The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., the statement is made that in many cases labor's gains from productivity were merely in the form of leisure. "If these gains in leisure be reckoned in dollars at the hourly rates paid in the various industries, the *imputed* gains would amount to 1,086 millions in manufacturing, 150 millions in railroads, and 50 millions in the electric light and power industry. It is impossible to make such a calculation for mining because of inadequate data."

Coronado Celebrates on Wheels—More than 27,000 pounds of stage properties, costumes, and material are being transported over a 6,000-mile itinerary for presentations of "The Entrada of Coronado," fourteen act drama of the arrival of the Conquistadores in the Southwest 400 years ago. In each of eighteen towns throughout Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado, new casts of 500 to 800 local persons are being trained for the show. This $100,000 play-on-wheels is backed by the Federal Government.

Change in Price Noted—In the March issue of RECREATION the price of $1.90 was quoted for *The Merry Skibook,* which was reviewed on page 757. Word has been received that the price of this book is $1.00.

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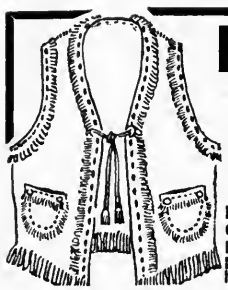

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Church Recreation — "The Youth Recreational Situation in the Toledo Protestant Churches" is the subject of the thesis presented by James Donald McKinley in partial fulfillment of the requirements for his Degree of Master of Arts at the University of the City of Toledo. Mr. McKinley, who is Director of Activities at the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church, states that his study of the work being done by the city's Protestant churches came about from the realization that the church is neglecting an important ally in its struggle to hold the young people in the church organization. He tells of a number of worthwhile programs but points out very frankly the failure of the churches as a whole to seize their opportunities. Findings and recommendations are offered which will be of particular interest at just this time.

Joseph Lee Fields in Canton, Ohio—Canton, Ohio, has named two play areas "Lee Field" in honor of Joseph Lee. One area is a three acre play field which has been developed by WPA, and the other is an athletic field containing two baseball diamonds and two softball diamonds.

Music's Good Neighborliness in the Americas

(Continued from page 10)

away or make us scornful, if not belligerent. Consider the emotional meaning that the word "foreigner" often has that is not mentioned in the dictionaries. The most vital need, then, in making our hopes come true, is for an expanding of the range of our sympathetic responsiveness. Fortunately, it can be expanded in each of us, and through music and dancing perhaps more readily than through other media. Whenever we have taken to ourselves a new song or dance fraught with real life that is different from any we have appropriated inwardly before, we shall be all the readier to respond to the next new song or dance that is real and different, until we come positively to reaching out toward what is unique and genuine in music and in people, not turning away from it or even merely tolerating it, but seeking it and prizing it. Then we shall be well on the way toward real democracy in our own America and toward effectively friendly relationships with the peoples of the other Americas.

If it is true that the enjoyment and learning of any folk song or dance, of any other nationality new to us, is a step toward fuller and keener responsiveness to Latin-American music and dances, we have still another suggestion to add to those we have already made. Let any person or group interested in the purposes mentioned herein find out the dyed-in-the-wool folk singers and dancers in or near his community and help them to have there the influence that the Latin-American folk are having in Houston and Los Angeles. Even our own traditional songs, square dances and singing dances are a step toward the folk music and people of other countries. And by all means let him be a folk singer or dancer or both himself. Almost everybody, perhaps everybody, was born to be one, and it is never too late to start.

Playing for a Stronger America

(Continued from page 23)

Whitaker, Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, said at the National Recreation Congress, "Even the military can not make men out of weaklings, save at high cost, and it is far more economical to build up physically the young generation by providing outdoor interests and exercises."

It will not be long before such beliefs become widespread throughout the country. If the recreation movement rises to the occasion it will strengthen its position as one of the most vital and important forces in the building of a newer and better national life for all the generations to come.

A Fortieth Anniversary Program

(Continued from page 44)

EPISODE VI—1925. Sports reign. (Sports procession, athletic drill, and living statues.)

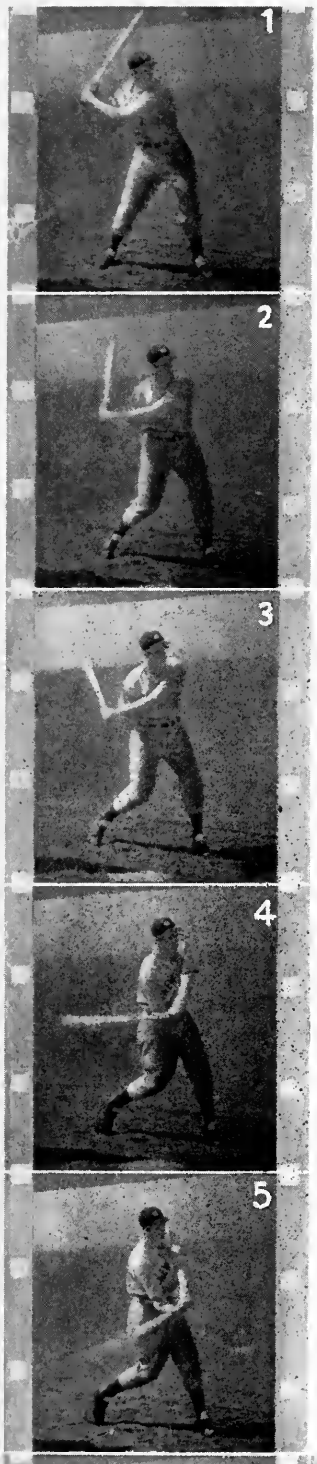
EPISODE VII—1929. Recreation for all. (Hallowe'en parade and tennis drill.)

EPISODE VIII—1935. Grounds being beautified. (Flower dance.)

EPISODE IX—1940. A great playground band. (A concert was given.)

EPISODE X—Finale.

(Continued on page 52)



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The regular two-year program in social work, leading to the degree of Master of Science in Social Administration, opens on September 22nd for the academic year 1941-1942. Application should be made immediately to Professor ELIZABETH P. LYMAN, Director of Admissions.

A Fortieth Anniversary Program

(Continued from page 50)

The final event of the year was a fortieth anniversary banquet held in the largest hotel ballroom in the city. This particular affair was sponsored by the Playground Federation composed of thirty-two neighborhood parents' playground associations. Again, all pioneers were invited as well as city and school officials. The main address was given by the Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, judge of the county courts and also judge of the juvenile court. Judge Schaeffer spoke on "What Recreation Means to Our City" and strongly advocated that the citizens support the existing Department of Public Recreation. Approximately two hundred mothers, fathers, and public officials crowded every nook and corner of the ballroom, and at the conclusion of the event decided to make the banquet an annual affair.

Newspapers were generous in giving valuable front page space and editorials to all anniversary events throughout the year. Readers of newspapers read the stories eagerly because the names of people who were responsible for the growth of the playground and recreation program over a period of four decades were known to them.

The development of Reading's recreation program from private playgrounds to a tax-supported municipal, year-round recreation system may truly be attributed to the people of the city. This is democracy in action!

Joseph Lee Memorial Contest For Recreation Literature

The Society of Recreation Workers of America announces the second annual Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature. The purpose of this contest is to encourage professional recreation workers to write, not so much on the philosophy of the movement as on the techniques of doing the work, and thus to enrich the body of scientific knowledge of the profession.

First Prize—Joseph Lee Memorial Plaque
Second Prize—Certificate of Merit
Third Prize—Certificate of Merit

The awards will be presented at the Society's annual meeting in October. Final selections will be made by a competent board of judges after preliminary judging by the Committee on Publications.

Rules of the Contest

1. All members in good standing in the Society of Recreation Workers of America are eligible to enter.
2. The closing date of the contest is May 15, 1941.
3. Papers are to be no more than 2,500 words.
4. Manuscripts must be typewritten on one side of paper only.
5. Manuscripts must be furnished in triplicate. (This is to expedite and facilitate judging.)
6. Each manuscript must bear the name, address, position, and organization of the writer in the upper left-hand corner of the first page.
7. No manuscript will be returned unless accompanied by return cover and sufficient postage.
8. The privilege is reserved by the Society of Recreation Workers of America to publish any manuscripts submitted.
9. Address all manuscripts to Wayne C. Sommer, Chairman, Committee on Publications, Y.M. C.A., Reading, Pennsylvania.

A Children's May Carnival

(Continued from page 15)

carnival. It should be as nearly perfect as planning and practice can make it. Several groups

Time Out for Living

"Capacity for recreation and the impulse to play are inborn in every human being, but they can attain only a rudimentary expression until the skills and arts of recreation are acquired. — *Recreation,* October, 1941.

AUTHORS
E. DE ALTON PARTRIDGE
Assistant Professor of Education, New Jersey State Teachers College
and
CATHERINE MOONEY
Vice-Principal
Wilson Junior High School
Passaic, N. J.
662 *pages List price* $2.00

THIS INTRIGUING title introduces a new, fascinating book for young people of high school age. It is brimful of stimulating, practical suggestions about the worthwhile use of leisure time.

Here is a wide range of hobbies for boys and girls which offers many an inviting choice. They can be undertaken and carried on at little or no expense. Many of them will become a lifelong pleasure. Among these leisure-time pursuits are hiking and camping, photography, amateur astronomy, leathercraft, marionettes, bird study, amateur social service, archery, music appreciation, etc., etc.

The richness of illustration, the friendly spirit and humor, the variety of interests, and the inviting, conversational style make *Time Out for Living* an inspirational guide for any group of young people.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO BOSTON ATLANTA DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO

should be taught the dance together with the promise that the best dancers may participate in the carnival. This makes the actual performance the achievement of a well-earned goal.

Other types of dancing may augment the program. Tap or novelty dances can be used between the regular acts.

Funny Men. These performers are different from the clowns. They may represent Irish, Scotch, or Negro comics, but these actors must be fairly expert in their roles. Musicians may be dressed as different characters, if desired.

If the amount of talent does not seem to fill the need, a short amateur skit or playlet may be just the thing to add. Dramatic dances, poetic or musical skits may be included, but they should be short. The crowd is carnival-minded and anything that lags will bore them.

The show itself should not be over an hour long, the Maypole dance excluded. And it is best to have the show absolutely free of charge.

Dancing

Social dancing may be planned for the carnival if a good floor, free of other activity, can be procured on the grounds. Old-fashioned or modern dances may be conducted with a small fee for a set or dance. If the carnival committee cannot produce a show, dancing may be the answer for the free attraction of the evening, with the Maypole dance as the main event.

In this district it has been found unadvisable to mix the old-fashioned and the modern, and the preference is for the old-fashioned dances at a May carnival.

Financing

If recreation is the first consideration of the carnival, financing is second. The financial backing should be guaranteed before final plans take form. Should this arrangement be impossible, each group might stand back of its own expenses. If there are enough separate groups, a prize might be offered for the most attractive booth or the best performance.

Charge should be made according to the financial aim of the carnival, made known among those who may attend. In spite of the good will of the people, however, they are not going to attend a carnival — even though they supplied all of the cakes!—if there is no worth-while recreation for them to enjoy.

(Continued on page 58)

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A School Becomes a Recreation Center

BOARDMAN RECREATION CENTER, the most recent addition to the municipal recreation facilities of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was formally dedicated on Friday evening, January 17, 1941. After a brief program of addresses by officials of the Park and Library Departments, the building was open to the general public for inspection. Activities at the new center were inaugurated on Monday, January 20th.

Boardman Center is under the control of the Park Department, and the program is being administered through the Recreation Division of the Department of which Stephen H. Mahoney is Superintendent. The upper floor is a combined auditorium and gymnasium. The main floor has a foyer, two large club recreation rooms, and a branch public library. In the basement are locker rooms, shower baths, toilets, a workshop, and the heating plant.

The building is directly opposite the Federal Housing Project known as Newtowne Court. It was formerly the Boardman School and had been abandoned for school purposes some years ago. Realizing its possibilities for use as a recreation center, the Park Department officials secured a WPA project to reconstruct and renovate the structure. During a period of nearly two years extensive work was carried on to transform the building for its new use. The basement was lowered, the walls braced, the roof trussed, partitions were removed and new stairways, walls, doors, and windows were installed. The heating, plumbing, and electrical systems are completely new and modern. Visitors who recall the former condition of the building are greatly impressed by the transformation.

Three full-time recreation workers have been assigned to the center by Stephen H. Mahoney, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, and a number of part-time workers are in charge of special groups. In the period during which the program has been in operation, the wisdom of the municipal recreation department in providing this section of the city with facilities for indoor recreation has been apparent.

Clubs for boys, girls, men and women have been organized, and present activities include gymnasium classes, handcraft, music, dramatics, and social dancing. The groups represented comprise all ages from small children to adults.

Building the Morale of Our Armed Forces

(Continued from page 43)

needed to some degree for civilians where otherwise the absence of medical care might lead to epidemics.

Some families, both of construction workers and of other civilians looking for jobs or expecting to serve the needs of the camps are going to be stranded. To let those families go hungry has its repercussions on the community and therefore on the camp.

Problems of Commercialized Vice

One of the best advertised problems has to do with the importation of prostitutes by commercial interests and the spread of venereal disease. The position of the Army and Navy and of my agency is clear and unequivocal. There is just one thing to do with prostitution and that is to suppress it. That may not mean that it can be entirely stamped out, but I believe that we can set up procedures whereby the commanding officers receive the fullest cooperation from local law enforcement officials supplemented by state officials, so that it is reduced to a minimum.

The experience of the last war and of many situations since that time has demonstrated that this is the only way in which the medical problem can be handled. We can rely on the moral forces within the camps and in the communities outside to play their fullest part in this program.

I am expecting to get the best man available in the country for my staff to direct this approach.

A hearing is being held tomorrow on the May bill which will make commercialized vice a federal offense outside the camp in the area fixed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy. A similar statute was used only four times in the last war, and we hope that this one, when it is passed by Congress, will be required no more frequently. We want local communities to do the job, but we are going to insist that the job be done.

Voluntary Service Bureaus

We look forward to the organization in all of these defense areas of voluntary service bureaus under whatever plan the President may eventually determine where all volunteers may be registered, trained, if necessary, and related to local activities where they will be most effective. Such a bureau should also stimulate the use of volunteers by existing organizations.

Thus, all working together, we should be able to maintain for soldier and civilian in defense a well-rounded normal life. That in itself will help to clarify and establish our American ideal—one nation indivisible, whose service is perfect freedom, which fights for justice for all.

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Wild Flower Preserve Created

HISTORIC BOWMAN'S HILL in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is now a living museum of wild flowers, a perpetual memorial to its Revolutionary fame. A small observation tower, erected many years ago on the site of the hill where Washington's men kept a sharp lookout while waiting the opportunity to cross the Delaware, was the only landmark to commemorate the spot until WPA created the wild flower preserve where more than thirty thousand of the plants and flowers native to Pennsylvania are now to be found. In 1935 the WPA cleared and improved the grounds, cut trails through the heavily wooded land, graded land for pools and marshy areas for the wild plant life that can grow only in such places, and did the work necessary to make the park accessible to nature students. Some 300 species of plants, flowers, and native Pennsylvania trees were already found growing there. On a second project a botanical unit of WPA workers identified and classified between 50,000 and 60,000 plant and flower specimens collected for the preserve.

After five years of development the preserve is flourishing. Trails are studded with flowers. The artificially created bogs and swamps have their orchids, the pools their lilies. Spring, summer, and fall find blooming there a succession of types of wild flowers and plants.

Ensuring Safety in the Use of Playground Facilities

(Continued from page 31)

Safety clubs
Safety patrols
Posters
Articles in playground newspapers
Safety plays and dramatizations
Storytelling periods stressing familiar accidents
Bulletin board notices
Safety films, slides, and pictures
Contests—posters, essays
Talks by director, traffic officers, and other officials

Constant vigilance and attention to the safety precautions offered can do much toward supporting the belief that fifty per cent of all accidents are preventable.

A Legacy from the World's Fair!

THE FIRST RECREATIONAL UNIT in Flushing Meadow Park, the site of the New York World's Fair, is a combination ice skating rink and roller skating rink which was opened to the people of New York City within about three months of the closing of the World's Fair. These rinks are in the City of New York Building on the former Fair ground — one of the few Fair buildings which were planned to be permanent. At the end of the first week the Park Department officials announced that 16,537 skaters had already used the rinks.

The ice skating rink is 168 feet long and 120 feet wide. Brine piping, the chief element in the freezing process, was laid beneath the concrete floor of the City of New York Building when it was constructed for the Fair two years ago. The room temperature is kept at 52 degrees and the temperature of the brine pipes lowered to 18 degrees. The floor is then flooded and freezing immediately sets in. The ice is from 1½ to 1¾ inches thick and this section of the rink will be equipped with an ice planer hitched up to a tractor which will shave the surface down periodically for conditioning.

The roller skating rink is 150 feet long and 120 feet wide. The floor for this rink is of hard maple laid over the concrete.

The double rink has diffused lighting, a public address system, and music provided by radio and phonograph.

The Department of Parks has scheduled two skating sessions for every day, including Sunday, the first from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., and the second from 7:30 to 11 P. M. Admission in the afternoon is 20 cents and in the evening 35 cents. Children under fourteen are admitted free on Saturdays from 10 o'clock until noon.

Patrons may rent both types of skates at the rink. There is a cafeteria on the second floor of the building which will be open continuously and on the main floor a concessionaire will sell hamburgers, hot dogs, and soft drinks.

Another Fair Is Coming

WHY, HEDGED about with comforts and diversions, are New Yorkers still homesick for the Fair? What makes the gap it left in metropolitan life? Our markets are a treasury of health, offering citizens every day in the year the strength of earth and sun. Some hold that safe, abundant water is the town's chief blessing, while many naturally put first its thousand stimuli to culture. What all agree upon is that there never was such a place for entertainment, every day and almost every hour. Those who prefer not to think are seldom obliged to do so; there's always a show to prevent it. And if constant, accessible amusement could do away with loneliness and dullness we should be the most gleeful and sunny-hearted set on earth. But where on the island is diversion with sociability? That's what the World's Fair brought, in a plentitude unknown since days when Manhattan was a little Dutch burg.

Now that its happy-go-lucky delights are dust, and going out once more means sitting in a big dark room or in the presence of food, it is clear that New York's literally crying need is a kermesse, a verbena, a talky general store or some kind of fair to which the whole neighborhood goes for a change, a sip, an unprogrammed breath.

Our climate smiles upon verbenas (an outdoor evening of strolling, flirting and refreshment, rather like a strawberry sociable) for only a few months of the year, and, of course, the store, with free dried applies, a curled cat and box seats is too much to hope for just yet. But they do say a county fair is coming to animate the Garden in September. This is a sign that Manhattan's yearning for sociability and ambulating evenings out has been observed by great powers which in time will find a way to satisfy it. They took note of rebudding folkways at the Fair, such as the crocheting bee — almost a quilting party. Something descended from a picnic at the old chestnut grove is ahead; somewhere we New Yorkers shall meet, shall "promenade ourselves." Perhaps, starting in June, the order could be: strawberry sociable, peach festival, county fair, corn husking, apple drying, Hallowe'en, and after the major holidays have been spent *en famille,* as usual, a civic snow fight, singing school and egg hunt. There is a bright promise of all these joys in the very name of the American Institute of the City of New York which is sponsoring the first local county fair of the century. If pre-eminent pumpkins and stoneboat pulls are coming, then lost sociability, too, can return to town. Fair ahead.—Reprinted by permission from the *New York Herald Tribune,* February 16, 1941.

GOAL-HI

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Of "Singing America"

(Continued from page 32)

joyousness and love of nature and of neighbors that are typical of the Polish spirit; *Walking Song*—a favorite among the "Wandervögel" and other hiking youth of Germany as well as among the Swiss; *Spring*—known and loved by Swedish people everywhere; *At Sunset* — heard among Finnish people in Minnesota and in New York.

These records, made by the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, New Jersey, are available at 50 cents each. The four records, in an attractive album with a leaflet of explanatory notes, may be secured at $2.50. The records may be ordered through the National Recreation Association.

The RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., will

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PREVENT ACCIDENTS WITH THIS
RUBBER COVERED SOFTBALL BAT
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SAFEBAT COMPANY, Castile, New York

broadcast the records on its program of April 22nd, which is listed as the "Music You Want When You Want It" program. The program as a rule is scheduled for 10:30 or 11:00 o'clock in the evening.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 42)

"Science Congress." The American Institute, 60 East 42nd St., New York, 34 pp. $.25. Definite directions for planning a congress. Illustrated.

"The Science Counselor" is the title of an attractive quarterly journal for teachers of science in the Catholic High Schools, Duquesne University Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Town Forests. Pennsylvania has recently created the Community Forest Council for the advancement of town forests. Fifteen hundred towns, cities and counties now own more than three million acres. The Massachusetts Forest and Park Association initiated the movement in the United States in 1914.

Wildlife. "Feeding Wildlife in Winter." Farmers Bulletin 1783, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Five cents.

Zinc. "The Zinc Industry," a thirty-two page pamphlet, free, from the American Zinc Institute, 60 East 42nd Street, New York. This is an interesting story giving history, uses and production.

A Children's May Carnival

(Continued from page 53)

For the strictly recreational carnival there are two ways of financing. First, a nominal charge—an entrance fee—may be made to defray expenses. Second, there may be enough monies in the treasury of the recreation committee to finance the carnival as a seasonal dramatic production. Blessed are those who rise to this occasion!

In all, the May carnival should typify May in all her glory and gaiety. Garlands of roses, artificial or real, and other May flowers should be used in profusion. And, most important, everybody should have a memorable time—at a minimum of financial expense and headaches for the hard-working committee.

What One Girl Likes

"'I LOVE LIFE so I want to live' has been my motto through the present seventeen-year period," quoth Joanna Jackson. "My vital statistics include birth on March 26, 1923, and graduation from Charlestown High School in January, 1940, with highest scholastic ranking, for which I received a gold medal as an award by the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and the subsequent title of 'General Jackson.' In High School I was a member of the National Honor Society, of Quill and Scroll, of the dramatic and glee clubs, of the staff of the school paper, and of the student paper. I like chemistry in concentrated form, but I plan to major in voice and study next fall either at Oberlin or Miami University, with Juilliard Conservatory as my ultimate goal. I like collecting miniature glass animals, singing, of course, tennis, ping-pong, ice skating, swimming, walking in the rain, writing, reading, playing the piano, organ, violin, and accordion, eating chocolate eclairs, and talking." From *Student Life,* October, 1940.

Saving the Boys' Club

WHEN THE BUILDING that the Hamtramck, Michigan, Boys' Club was using was to be sold, the club was confronted with the prospect of disbanding unless new quarters could be found. An appeal went out for help and a warm response came from an unusual source—from the convicts at the state prison at Jackson. The prison paper carried an editorial from which the following statement is quoted:

"The inability of the club to provide a meeting place for these boys will throw them onto the street corners, into beer gardens, pool rooms and into places where you wouldn't want your kid brother to be. Each of you men in this prison today knows what a dirty and ugly place prison is. Each of you men knows that a prison does things to a man which no amount of later freedom can erase. And each of you has at one time or another, for for one reason or another, regretted the things which turned your feet unto paths that led to the cell you occupy. No one understands prison degradations better than you men in the cells, and no one, underneath the bitterness, sympathizes more with the lot of his fellow men than do you who wear numbers on your shirts."

These convicts know that somewhere back in their early lives something happened that led by a roundabout way to the cell door. They realized more than anyone else that some good influence along that road might have made them choose a different way, so that prisoners at Jackson went to the rescue of the Hamtramck kids. They staged a highly successful benefit boxing show and fund-raising campaign, and today the Hamtramck Boys' Club is going stronger than ever. From *Youth Leaders Digest,* December 1940.

Adventuring in Folkways

(Continued from page 19)

of American folk expression which has been kept alive in their hearts because they live in a country where they can think as they like about religion, education, recreation and choose their own vocation in life. They have brought with them from their native homelands those traditions closest to their daily life, and which have become increasingly dear to them today, since for some there no longer exists that homeland!

The Folk Festival Association has done much in its eight years' existence to awaken people to the fact that within our country is a vast storehouse of native talent, the heritage of a pioneering people. If the traditional expressions existing in the United States had no roots in the past, no possibility in the future, the joy that comes through their use today would be sufficient reason for the national and community festivals. Some of these people never before realized that others would receive their expression sympathetically and have therefore not worked at preserving it. Now they are proud to offer their songs, dances and stories, not for any material gain themselves but because they love the things these traditions stand for and

THE Second Edition of our "GOOD MORNING" manual on early American dancing should be in the library of every teacher and student of physical training, recreation director, community leader, club and summer camp.

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Manufacturers of the famous "Louden," "Chicago" and "Spalding" lines of playground, gymnasium and swimming pool equipment

they believe keeping them alive will enrich a country in which they have been permitted to be free! There is not a state which does not hold within its borders some folk art. All that is needed is a leader with a vision and the ability and knowledge to recognize the authentic expression. Recreation directors should be on the alert for this talent, or should find someone in their community who knows about traditional expressions. Presentation of folk culture makes for better understanding among racial groups in a community. An intelligent use of these traditional songs, dances, and stories goes far in making possible a richer cultural life.

From the South comes the Negro with his melodious spirituals. The West is rich in its cowboy ballads and the religious Indian ceremonials. The Northwest has its lumberjacks with their typical evenings in a bunk house, and the rural folk their square dances. The coast towns send their old sailors to sing again their chanties, and from the cities come foreign groups in colorful costumes of their native lands to perform dances. All these combine to form a lovely pattern of simple everyday philosophy uncomplicated by the rush and bustle of a busy world.

From the humorous mountain ditty to the great religious music each person attending the eighth annual festival will gain inspiration, and all will go back to their communities to encourage their own people in keeping alive the fine old traditions that in some places are all too soon allowed to die out or are being replaced with mediocre amusements.

Playlots at $50 Each

(Continued from page 13)

was a disappointment to the playlot neighborhoods. There were several good reasons for this limitation:

By eliminating swings, slides, etc., we were able to get the exceedingly low insurance rate.

We had set a $50 contribution limit. It was felt that we could secure more donors at $50 than if we asked for $75 or $100. We also had in mind that poorer neighborhoods would be encouraged to "pass the hat" and collect that amount. This proved to be a correct assumption, for several neighborhoods did just that.

We hoped that the neighbors would be so disappointed that they would do something to improve their play area and make it their own project.

We received a good many telephone calls, and during the initial stages we were not sure that the psychology of discontent would give us the desired results. But the second phase, that of doing something for themselves, was a joy to behold! All manner of schemes to raise funds were developed. Fathers and older brothers pitched in and worked every night and holidays. Swings, slides, wading pools, fences, flower gardens, shrubbery, shelters, were added. On each inspection trip of the playlots the youngsters, as well as the committeemen, showed with delightful pride the improvements that had been made since the last trip. It was their playlot. You can depend upon it, there was no vandalism.

We were informed that improvements on these playlots cost from $85.00 up to as much as $2,000. This was community enterprise at its best. For years many of these same communities had beseiged City Council for playgrounds. Their street accidents and fatalities had taken a yearly toll. It had seemed to them a hopeless situation, something that they had to put up with. Then one morning they read the *Inquirer,* which stated that

a playground could be had for $50. All that they had to do was to ask for one or raise the money themselves. "Why haven't we thought of using the nearby vacant lots as a playground instead of a dump?" "Let's get busy, neighbors, and save our children, get them off the dangerous streets," were typical of neighborhood reactions. Here was hope; here was a plan and here were organizations to help them put it through, to make it a reality. After all these years they could have playgrounds where none had existed. The neighbors got busy and kept busy all summer, and not the least of the satisfactory results achieved was the record of only one serious accident, though the season's attendance mounted to 229,065 boys and girls.

Playlot Federation

On the evening of March 10th, local committees formed the Philadelphia Playlot Federation. Plans for the coming season were made and a sense of permanency was prevalent. One had the feeling that these citizens will continue their efforts to provide play facilities for their communities until they have demonstrated the very real need for the city to take over and make provision for a permanent standard playground service. Who knows but that these temporary playlots may be the beginning of a new method of expanding play service by the municipality?

A Literature "Shower" for Service Men

(Continued from page 27)

libraries, clubs, and outlying collection centers. Posters made by NYA were used in the schools. Two radio broadcasts and generous space in the press acquainted the public with the campaign. Paramount News took many scenes which were shown not only in Philadelphia, but elsewhere in the nation. A *Life* magazine photographer was also assigned.

There can be no doubt this campaign served several purposes: It is giving the soldiers and sailors wholesome pleasure during their leisure, when it is not always easy to know what to do; it is helping their morale; it is giving the children and citizens of our city an opportunity to do something for the men in uniform, and it is pointing the way to more extensive community enterprises in the National Defense Program.

Such a campaign is easy to organize and the press will give generous support since it does not involve a financial campaign and at the present moment is considered "news."

Crowds relax with pleasure when you provide them with
SAFE, COMFORTABLE SEATING

Physical comfort plus mental ease will do much to stimulate interest in your recreational program. Universal bleachers, either Steel or Wood, will safely support loads far in excess of any normal requirement. These bleachers are roomy and comfortable, the rise is designed for full visibility without excessive height in the stands. They are fully portable and can be moved about the field or indoors with minimum effort.

The Universal line includes; Steel and Wood Portable Bleachers and Grandstands, also Steel Folding Bleachers for permanent use indoors.

Write today for descriptive bulletins; our engineering department will gladly aid you with your seating problems.

UNIVERSAL BLEACHER CO.
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

Ninety Minutes a Week?

(Continued from page 20)

the athletic programs are carried out. Of course the winter season limits our activities and has created several problems. During the spring and summer, midshipmen will be able to exercise in Chicago's public parks, and summer sports will be in order.

The Program

The athletic program consists of the activities for which facilities are available, and men are enrolled for handball, squash, boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, fencing, basketball, touch football, bowling, table tennis, swimming, and ice skating. By grouping the midshipmen in sections, all of these activities can be conveniently carried out with a minimum of confusion.

For a time we experimented with active low organized games, but found them impracticable because of space limitations. Through the plan followed we have been able to give all the midshipmen their choice of activities with only a slight increase in the work of organization. This has aroused enthusiasm and has been the source of

much satisfaction. With men from all sections of the United States it has been interesting to observe that all enjoy and do well in the same activities. The only noticeable difference has been the interest displayed by men from the South in ice skating.

Considerable enthusiasm has been developed through tournament play. The Midshipmen's School is a regiment consisting of two battalions. There are three companies in one battalion and four in the other, with approximately one hundred and thirty men to the company. The companies are divided into two platoons, and these in turn are divided into four squads. We have organized inter-platoon and company competition in all of the athletic activities. Midshipmen are appointed as captains of each sport, and are made responsible for carrying out each one.

Extracurricular activities such as a school publication, year book, or weekly social affairs organized by the midshipmen have been discouraged because of the intensity of the curricular program. In addition to the athletic phases of our program, however, there are a number of activities which the midshipmen can engage in during their leisure hours. Tournaments in chess and checkers and table tennis have been organized. The early evening hours from chow to study period on Tuesday and Thursday are spent in group singing. Old sea chanteys, camping songs, and popular pieces are always in the song leader's repertoire. This group singing is proving very beneficial in acquainting midshipmen with their classmates, and it is an excellent preliminary to an evening of hard study.

Our location is fortunate with respect to radio broadcasting studios. During liberty hours each week a limited number of midshipmen can be accommodated at radio programs at WGN, WLS, WMAQ, and WBBM. The Chicago Planetarium, the Art Institute, the Field Museum, and other public buildings have been a continual source of recreation.

Churches of all denominations have been very helpful in offering their facilities for social use. In keeping with Navy tradition, the midshipmen have no trouble in getting acquainted with the fairer sex through social activities sponsored by the churches, clubs, and Northwestern University.

At the close of the three months' term the midshipmen hold a dinner dance in one of Chicago's fashionable hotels, and several days later they receive their coveted Ensign's commissions in the Naval Reserve.

It has often been said that a business which can start and prosper in times of depression is assured of success. We feel that this applies as well to our recreation program. We have gotten underway in the most difficult season of the year. Our programs have been limited entirely to indoor activities. With the coming of spring and the opportunity to take advantage of outdoor facilities as well as those already mentioned, the midshipmen will have increasing ways of spending their leisure in a wholesome way.

Radio and the Farm Home

(Continued from page 40)

Chicago Round Table: Sunday, N.B.C.
The World Is Yours, Smithsonian Institute: Sunday, N.B.C.

Local papers and radio guides list the hours of these and other programs for any section of the country. Bulletins and other program material can be secured from the offices of the National Chains in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, from state colleges of agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, 80 Broadway, New York City.

A good five or six tube table model of any standard make is best. Many fine programs are available over short wave, and the absence of advertising comes as a welcome relief to those who protest against commercialization. In most sections, such a table model as suggested will bring in stations from two hundred to four hundred miles away in the daytime, and up to 2,000 miles and more at night. Sets should be turned down to the lowest possible volume consistent with satisfactory listening, for loud tuning adds materially to nervous strain and does not give the best reception. New models eliminate the outside wires so that they can be used anywhere in and about the house; the latest portable radios are proving very satisfactory, as are the combination battery and plug-in sets. The kitchen is an excellent room for a radio in farm houses. In warmer weather in New England, the radio can be placed on the "back porch"; in the middle west, on the "veranda"; in the southwest and on the Pacific coast, in the "patio"; but whatever the place, radio can be a great source of education, entertainment, recreation, and fun for all members of the family.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Design and Development of Picnic Grounds

By Laurie Davidson Cox. Bulletin No. 21. New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse. $.85.

FOR MANY YEARS Mr. Cox watched the development of picnic use in park and forest areas, and has personally experimented with the development of such a form of recreational use. The almost universal ugliness of picnic grounds and the steady destruction of scenic values in areas used for picnic purposes impressed him strongly as among the most unfortunate conditions with which modern park designers and administrators have to cope. Mr. Cox's booklet deals with the designing of picnic areas, and he includes a number of plans for designed areas. In Part II he takes up the question of picnic ground details and gives plans for tables, benches, ovens and fireplaces, and picnic shelters. The booklet is one which recreation workers will find exceedingly valuable.

Party Fun

Compiled by Helen Stevens Fisher. Associated Authors, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. $1.35. Plus five cents shipping charge.

A BOOK OF GAMES collected from all parts of the world, this little volume contains quiet and active games, pencil and paper games, questions and answers, car fun, travel games, and stunts. There are separate chapters on Games for Special Occasions and Games for Each Month in the Year, together with a section on Simple Rules for Successful Parties.

The Complete Ski Guide

Compiled and edited by Frank Elkins. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

IT HAS NOT BEEN so long since skiing in America was done on barrel staves in back lots. Now clubs and trails exist by the thousands. The sport has grown into a thirty-five million dollar industry, and the followers of this new recreation number three million. The material presented in this book ranges from a discussion of the Arlberg technique to the latest songs heard on ski trains. It tells where to ski in America and Canada, the rules and penalties, the records which have been set, the officers of the various associations and clubs, and the terms in common usage among skiers.

Soap Carving—Cinderella of Sculpture

By Lester Gaba. The Studio Publications Inc., New York. $1.00.

PUBLISHED IN COOPERATION with the National Soap Sculpture Committee, this profusely illustrated book gives detailed information on the various steps involved in carving with soap, the tools necessary, and the technical procedures.

Time Out for Living

By E. De Alton Partridge and Catherine Mooney. American Book Company, New York. $2.00.

THE MODERN PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL is beginning to train youth to make good use of their leisure and to encourage them to cultivate hobbies which will hold over into later years.

Time Out for Living has been prepared to help schools in this vitally important process of training for the use of leisure. It presents essential recreational opportunities and a wide range of hobbies from hiking and camping to movie appreciation. The content of the book is rich in its relation to traditional school subjects—history, science, civics, health education, and English. It has much to offer in the field of creative writing. Written in an informal, conversational style and profusely illustrated, the book supplies teachers with the concrete material needed. Hundreds of practical projects touching many fields are provided, and there are selective bibliographies on each subject and practical information relating to hiking clubs, state recreation agencies, and hiking facilities in national parks. Although *Time Out for Living* is especially designed for high schools, it is well adapted for use with many other groups of young people.

Puppetry - Manual

Recreation Project, Work Projects Administration for the City of New York. 107 Washington Street, New York.

THIS MIMEOGRAPHED HANDBOOK contains detailed instructions for the teaching of the basic course in simplified puppetry as developed and used at the Puppet Division of the Recreation Training School, Recreation Project, WPA, for the City of New York. Profusely illustrated, with directions clearly given, it should prove exceedingly valuable for any play leader interested in developing puppetry. Through the courtesy of the Recreation Project, anyone desiring a copy of this handbook may secure it while the supply lasts by sending a request on official paper to the Recreation Project, WPA.

Games and Stunts for Two or More

By Jane Maxwell. Reader Mail, Inc., 635 Sixth Avenue, New York. $.10.

HERE ARE QUIET and active games, baffling stunts, and magic which the family or a small group can enjoy.

Dance—A Creative Art Experience

By Margaret N. H'Doubler. F. S. Crofts and Company, New York. $2.50.

THIS BOOK IS A DISCUSSION of the basic aspects and enduring qualities of dance, which are within the reach of everyone. It is designed to show that dance is available to all if they desire it and that it is an activity in which some degree of enjoyment and esthetic satisfaction

for all may be found. The book should do much to integrate all the dance forms into their proper places as seen in the perspective of a complete and unified philosophy of that art.

How to Play Winning Softball. With Official Rules.

By Leo H. Fischer. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $1.95.

A book packed full of information designed to help all players improve their game and to help coaches train their teams and umpires to officiate properly. Techniques and rules are discussed, and there are chapters devoted to umpiring and lighting for night play. The book is illustrated with action photographs and diagrams. At the end there is an appendix of complete official softball rules.

A Book of Garden Flowers.

By Margaret McKenny. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.00.

Daffodils, forget-me-nots, pansies, Canterbury bells, larkspur, snapdragons, and many other old favorites march in gay procession in this book. Miss McKenny tells in a delightful way the story of the origin of these flowers and how they came to this country. Beautiful colored illustrations by Edith F. Johnston add to the charm of the book.

Municipal Recreation Administration.

Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, Chicago, Illinois. $25.00.

This volume has been prepared for use in connection with a correspondence course administered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. It is the latest of a series of courses in municipal government including such fields as Personnel, Planning, Finance, Fire, Public Works, Police, Welfare, and General City Government. Like the other courses in the series, Municipal Recreation Administration is designed for use primarily as a means of affording in-service training for city administrators, for city managers, mayors, department and bureau heads, and others wishing to prepare for administrative posts in city government.

Among the important administrative problems covered in this course are organization, personnel administration, the operation of areas and facilities, financial support and control, records, reports, and research, public relations, and program planning. The course, prepared with the assistance of the National Recreation Association, is designed to be practically useful to the student and is conducted in such a way as to help a local official to meet the problems of the particular job in which he is employed. A copy of the volume, which serves as a basic text for the course, is available only to enrolled students.

A folder describing the course in Municipal Recreation Administration and the others offered by the Institute is available on request from the Institute at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago.

Modern Wilderness.

By William Arthur Babson. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

There are residents of New Jersey who will be amazed to read of the wildlife sanctuary which exists within a few miles of New York City—a strip of swamp and woodland bordered by highways over which motor cars pass in ceaseless procession. In this retreat, hidden from view only by the natural growth of trees and plants, Mr. Babson has observed the nightly peregrinations of many animals and has discovered the secrets and habits of the locality's many forms of wildlife. In spring he has seen thousands of ducks stop in this refuge on their northward migration.

Mr. Babson writes of all these things with a charm and a feeling for the wonders of nature which make this an unusually delightful book.

Cowboy Dance Tunes.

Arranged by Frederick Knorr. The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. $.75.

In connection with Lloyd Shaw's book, *Cowboy Dances*, an accompaniment book has been prepared with music arranged by Frederick Knorr, a cellist in the Denver Symphony, who for a number of years has played with Mr. Shaw's dance groups in some of their engagements. This booklet will be very valuable for groups using Mr. Shaw's book.

Safety Education in the Rural School.

Education Division, National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. $.35.

Although the accident problem is most obvious in the heavily populated centers, it is important also in the most sparsely settled sections. According to mortality statistics for 1936 published by the Census Bureau, each year nearly 40,000 accidental deaths from all causes occur in rural areas. The material offered in this booklet is intended for the use of teachers and presents subject matter for safety lessons.

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Thirty-five Years
of the
National Recreation Association

On April 12, 1941, the National Recreation Association completed thirty-five years of service.

The people of the United States for thirty-five years have worked together in recreation in an organized way.

The tax-supported community recreation center is a native American product.

Thousands of persons in more than a thousand communities have worked together to make it what it is.

The "pursuit of happiness" was given a national place in the Declaration of Independence.

Freedom has been central in all recreation thinking in the recreation movement in this country—to make it easy for each person to get a chance to do what he most wants to do, what he likes best to do, a chance to find others of like mind, who want to do the same things, to play baseball, to skate, to swim, to play in an orchestra, to sing in a chorus, to read poetry.

Kings and barons had no such chance to share with others in as many hundreds of activities as have the children, the youngsters, the older people, too, in our neighborhoods.

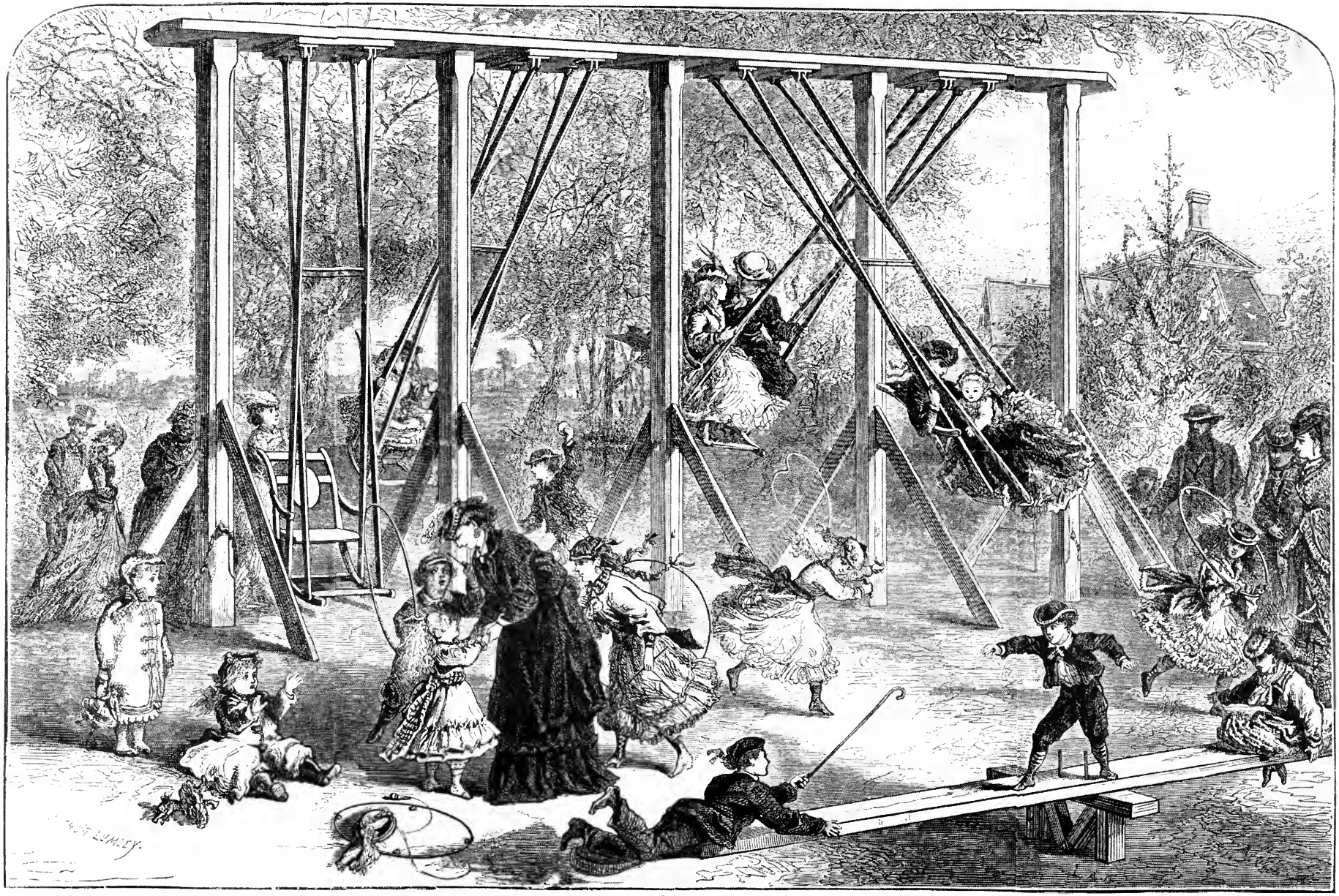
Ocean fronts, lake fronts, land, facilities to the amount of six billion dollars have been set aside by the American people for recreation.

In these thirty-five years recreation has won a place for itself as one of the main divisions of life—side by side with religion, education, health, labor, recreation has taken its place.

Recreation centers give an opportunity for comradeship, for doing things together with people you like. They become centers for living.

Above all, fathers and mothers in America see their children have an opportunity for free, happy, normal childhood under leadership and a measure of discipline.

Howard Braucher



Making the Story Hour "Go"

By DESSA M. FULTZ

WHAT MAKES a story hour go? A number of things, among which looms large the storyteller's training, his attitude, his knowledge of the IQ and SQ of the group to which he is telling stories. These and other factors determine the success or the failure of the story hour.

Among the other factors is that of the meeting place of the group, and the conditions under which the storyteller must work. There is no denying that it is vastly easier to make a story hour "go" when it is held either indoors or at a quiet, sheltered part of the playground. Nevertheless, storytellers who are interested in their work, enthusiastic over it, and have given it careful preparation, can and do make story hours "go" even under trying conditions.

In this shaded spot, with high brick walls shutting out the noise, storytelling "goes"!

Speaking of preparation, time thus spent is time well spent. Children, like their elders, are bored by a poorly told story. And a well told story, in most cases, is one that has been given thoughtful preparation prior to the telling. True, storytelling seems to come naturally to some people. I use the word *seems* advisedly, because I believe, even to those so-called *natural* storytellers, the apparent ease and spontaneity comes, in nine cases out of ten, as the result of preparation.

The recreation leader's attitude is of grave importance, since the children reflect it. To them he represents authority in everything pertaining to the recreational set-up. If he is not interested, they lose interest, too. Fortunately, this disinterested attitude is one seldom encountered by the traveling storytellers but they recognize it as something to be watched for, and when discovered, to be overcome.

Mrs. Fultz directs the storytelling program on two hundred and fifteen playgrounds conducted by the Board of Education, City of Los Angeles.

Points to Keep in Mind

Linked closely with a storyteller's attitude is his knowledge of the IQ and SQ of the children in the various groups on the playgrounds. In many cities the fact must be taken into consideration that the children have a social and racial background ranging from that of those who come from wealthy American homes to those of foreign parentage who live in the crowded, low-rent sections of the city. What is frequently considered to be a

low IQ among the children from the poorer districts may be merely a language difficulty. The storyteller should take this into account, realizing that telling a story to children who have not entirely mastered our language requires more skill and preparation than telling a story to a group of American-born children. If this is not considered, the story hour will not "go."

"The storyteller tells what we dream, what others have dreamed, what they have done, and what they have wanted to do. He must tell it in an interesting, enthusiastic manner. He must be full of his story; he must love it, must live with it until it becomes a part of him and of his own experience. Then he will never be accused of acting."—*Adlyn M. Keffer* in *Story Art.*

Incidentally, there is sometimes a mistake in the selection of a story, even when the storyteller has the correct attitude and a fairly good knowledge of the IQ and SQ of the group. I know, because I made such a mistake.

It was on a small playground situated among factories, warehouses and gas tanks. The people who live in this district are mostly from a neighboring republic. There is no part of the crowded playground where a story group can enjoy even partial seclusion, but the children are used to the rumbling of trucks and the clanging of street car bells. They never let noise distract their attention from a story in which they are interested. When I visited this playground and was asked by the director if I would tell a story, I gladly consented.

I sat upon a low chair, facing a group of children who were seated in a sand box near the high wire fence that enclosed the playground. The story I commenced telling was "Gree, the Wise One," by Dr. Madeline Veverka. It is the story of five little frogs that wanted to go to school. I hadn't much more than commenced, however, before I realized I had failed to interest the children before me. Their faces were perfectly blank. This puzzled me, because "Gree, the Wise One" had been an especially popular story on other playgrounds.

"Don't you like this story?" I asked.

"No-o, Mee-es," answered a tiny, dark-eyed girl; a courteously spoken negative which, I realized, voiced the sentiment of the entire group. I pondered a moment. Then an idea flashed into my mind.

"How many of you have ever seen a frog?" I queried.

Silence.

"But surely you've seen *pictures* of frogs," I said. "Haven't you?"

"No, Mee-es." This time the answer came in chorus. I was at a loss for a moment; then a scampering sound, accompanied by a sharp barking solved the problem for me. A small black kitten, followed by a shaggy dog, came tearing across the street toward us. I waited until the kitten had climbed a street tree and was safe from its pursuer, then I asked:

"Would you like to hear a story about a little black kitty?" Again the reply was chorused. "Yes, Mee-es," shouted the children. "We know black kitty."

So, thanks to quick thinking on my part, and to a charming book, *Here and Now Stories,* by Lucy Sprague Mitchell, the situation was saved. I told the story titled, "Spot, Who Wanted a Home," and a story hour that had started badly ended successfully.

This school is by no means the only one where the children using the playground are mostly of foreign parentage. At another school playground there are twenty-eight nationalities represented. At this very large playground the storytellers must cope not merely with the noise of street cars and trucks, but also with that made by some three hundred children engaged in about every imaginable form of physical activity. Fortunately, a love of stories is common to children of all nationalities. With this fact in her favor, and by dint of a thorough preparation plus a sympathetic understanding and a zestful enthusiasm, the storyteller here makes the story hour "go."

This storyteller had taken her charges to a small, grassy plot. Even Pedro was quiet—a real achievement! The group of older children at this playground were to have been photographed the day before, but just as the photographer was ready to slip the plate into the camera, a fire truck came down the street, bells clanging, siren shrilling. Other fire-fighting equipment followed. So did the children—every last one of them! *That* was an occasion when a story hour was made to "go," but not by the storyteller, nor in the manner she desired.

A playground which is in marked contrast to those in the poorer districts, is one in a neighborhood that is above the average in the share of worldly goods. Here, conditions are almost ideal. Naturally, the IQ and SQ of the children here is high. That, in conjunction with favorable surroundings and an unusual ability possessed by the

storyteller, make the story hour an invariable success. Sitting upon the flagstones, in a shaded spot where high brick walls shut it away from the noise and activity of the playground, the children listen attentively. No one, seeing their rapt and eager faces, could doubt that this is a story hour which has been made to "go."

Story Clubs

Story clubs have been effective in arousing additional interest in story hours. Children love clubs; and it surely behooves those associated with a recreation program to see to it the clubs to which the children belong promote high ideals and right thinking.

The story clubs are of various kinds, to meet the needs of different groups of children. In all of them the story hour is open to anyone, but certain club privileges — such as voting — are exercised by club members only. To become a club member, the applicant must tell a story, stating the source and naming the author. This story must not have been taken from a movie, the radio or a funny paper. The story must also have a good beginning, suspense, a climax and a good ending. A rather stiff requirement? Yes; but (to be guilty of a *cliché*) *the wind is tempered,* so that even children with a language complex strive to qualify. And succeed.

It was the youthful club president pictured, the little English lad, Frankie, who astounded the storyteller one day. He had requested a fairy story, instead of the usual real life story. When the storyteller asked why, he replied: "Because it will contain imagination and beauty, and real life is now filled with so much sorrow and reality." He added, "Please use words that are fantastic, weird and peculiar."

No, Frankie was not showing off. That is the sort of language he always uses. Yet he is very popular with his schoolmates.

The Leprechaun Good Time Story Club is one which, like Topsy, just grew. It started about three years ago. A traveling assistant storyteller had been telling "The Last of the Leprechauns," from *California Fairy Tales,* by Monica Shannon. As it happened, the children in the group had been asking for a "new kind of club." When the story came to its close, a little girl said: "I'm Irish. So are the leprechauns. Let's make up a leprechaun club, please." The other children in the group liked the idea. So did those in other groups. Suggestions were made, some to be accepted, some rejected. Thus the club took shape until,

A meeting of a story club at a playground in a more favored district. The president, seven year old Frankie, is presiding. The vice-president and the secretary are seated at the table.

finally, it was a going organization, with a constitution, a pin, club song, club colors, and a time set for initiation ceremonies and for "feasts." Both the initiation ceremonies and the so-called "feasts" are simple, and are conducted by the children, under the guidance of the director or storyteller.

"Any storyteller whose heart is in his work, and who has known the thrill of being almost mobbed by eager children when the story hour arrives, will agree with me that effort spent in preparation for making the story hour 'go' is an investment that pays big dividends."

The King Arthur Story Club for Boys was organized at the request of a group of boys who wanted a club for boys alone. It proved so successful that other King Arthur Clubs were formed at other playgrounds in the city. The aim is through study of the King Arthur stories to instill the qualities of kindness, courtesy, honesty, courage, loyalty and good sportsmanship in the club members.

King Arthur Story Clubs for Boys are, of course, not unusual, but the ones on our playgrounds are unusually fortunate in that they have an exceptionally able traveling assistant storyteller in charge. She has devoted many years to Arthurian research, accumulating a rich fund of information which is of great benefit to the boys. That she has also succeeded in arousing their enthusiasm is illustrated by an incident which she related to me. She said she was leaving a playground where there was a thriving King Arthur Club. As she neared the gateway, a boy came running through it, almost barging into her. Stopping so suddenly he nearly lost his balance, he shouted, disappointment in his voice, "Gee whizz! I'm gypped out of King Arthur!"

Not to be outdone by the boys, a group of girls asked for a club for girls alone, and the Queen Guinevere Story Club was formed. The aim is identical with that of the King Arthur Story Clubs. The rules and regulations, too, are similar to those the boys use. But, instead of the shields which the boys make and are permitted to carry at certain times, after having fulfilled certain requirements, the girls make and are permitted to wear *wimples*. These wimples are of white banded with blue, and the girls who have earned the right by observance of certain requirements, wear them during club meetings.

The Gold Star Story Club has for its object the development of the art of storytelling. The applicant must be able to tell a story which, in selection and manner of telling, meets the standard set by the club. The other children in the group, aided by the storyteller in charge, are the judges. When the applicant has passed the test he is given a card bearing a gold star, his name, and the words: "This gold star is given for attendance at the story group, and for telling one story before the group. Judged for poise, enthusiasm, memory, and the sequence of the story told."

Another story club which well deserves mention is The Airplane Ride Club. The storyteller in charge has traveled widely. Experience plus marked ability enable her to make the children "see" how the people (especially the children) of distant countries live. Moreover, through cooperation with directors and school principals she is able to make her material correlate with the classroom work of the children.

At the end of my list, but ranking high in popularity, is the Mystery Story Writer's Club. As the name suggests, the aim is to plot and develop mystery stories. Sometimes one is weeks in the making, with groups at half a dozen playgrounds working on it, new ideas and suggestions being conveyed from one group to another by the traveling assistant storyteller.

Gangster "stuff," kidnappings and murders are ruled out. With these subjects eliminated, however, the children find plenty of material from which to weave their mysteries. And are these youngsters interested? They *are*. Quite recently a boy of twelve said to the storytellers: "My mother asked me why I never listen, any more, to what used to be my favorite after-dinner program. I told her, 'Because it's cheap stuff. You just ought to hear the stories *we* write!'"

The word *write,* by the way, is figurative. The stories are developed verbally. But some of the best (and they are good) have been put into written form. I feel that I am justified in saying that a story hour producing such results may be said not merely to "go," but to *go with a bang.*

It would be gratifying to be able to say this, truthfully, of each and every story hour. But I cannot. The visible gain, in a very few cases, has been disappointing. And when the cause of the failure has been found to be the result of the storyteller's attitude, his lack of understanding or imperfect preparation, it seems especially regrettable, inasmuch as there are study courses in the art of storytelling available and books on the subject accessible.

(Continued on page 126)

Even rain couldn't keep four hundred people from crowding into the school auditorium at Elmsford to hear one of Westchester County's singing groups take part in a community music night program

Summer Music Program

IN QUEST OF A SUMMER playground activity that would have compelling appeal to children of all ages, the County of Westchester, New York, conducted a survey this past summer which resulted in establishing a new kind of music program. And, incidentally, it provided the Westchester County Recreation Commission, sponsors of the study, with important data on the problems under consideration.

Raymond Shannon, the County's Summer Specialist in Music, assisted recreation departments in nine county towns in organizing playground music activities, and fourteen "community music nights." This season of experimenting, according to Mr. Shannon's report to the Commission, revealed the type of music program that has power to enlist not only children of all ages but grown-ups as well.

The statistical phase of Mr. Shannon's report indicates the development of this new summer music activity on forty-two playgrounds in these nine communities. It estimates that 750 children joined the orchestras, bands, choruses, rhythm bands and small vocal harmony groups that come into being. In several communities cited by Mr. Shannon play leaders themselves joined the children in learning to use ukuleles. For in spite of the enthusiastic interest in the music program which was stimulated and organized by village and city recreation directors and play leaders, they could not mobilize pianos for each playground, and the ukulele in such instances proved invaluable as accompaniment for group singing. In the absence of pianos or victrolas for the many rhythm bands, the lowly kazoo served as the purveyor of melody. Throughout the County the WPA helped to provide direction for the rhythm bands which were in turn brought into being at a cost of two or three dollars for equipment.

Community Music Nights

Grown-ups joined with the children in fourteen of the "community music nights" at which mass singing headed a list of music attractions which read like a theater program in the days of Vaudeville Triumphant: community concert bands, rhythm bands, girl sextets, hill-billy bands, dancers, harmonica players, accordionists, dramatic readers, baton twirlers, dance groups, drum corps, colored choral singing, church choirs, a male quartet, and a girls' dance orchestra. All these elements were brought together in varying combinations for the fourteen evening performances. Local recreation heads scouted for the talent and a convenient stadium, while Mr. Shannon worked on the musical details. The County's Recreation Commission made available a sound system, stereopti-

con, outdoor screen and floodlights. Attendance at these evening affairs was highly gratifying, ranging from 500 to 3,000 at each concert. In fact, interest and enthusiasm on several occasions stood the test of summer showers and absence of seats. It was common for a community to request a "repeat performance."

Municipal recreation agencies everywhere are taking steps to strengthen their music programs, and a special effort is under way in some cities to make music on the playground particularly interesting to children. This subject was discussed by A. D. Zanzig in the May 1937 isssue of *Recreation,* reprints of which are available from the Association at ten cents each.

It Can Be Done!

So it can be done, and no one should be afraid to try it. You can't provide the pianos? You can't dig up victrolas? Then try the ukulele and the kazoo, advises Mr. Shannon.

Perhaps you have no play leaders experienced in leading organized music activity? Don't let this worry you. If they can sing or play, they can lead. The fundamentals can be learned from a book or pamphlet in the library.

To students of the summer playground, especially to those looking for a solution to the problem of organizing a single activity that will appeal to children of all ages, there is much to be learned from this new enterprise in Westchester County. Perhaps music is the common denominator, and, judging from the unusual success which greeted Mr. Shannon's efforts in this community, there is much to be hoped for from a more intensive application of the lessons learned in the summer to come. Attracting the participation of individuals from six to sixty, the enterprise extended from the playground into the home, and, through public concerts, was carried to the community at large.

"It would be a task something in the nature of higher mathematics to calculate the number of community choruses and instrumental groups throughout the land that fill the air with music. They seem as numerous as the stars. Sitting in recently on a jam session of a rhythm band, the listener was struck by the ingenuity of teachers in turning the tot's love of noise into a love of rhythm. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, a German refugee has trained a group of young recorder players, who render 15th and 16th century music with astonishing perception."—*Clarissa Lorenz* in *Music and Youth in America Growing Up Together,* "Christian Science Monitor."

One of Westchester County's rhythm bands takes part in a music night at Tarrytown

The "Playhouse on the Green"

Milwaukee is preparing for the fourth season of its "Playhouse on the Green." It is a short season—only nine days—but the presentation of five plays each day will make it a strenuous one.

By MARION PREECE
Department of Municipal Recreation
Milwaukee Public Schools

THE "PLAYHOUSE on the Green" is just a big tent pitched on the shady shore of a lagoon. The seats are bleachers, all facing the north end of the tent which is open so that the sky and the water form a blue stage cyclorama, trees and shrubbery, the wings, and the grass of the shore, a green floor cloth.

The actors are from the drama clubs of the Milwaukee Recreation Department. Mornings and afternoons they present plays for children; in the evenings short versions of Shakespeare's plays.

The occasion is the annual mid-summer festival of the City of Milwaukee, held every July on the lake front. This festival is the result of the co-operation of municipal departments and civic groups. The Playhouse on the Green is one of the contributions of the Milwaukee Public Schools Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education.

The Setting

The theater opens onto a main drive connecting various attractions that are outside the regular midway. Back of the theater about two acres are fenced off from the public, and in this area are pitched tents for make-up and dressing rooms. The Park Board builds temporary toilet facilities, plugs in extra faucets, and installs separate light controls. Three voting booths are equipped with ironing boards, sewing machines, costume racks, and tubs for washing tights. The booths have ample space for the storage of properties and scenery.

Scenery is reduced to a minimum. The Shakespearean plays use only the natural setting of trees and shrubs. Those growing on the bank of the lagoon are supplemented with pine, spruce and poplars transplanted from the park nurseries so that the side walls of the part of the tent used for the stage are concealed, and the effect produced is of a woodland glen.

Back of the shrubs and trees that form the wings, platforms and steps are built that serve as ramps and balconies. Such a simple setting is ideal for plays like "Midsummer-Night's Dream" and "As You Like It." The Shakespearean players have never added anything more to this setting than a bench or two and stools or a table, as the magic one in "The Tempest."

The children's plays often call for more realism—a fireplace, a door, gate or window. Eight-foot folding screens are used, painted on both sides so that they are reversible for quick changes. There are no curtains, so all changes are made in full view of the audience. A front curtain high enough to shield the stage is impossible, as the side walls of the tent are only eight feet high and an eight foot curtain would not hinder the children on the top row of seats from seeing practically everything that goes on. Various plans for masking were considered the first year but were finally discarded, and it was decided to costume the stage hands and divert the children's attention from them as much as possible by sending out costumed singers and musicians to entertain during intermissions.

The shifts are usually rapid. Take the play of "Cinderella," for example. In the first act there is a fireplace that would look isolated against the green, so it is backed with a triple fold screen, the sides of which curve down to the base in a gentle slope. This screen has a coat of arms on the reverse side. In the second act, the palace scene, the screen is placed in front of the fireplace and the reverse side used as backing for two thrones.

The Audience Moves on the Stage!

There is no record of any child voicing any criticism of this type of staging. There was one little boy who made it a point of staying after the show one afternoon to give a suggestion to an usher. He had just seen "Cinderella." In the second act the music is heard from off stage, and the prince asks Cinderella to go to the ballroom and dance with him. As they exit, the queen walks down to the center of the stage and stands

there apparently watching the dancers in the ballroom. There is music and laughter, and it all sounds very gay and the queen nods her head in approval, turning to the king now and then to praise Cinderella's beauty and grace. After this play, the small boy asked the usher if the trees couldn't have been moved further back because he couldn't see the ballroom at all!

Some of the patrons are less diffident, and if they cannot see they make a point of getting to a place where they can. Jack in the play "Jack and the Beanstalk" comes sliding down the beanstalk (off stage) and runs into his home calling to his mother to give him an ax to chop down the beanstalk because the giant is coming after him. The mother had no more than handed Jack the ax at one performance than a little boy in the theater leaped over the lights that separated the actors from the audience, ran across the stage and out the door after Jack. When Jack came back on the stage his little companion was at his heels. As Jack told his story the child listened intently, clapped his hands, and jumped up and down, entirely unconscious of the fact that his place was on the other side of the footlights.

As the stage is on the ground level, has, in fact, the ground for its floor, it is an easy matter for a child to step over the pine branches that conceal the lights and be part of the acting group. This is no unusual event. In the same play, "Jack and the Beanstalk," a boy of about five ran across the dividing line to watch Jack take the gold pieces out of the chest. When Jack closed the chest and moved cautiously toward the sleeping giant to seize the magic harp, a hundred children's voices warned him to be careful. The little five-year-old pulled himself up on the chest and tried to quiet the audience. He kept one eye on the giant and one on the audience, hushing them with signs. The eyes of the child audience were glued on the giant, but the eyes of every adult were on the little boy on the chest. When the giant awoke with a loud snort and Jack made a rush to escape, the little fellow leaped off the chest, scrambled pell mell over a wave of children whose excitement had swept them to the edge of the stage, and back to his mother.

Many of the children in the audiences come from the city playgrounds. Every playground sends play leaders with the children of the neighborhood to the festival for one day. Many of the grounds are near enough to the lake front so that the children can walk there. For the more distant grounds, arrangements are made with the electric company for chartered cars which pick up children of the playgrounds of different vicinities at points where the children of a number of grounds congregate. At about ten-thirty, long lines of boys and girls can be seen coming over the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, which is the entrance to Juneau Park on Lake Michigan. They bring their lunch and make a day of it.

The first show is at eleven o'clock, the second is at one, and the third at three. There is a ten-cent admission for each show. The Recreation Department, in cooperation with the Festival Board, sells a ten-cent ticket to each playground child which admits him to three attractions on the grounds. One attraction is the Playhouse on the Green and the child may select which show he wishes to attend. Occasionally a child rushes in with a large group and finds when the show starts that he has come to the wrong one. There is a whispered conference with an usher, who, if a young man, is always "coach" to a playground child. "Coach, when does Pinocchio come on? Isn't Pinocchio in this show? I want to see Pinocchio." Then it's back to the ticket window to exchange the ticket. Some children just bear their disappointment silently. An usher saw one little boy walking out of the tent when the show was about half over pretending to be occupied with a big belt that held up his much washed long pants. Tears were flowing unchecked. "Don't you like the show?" The little one kept right on walking. "I thought it was going to be Cinderella." This meant further negotiations with the ticket window for a "Cinderella" ticket, a sort of your-money-back transaction if you are not satisfied.

When It Rains There's Storytelling

There has been one rainy day each year. Naturally the attendance is always lower that day. Chartered street cars are cancelled in case of rain, and rescheduled for the last day of the festival. However, the townspeople have learned that rainy days afford the best chance for good seats and parents come with their children and often stay for a second show, or even a third. Each show is timed to last only one hour. Rainy days are storytelling days, and there is something cozy about sitting inside a tent with the rain and the wind shut out, and kings and queens and heroes and fairy princesses unfolding a story on a warmly lighted stage.

It wasn't so cozy the first year—that was the year of the leaky tent. It rained all one day and by evening the weak spots in the roof showed up. The Shakespearean shows were fairly well attended in spite of the downpour, but the audience sat with umbrellas over their heads and newspapers over their knees. The tent was pitched on a slope with the stage at the low end. The water ran through the theater and across the stage like a mild woodland brook. The actors took off their shoes and played barefooted.

The Milwaukee Players of the Recreation Department form the casts of the Shakespearean shows. Every May for the last ten years they have had a Shakespearean Festival, and it is from that repertoire that plays for the lake front are selected. At the Playhouse on the Green they have played "Comedy of Errors," "Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Taming of the Shrew," "The Tempest," "Love's Labor's Lost," "As You Like It." This year they will play "Romeo and Juliet" and repeat "Taming of the Shrew." Shakespeare for ten cents. That's the price of admission.

The children's plays for this year are "Hansel and Gretel," "Sleeping Beauty," and "Mr. Dooley, Jr." The festival will open Saturday, July 12th, and close Sunday, July 20th.

Soon they'll be marking off the stage at the lake front, next will come dress rehearsals, and then the shows. Nine days of them. Boys and girls, young men and young women from all over the city. Five casts of them. There will be good performances and some not so good; there will be the usual funny accidents and near tragedies. There'll be rain, perhaps, and some very hot weather that will make the end of the festival seem ages away. Then the night of the last shows will come. Everyone will tear around packing costumes, marking scenery for delivery. The two electricians will finally say their last good-byes and we'll tell them that we hope they'll be back next year. (They have been with us since we started.) The stage hands—college boys who work for the festival commission and who know practically every line of every play by the end of the week, and have even prompted players on occasion—will take a last look at the pine and spruce lined stage—"Boy! this was fun. Well, so long!" The gate man, an employee of the festival commission, who took the first ticket the first year and has never missed a performance, will look over the place to see if anything has been forgotten and then come back after his tour of inspection and tell us all we'd better go home and get some rest.

The group will finally break up reluctantly and start to go like people leaving a ship and saying farewell after a long sea voyage. "Good-bye! Next year! See you at the Playhouse on the Green."

Making Their Own Chinese Fiddles

An abandoned schoolhouse in Newark, New Jersey, where children were once taught decorum among other things is now a center of instruction in the science of having fun! Where young pupils once struggled with syntax and fractions, teachers and other adults now master the intricacies of some little known and odd musical instruments.

Here in this modern "fun factory" directors of the Recreation Division of the Work Projects Administration of New Jersey are taught to impart to others the secret of making wholesome use of their leisure time through recreational activities. Equipped with new ideas, these directors return to their home communities and share with boys' clubs, church groups, and the several other organizations they serve the knowledge they have gained in their training course in Newark.

The fun school is under the direction of Wayne T. Cox, State Director of the Recreation Division, who with an eye to slim budgets, has devised dozens of activities with inexpensive materials. A music group has fashioned its own instruments, and among them are to be found two-string Chinese fiddles and cigar box ukuleles. Recreation leaders are taught the construction of these instruments, and they in turn teach their own groups at home how to make them. The real advantage of these instruments, the instructors have found, is that in addition to the almost negligible cost for which they can be made, anyone even though unfamiliar with music can learn to play them with ease.

Making Chinese Fiddles

The Chinese fiddle shown in the illustration is made of scrap materials—a cigar box and broom-

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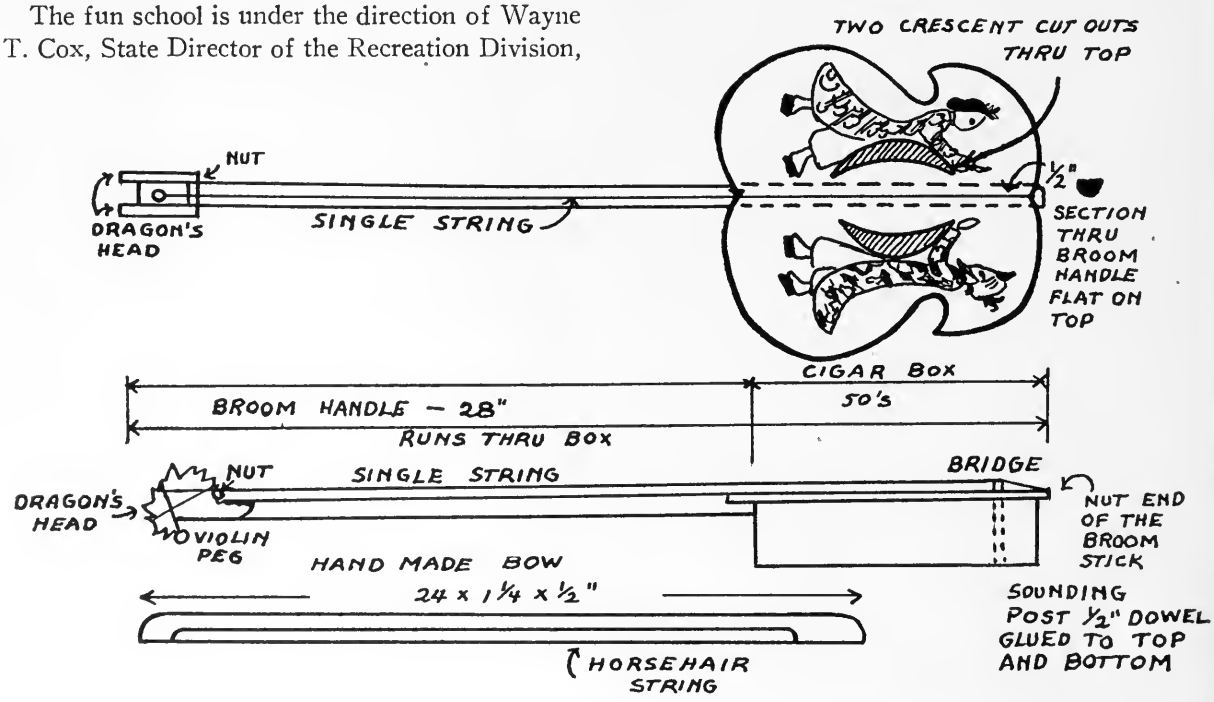

By
FREDA S. COMBS
Decatur, Illinois

It's undeniably true that it takes a long time to prepare a gypsy stew, but with such a reward ahead who could mind waiting?

A Gypsy Round-Up

IS THERE A CHILD who hasn't in his secret heart wished, at some time, that he might be a gypsy? The careless, gay, colorful gypsy who wanders about the world leading a glamorous, adventurous life?

The tales told by parents and oldsters about their adventures and of running for home when the gypsies came to town have added an element of glamour to the imagery of the Romany bands.

Three years ago we cast about for some special event to pick up the lagging interest of the children on the playgrounds. The regular playground season was over, but all the larger grounds were being kept open until the opening of school. We had had play days, folk dance festivals, and all our special days for competitive athletics, so we were anxious to find something a little different.

A gypsy round-up seemed to be the answer, and so plans were set in motion for a full day of being gypsies. As previously mentioned, this was near the end of the summer and after the closing of the regular playground program, so our expectations were not too high as to the ultimate outcome.

The weather man gave us a perfect day and the children did the rest. Such a gypsy encampment has never been seen! Hundreds of children in brightly colored dress were trooping over the grounds. Smoke from the fires curled lazily into the air. Music—music everywhere! Singing, harmonicas, ukes, banjos, violins—anything that could be brought with the children. Games, storytelling and folk dancing, as well as a treasure hunt, filled the day to overflowing.

The children pronounced this one of the happiest days of the summer, so it was decided to make it an annual affair, staging it during the regular playground season. Last summer we held our third annual gypsy round-up with the children still as enthusiastic as they were the first year.

Making Our Preparations

In planning for the event a special bulletin was prepared for the playgrounds giving the date, time, place, and information regarding the activities. The grounds were grouped in four divisions, with the playgrounds in close proximity in each division. A route was marked out so that by the time the children neared the camp ground most of the gypsies were trekking in in a long line. Some walked, some came in old wagons, and some in cars. They were encouraged to walk if they were not too far from the encampment. This, of course, attracted a great deal of attention from the townspeople.

Junior leaders and mothers, who had become interested in the round-up, gathered the vegetables from the children and preceded the main group to begin preparations for the gypsy stew.

In the bulletin which had been prepared the children were requested to bring vegetables, bread

and butter sandwiches, and their own bowls and spoons. The directors purchased the meat as their share of the meal. We were fortunate in having a man on our staff who for years had followed the fairs over the midwest and south as cook for concession stands. He was appointed chief cook and was on hand when the first fire was built, staying until the last kettle was scoured and the grounds clean and in order.

Four fires were built and a large iron kettle placed over each. Into the kettles went first the meat and vegetables that required the most time for cooking. Then the other vegetables and the seasoning followed in due time. Long sticks, with the bark peeled off, were used to stir the stew. The aroma of the cooking filled the air and drew many a wandering gypsy to the campfire to gaze at the kettles boiling and bubbling merrily away.

The Gypsies Arrive!

When the children arrived at the encampment they went immediately to their tribal headquarters. These were marked out with signs and were located in the shade of clumps of trees, each some distance from the others. Here they could leave their bowls and sandwiches. A tribal name was selected when all had gathered, and the playgrounds were designated by that name the rest of the day.

During the morning the boys competed in events of skill to determine the gypsy king and crown prince. The girls, as is the custom with gypsies everywhere, were there to cheer their favorite contestants on to victory. The contests were as follows: Ring Master, Knee Fencing, Bean Bag Grab, One Legged Race and Jump the Canyon. Here are the events, eliminations and awarding of points.

1. Boys 14-17 years: "Ring Master" (eliminate to four boys)
2. Boys 10-13 years: "Knee Fencing" (eliminate to four boys)
3. Boys 14-18 years: "Bean Bag Grab" for winners of event 1
   Boys 10-13 years: "Bean Bag Grab" for winners of event 2
4. All ages "One Legged Race"
5. All ages "Jump the Canyon"

Events 3, 4 and 5 drew points to winners as follows: First place each event—100 points; second place each event—50 points. Tribesman holding the highest total of points was declared king of the gypsies, and second highest holder became crown prince.

The gypsy queen and princess were selected from the standpoint of costume. The two children most nearly depicting the typical gypsy were chosen for the honor.

At 12:00 o'clock came the anticipated gypsy feed!

When the dinner gong sounded all were ready with bowl and spoon and the exclamations of satisfaction more than repaid the cooks for their morning over the hot fires. If you have never tasted a gypsy stew prepared in an iron kettle over an open fire there is one little teeny corner of your being that has not yet come to life!

After "gypsy feed" the king and queen, princess and crown prince were crowned to preside over the gypsies for the rest of the day.

Then came storytelling—stories of adventure as befitted a gypsy gathering. Here under one tree could be seen a group of children listening to a story; there under a clump of maples was a group strumming a guitar and singing. The smoke from

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There was music everywhere, coming from instruments of many varieties

Day by Day on Last Summer's Playgrounds

The daily program on a summer playground is by no means made up of spectacular and novel events, but ways must be found of making it interesting to the children by the introduction of activities which they enjoy. Here are a few suggestions for the day-by-day program which come from the experiences of a number of cities in conducting their playgrounds last summer.

A Summer Nature Program

By SAM GUNDY

THE PLAN DESCRIBED here has been successfully used on the Reading playgrounds where not only the nature specialist but the playground directors are active in promoting the program.

Part I
A Traveling Museum

This museum can be established by using an old automobile or truck to carry a load of cages, crates, and bottles of live animals and stuffed and preserved animal and plant life. The museum with its "cargo" can travel from one playground to another, spending a designated amount of time on each one. The nature specialist can exhibit his materials and lecture on them. A collection of supplementary pictures is always a help, and the greatest value is derived from this museum if the children are permitted to become familiar with the materials by handling them and asking questions.

Reading's Traveling Museum made five visits to the city's thirty-two playgrounds. Each visit had a special program. The children were notified about a week in advance what the museum would feature. An attractive bulletin was posted which had been made by the playground leader. It showed a picture or drawing of the outstanding member of the cargo and the date and time that the museum would arrive. Both young and old turned out for a visit.

The five visits featured the following:

The Snakes of Berks County. Timber rattlesnakes, copperheads, three species of black snakes (pilot, racer, ring-necked), milk, garter, queen, water, Dekay's, ribbon, hog-nosed, etc. (All alive)

The material shown included many colored pictures, preserved specimens, snake cast, skins, head bones showing fangs and teeth, instructions for caring for snake bite, and a lecture with a myriad of facts on snakes. Several other forms of life were also featured.

Bats. At least three species of live bats were shown ranging in number from 85 to 125. (These animals do not live long in captivity and so must be liberated every two or three days and new specimens caught.)

Reptiles of the United States. Live specimens of every "type" of venomous snake in the United States were exhibited. Many non-venomous snakes were also shown, and there were a number of species of turtles, a half dozen species of lizards, and an alligator.

Bugs, Butterflies, Beetles, Birds. Several hundred specimens of local insects were used; local birds were studied, and charts and pictures were shown. Children greatly enjoy nature quizzes, and we gave them quizzes based on the material previously presented by the Traveling Museum. It is valuable in determining how much the children are benefiting by the museum visits.

Mammals. Miscellaneous — opossums, flying squirrels, mice, etc. Special demand for a review of certain parts of information presented at former visits determined the nature of the material given on this last visit. A great many new specimens were also included.

NOTE: Live material brings the best results.

Cave Creatures. Other visits might be concerned

The plan outlined here by Mr. Gundy, who is the nature specialist of the Reading, Pa., Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation, is presented in two parts: Part I is designed for the use of recreation departments that are in a position to employ nature specialists. (If funds are not available for such workers possibly volunteers can be found.) Part II is so arranged that the plan may be used by leaders who are not trained as specialists.

with cave creatures and cave formations; some cave creatures other than bats. Formations such as stalactites, stalagmites, crystals, dripstone, bacon slices, and minerals are interesting.

Marine Life. Plants and animals of fresh and salt water.

Botany. Study of local trees, wild flowers, outstanding plant diseases; how to make collections of wood, leaves, photographs, spatter prints, blueprints, smudge or smoke prints.

Indian Artifacts and other materials made from nature; could include nature craft.

Nature Craft. How to make plaster of Paris casts of bird and animal tracks; creatures from pine cones, twigs, acorns, nuts and galls; birdhouses and feeding stations, bird baths, and similar articles.

The material for traveling museum visits is nearly inexhaustible and offers many opportunities for originality.

The bibliography at the end of the outline will suggest places to purchase materials for those people who do not have the time to catch or make their own.

Part II

Nature Projects Which Can Be Conducted by the Play Leader on the Individual Playground

Hikes for the study of birds, trees, wild flowers, insects, pond life, rocks and minerals, and nature study in general.

Among the projects in nature craft are: Nature craft creatures; nature book ends, pen holders, and ash trays of plaster of Paris with animal tracks or plant impressions; pins, bracelets, necklaces of seeds (watermelon, cantaloupes, pumpkin, squash, etc.), corn, acorn, peculiar twigs.

Soap Carving. Models or pictures cut from a cake of soap.

Metal Craft. Models formed or pictures hammered in metal foils.

Collections. Leaves, insects, rocks and minerals, spatter prints, and plaster of Paris casts.

Nature Stories. Fables and myths, true stories, personal experiences, etc.

Conservation. Instruction may be given in the following: Proper use of parks, woods, and countryside; value of birds; proper way to gather wild flowers; value of so-called vermin (hawks, owls, vultures); sensible hunting, fishing, and trapping; and the proper use of B-B guns and .22 rifles.

Overnight Hikes. Become acquainted with the more unknown side of nature; learn of nature's night creatures; study layman astronomy.

Nature Museum. Placement and exhibition of children's achievements to create a greater interest and for study.

Sources of Information

For Purchasing Materials

Snake King, Brownsville, Texas
(Reptiles, mammals, birds)

Everglades Reptile Exchange, Dunnellon, Florida
(Reptiles, frogs and toads, mammals)

Ross Alle, Silver Springs, Florida
(Reptiles, animals, preserved specimens)

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc., Rochester, New York
(Nature and science materials in general; rocks and minerals; preserved specimens; insects; collecting equipment; books)

General Biological Supply House, Chicago, Illinois
(Anything and everything in general in scientific equipment and specimens)

For Lecture Information

On Reptiles—books by Raymond L. Ditmars
Nature Collections—Boy Scouts of America
On Insects—books by L. O. Howard, Comstock, Wheeler, Fabre
The Book of Wild Pets—Clifford B. Moore
Natural History of the World—Ernest Protheroe
Ornithology—Chapman, Hornaday, Peattie, Andrews
The American Natural History—Hornaday
Geology—Lyell, Mills, LeConte
Zoology—Beebe, Ashton, Curtis and Guthrie, Newman

Why Not Write Your Own Play?

By AGNES HAAGA
New York City

COUNTLESS HOURS are spent by directors of amateur dramatic groups on playgrounds and in community centers in search for plays. Often after a long hunt you find a suitable play only to discover that a royalty is attached, a very small one, I admit, but nevertheless forbidden by your limited budget.

How many recreation directors have considered solving the problem by putting their drama club to work creating its own play, or adapting stories into plays to fit the peculiar talents and ages of the group? Here is a marvelous opportunity for

self expression and a chance to capitalize upon the imagination of not one but many authors.

Someone, perhaps the director, in a subtle suggestive manner, starts the ball to rolling with an idea or theme. That sets the minds and imagination of all to work. Dialogue, action, stage business come tumbling forth to be discussed, changed and rechanged, and inserted here and there in the fast-developing plot.

This is the story behind our group-written play on Goodhue Playground, Staten Island, New York, sponsored by the Children's Aid Society.

It was an extremely hot July afternoon on the playground, two o'clock to be exact, the hour set aside for the Senior Girls' Drama Club. The prospect for an enthusiastic meeting was none too great. The play reading committee, selected from among the members of the club, had returned from the public library empty-handed. The library could hardly be to blame for this dilemma. The club members themselves, ranging in age from fifteen to eighteen years of age, were in a quandary over the type of play they wanted to present. Half were in favor of a "snappy" comedy with a college setting. The others wanted to try a fairy tale fantasy. No wonder the poor librarian was at a loss as to what to suggest!

"Why not a fairy tale with all the snap of a modern comedy?" I suggested. "Broadway swung the Mikado, why not do the same with Grimm. A parody on a popular fairy tale would be just the thing."

"But where will we find one?" came the complaint.

"We will write it ourselves," was the answer.

The enthusiasm of the daring girls overcame the hesitancy of the timid few, and the remainder of the afternoon was one of the most enjoyable and stimulating I have spent with a playground group. The air buzzed with questions and suggestions.

"Which fairy tale shall we take?" "Which is most popular?" "Cinderella is my favorite." "Sleeping Beauty is mine." "I like Snow White and Rose Red." "What about Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs?" "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs! . . . just the thing."

"Oh," the lament arose, "but the dwarfs were little men and we are all girls."

"We'll change them to something else," I suggested.

"But what? College girls? . . . Jitterbugs? . . . JITTERBUGS!"

So *"Snow White and the Seven Jitterbugs"* was conceived, and we were off, everyone talking at the same time and laughing good-naturedly at her own and others' ideas.

Lyrics of popular songs were rewritten to enliven the plot. The secret of Snow White's beauty, which the Queen so jealously envied, was Lux soap. The Three Little Fishes, not the legendary woodland creatures, came to Snow White's aid in cleaning up the house where she sought refuge from the Mad Russian hired by the Queen to do away with the princess. Dopey, who, of course, had to remain speechless, was allowed to express his thoughts on a fiddle, thus capitalizing upon the musical talent of one of the group. The Prince, the only male member of the cast, in full cowboy regalia rode in on a hobby horse to the stirring music of the "William Tell Overture" and a loud "Hi Yo, Snow White." The dwarfs, now jitterbugs, came trucking home from school in slacks and beer jackets. Poor Snow White, upon taking a bite of the Queen's big apple, is doomed to be a jitterbug the rest of her life. Of course the timely arrival of the Prince saved her from such an exhausting fate. The play itself was written in three afternoons, an act each meeting, under the shade of the playground trees. Soon rehearsals were under way. Even then new ideas and lines popped up and were included in the script. The imagination is a strange article, so deep and evasive at the first attempts to be stirred, but once aroused a bottomless treasure chest.

Dances were eventually included in the parody. A portable combination phonograph and radio machine provided the music for the dance interludes as well as the background music.

Costumes and scenery were executed by the cast. The older boys handled props, scenery and lights.

Following the program, the scenery was quickly whisked aside, and actors and audience enjoyed open-air dancing to recorded music.

The parody proved a success. It was difficult to say who enjoyed themselves more: the members of the cast or those sitting in the audience. *The Staten Island Advance* began their newspaper account of the program with the following paragraphs:

> "Walt Disney produced a success called 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs,' and last night the children of Goodhue Playground, New Brighton, presented a hit parody, 'Snow White and the Seven Jitterbugs.'
>
> "Only a skeleton of the original plot remained in the swing version, written by members of the Senior

Drama Club of the playground, but a crowd estimated at 1,000 applauded the youngsters loud and long for their modern adaptation."

Aside from the fact that the play provided heaps of fun for actors and audience alike, the more satisfying element from a recreation director's viewpoint was the outlet it offered for the creative talents and cooperation of the troupe.

The next time your dramatic group is faced with the problem of play finding, why not let the members write their own drama, whether it be a comedy, a tragedy, or a swing version of a time-honored fairy tale?

Your own enthusiasm and belief in the possibility of such a venture will go far to make it a success.

"Sew What?"

"Have you tried the plan of offering a sewing unit as a part of your summer recreation program?" asks Miss Mary F. Baldelli, Home Economics teacher in St. Cloud, Minnesota, who has tried it very successfully. "If not," she adds, "you will be surprised to find how popular it will be not only with the girls but with their mothers as well."

FOR SEVERAL YEARS St. Cloud, Minnesota, has had a recreation program sponsored by the Board of Education. Last spring a number of P.T.A. members asked the city's recreation director, Mr. V. Morrison, if it would not be possible to have a class in sewing for the girls. Accordingly a class was organized which started its sessions on June 10th and continued for nine weeks. Classes were held four and a half days a week from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning and from 1:00 to 4:00 in the afternoon.

During the nine week period ninety-five girls were enrolled, and it was a real privilege to teach sewing to girls who were taking it up because they were interested and not because it was a required subject. Some of the girls came all day, others long enough to make a dress or two, while still others attended a few weeks before going on vacation. Although the course was open to all, the age range was from seven to seventeen. The largest group was made up of thirteen to fifteen year old girls. The average attendance was thirty-eight.

St. Cloud has fourteen schools, and girls came from all of them. In addition, there were girls from the parochial schools which do not offer a course in home economics in the junior high schools.

As this was to be a class in recreational sewing, there was no formal teaching, and all instruction was individual. The older girls were very glad to help the younger ones run the machines, operate the buttonhole attachment and other equipment.

Some of the completed projects included sport outfits, aprons, housecoats, pajamas, dresses, laundry bags, dish towels, embroidery work, sun suits, children's clothes, doll dresses, crocheting, chair backs, and remodeling of coats. At the end of the season we had 137 completed projects.

As a grand finale a style show and exhibit was held in the school auditorium which was open to the public. At this exhibit the work of the manual training, art, and weaving classes was also shown. Music was furnished by the summer recreation band, and to climax the program a short play was given by the dramatic group.

Many favorable comments were received from the mothers and school officials, and the program will be continued next year. No expense other than the instructor's salary was involved as the Board of Education gave the group the use of a room equipped with eight sewing machines, an ironing board, long tables for cutting, and smaller sewing equipment.

Courtesy WPA, Philadelphia, Pa.

Playing Indians

By LOLA ROBINSON
Booker Washington Center
Rockford, Illinois

WE BASED our summer program last year on a study of the Indians who once lived in our Winnebago County. This

Results achieved by Vancouver's young craftsmen are a revelation to their friends

program provided constructive activities, individual training in skills, opportunity to dance and sing—in fact, to find joy and adventure in our five-week vacation school period.

The one hundred twenty-five boys and girls who came to our playground daily lived a make-believe Indian life that developed creative ability and furnished opportunity for self-expression. They enjoyed group singing of Indian songs: "Old John Brown Had a Little Indian" for fun; "Indian Love Call" for harmony. Their singing attracted many visitors to the morning assemblies.

Indian designs were used by the boys in the craft room; Indian costumes were made by the girls in the sewing classes. In each case, the wood for the craft work, the burlap for the costumes, and feathers for the head bands were brought by the children. The little tots learned to beat out the rhythm on tom-toms made by the older boys. The girls danced to "Red Wing" and Victor Herbert's "Natoma."

The older children spent time at the library reading about the Winnebago and Sinnissippi Indians who once lived in this section, visited Indian mounds in some of our public parks, and some even visited the monument of Chief Blackhawk only a short distance away.

Parents and children came to the pot luck supper on the playground one late afternoon. Some of the children came in costume and all came with feathers in their hair or headpieces. A huge bonfire was lighted at dusk and the "Indians" danced and "war-whooped" around it.

The closing program dedicated to Joseph Lee was presented at night in an auditorium. There was the pageant, "We Visit an Indian Village." There was the "Big Chief," with the Indians performing a war dance. There were singing, group dancing, a sun ceremonial. The program closed with a patriotic scene in which all the Indians joined the Boy Scouts and audience in community singing.

We found that the use of a definite theme of interest to the children gave an outlet for ability in dramatics and dancing, and provided an opportunity to discover specific talent in the group.

Our summer playground program was adventure and fun!

A Sand Box Contest

By MARJORIE SHORNEY
Supervisor of Playgrounds
Vancouver, British Columbia

ONE OF THE major activities on the playgrounds of Vancouver, British Columbia, is an annual sand box contest. One week is set aside for preliminary judging and one day for final judging. During the week the sand box is the setting for whatever displays the children may choose to show there.

Rules of the Contest

1. The display must be designed and made by the children.
2. All articles shown must be made in the handcraft classes from wood, paper, and similar material.

3. The display must be ready fifteen minutes before the judging takes place.

Displays will be judged on the following:

1. Difficulty of design
   (a) Characteristics expressed
   (b) Proportion
   (c) Action (does it seem alive?)
2. Craftsmanship
   (a) Attention to detail
   (b) Age of contestants
3. Neatness
4. Material used

Articles shown are made from such materials as soap, asbestos, pipe cleaners, corrugated cardboard, raffia, cellophane, and wood.

The six displays awarded the highest points during the contest are set up in temporary boxes provided for the purpose on the promenade walk which adjoins one of the playgrounds. On the day of the judging the finalists are given until three o'clock to prepare their entries for the final judging. Four prominent citizens serve as judges for the afternoon, and newspaper reporters and photographers are also invited to be present. The projects are left on display until eight o'clock to enable the general public to see them. Many interested spectators come to see the young architects set up their exhibits, for the skill and accuracy with which they work is a revelation to many of the onlookers.

Storytelling and Dramatics in Danville

STORYTELLING and drama were among the most successful activities on the playground program of Danville, Illinois, during the summer of 1940. It began with the training of the women playground leaders in storytelling and simple dramatics given during the week preceding the opening of the playgrounds by an experienced teacher who also supervised the programs during the summer.

During the first week of the season a great deal of emphasis was placed on the organization of dramatic clubs on each playground. This was accomplished through meetings and storytelling hours. Officers were elected during the second week to serve as assistants to the playground leader. Their duties consisted of advertising their club by posters and bulletins, talking to children who did not belong to the club, making announcements about the various evening programs, and being of general assistance to the playground leader in charge.

Since each playground always gave an evening entertainment once a week, the dramatic clubs were called on to give skits, readings, pantomimes, and other dramatics activities as a part of these programs. They were also asked to serve as storytellers on their grounds during the story hours for smaller children. This they were glad to do, particularly in view of the fact that it gave them an opportunity to dress in costume. Later in the summer the best storytellers from all the playgrounds were selected to act as a troupe of gypsy storytellers. In this capacity they visited all of the playgrounds in the city for an afternoon of storytelling for smaller children. This was an "extra-special" occasion which provided an opportunity for dressing up and also for demonstrating storytelling ability. It was a means, too, of securing new members for the dramatic clubs, and at this time the plays selected for final production were announced.

All dramatic groups selected their plays with the help of the leader and the special supervisor. The plays selected were first read to the entire group. This was followed by try-outs and the final selection of the cast. Each main character had an understudy as a protection against the always inevitable late summer vacation planned by parents without the knowledge of the children; on many of the playgrounds this proved to be a "play saver" and made it possible for the show to go on. After the selection of the cast rehearsals were held, and each group gave its play at two other playgrounds in addition to the final show on its own closing program.

Before the end of the season each playground selected the outstanding storyteller to compete in a city-wide storytelling contest. Participants were judged on the selection of the story, delivery, voice, ability to hold interest, and costume.

While dramatic clubs call for a great deal of organization, publicity and leadership, the leader is amply repaid, in the opinion of George A. Fairhead, Superintendent of Recreation in Danville, because of the help the clubs provide, not only in putting on programs but in discipline problems, in increased attendance and participation in other activities. "We find," says Mr. Fairhead, "that many benefits are derived by the children in the dramatic groups that they do not get from other playground activities."

Family Nights In Santa Barbara

THURSDAY AFTERNOONS and evenings during the summer months were dedicated to the "family" in Santa Barbara, California, and Oak Park became the scene of large scale picnicking, music and games. Often five hundred people, eighty per cent of whom were families, attended the evening get-togethers.

Children and parents came to play volleyball, shuffleboard, deck tennis, horseshoe pitching, progressive ring toss and croquet. In the bright-lighted park hundreds of people cooked their supper at the barbecue pits and then spent the evening playing or dancing. For those who tired of active sports, a special WPA orchestra of thirty-five pieces provided a two-hour music concert. And when the family program was over, the mothers, fathers, and children of Santa Barbara went home together.

The Recreation Commission, Park Commission, and WPA cooperated in this venture to increase the use of the city's park and recreational equipment as a service to the family. Emphasis was placed on the home unit and recreation programs were planned in terms of family needs.

Commenting on this trend toward family recreation, the Santa Barbara *News-Press* said, "All of this is a healthy development in the direction of the best kind of Americanism. In time of world emergency the energies and interests of the nation are focused upon preparedness and protection. But the thing to protect is the American family. . . . Projects and activities that sustain the family unit of civilization are among the greatest services that communities can offer their nation.

"Santa Barbara's planned program to promote family group activities and the joining of the whole family in recreation and enjoyment of the out-of-doors is a simple community effort. But, it is the type of community endeavor that — if carried out throughout the United States—will give a strength back of preparedness and protection without which the outward, material show of force is a dead thing—little better than an unmanned fortification."

A "Stay-on-the-Sidewalk" Safety Campaign

IN PREPARATION for our safety program we provided the necessary equipment for instruction by supplying toy passenger vehicles, toy trucks, and stop and go signals. Then we set up on the playgrounds wooden frames which represented intersections. The playground director instructed the children in various situations arising at such intersections. The first situations presented were simple. After that came more complicated conditions. The children were asked what procedure should be taken in each case, and they manipulated the cars and signs used in instruction. All mistakes were corrected by the playground director.

The children became intensely interested when they were made a part of the program and realized that they, too, had a responsibility for being helpful to others by being careful themselves. A short story was told as an example of what injuries resulted to children who were careless and unmindful in crossing streets. Example: a ball rolling into the street.

Our campaign lasted for two weeks, and at the completion of the instruction period the playground leader gave a test to see who was the best "safety child" on the playground. This child was awarded a certificate of safety entitling him to enter the city-wide contest which was held later. Awards of toy automobiles were given.

The contest was carried on in cooperation with the New Rochelle Safety Council and the awards were made by officials from the National Safety Council. The contest was very successful. The highly colored toys were of great interest to the children, and when they found they could move them around their interest was intensified. The campaign bore fruit in cutting down child accidents at crossings.

Peter J. Mayers, Superintendent of Recreation, New Rochelle, New York, tells of last summer's campaign to make the playground children of that city "safety conscious" through the use of practical demonstrations. "We acquainted them with the dangers existing at street corners," he says. "We showed them how, when, and where to cross, and made them realize that accidents can be avoided."

Notes from Here and There

The Problem of Awards. The Albany, New York, playground system has experienced an evolution in its plan for awards from individual to park awards, and

since our entire philosophy is based on mass participation, we have found the park award the most suitable for our organization.

Under this procedure a park banner plan is utilized whereby the winning teams in each of the sectional activities are awarded the banner for that sport—volleyball, clock golf, jacks, archery, checkers, softball, horseshoes, relay carnival, or vehicle carnival. The individual banner is displayed in the winning park for the entire season.

"The problem of awards has been 'booted around' so much in the past ten years," says Frederick F. Futterer, Director of Recreation, Board of Education, Albany, New York, "and there are so many divergent opinions that it is difficult to determine its exact status." Mr. Futterer tells of the plan adopted on the Albany playgrounds whereby, in addition to material awards in the form of banners, opportunity is provided to secure social approval through the medium of the radio and the press.

Along with these specific athletic awards there has been instituted a general award known as the "outstanding park of the week award," and the winner is chosen by a vote of the supervisory staff. The choice is based on achievement in all phases of the playground program, and each staff supervisor is permitted to select three parks in the order of his choice. A concensus of all the votes determines first, second and third choices.

The play leaders in charge of the winning staff are interviewed at Radio Station WOKO, together with the winning teams of the week. Thus, through the medium of the radio, it has been possible for both leaders and children to give the public in their own words the story of Albany's playgrounds.

The press of the city is also extremely cooperative, and contributes much to the success of the playground venture. Through this medium, as well as through the radio, we have been able to notify children and adults of the many opportunities the city provides on its playgrounds.

Doing Their Part! Children of the playgrounds of Hamilton, Canada, last summer had their part in furthering what is known as the "Canadian War Effort." Each supervisor was asked to impress upon the children through talks, classes, discussion groups, poster campaigns, and similar means the need for personal sacrifice and effort. Posters relating to the Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, and loyalty to the Empire were kept continually before the children. The boys and girls and the supervisors raised money for the Canadian Red Cross through contributions, sales of cake, candy, photographs of teams, flowers, and articles made on the playgrounds, through entertainments, and services to neighbors. The girls devoted a major part of their handcraft program to the knitting of scarves and other articles.

The children, through the methods suggested, raised $50.36; the staff through contributions, $21.00. Forty-seven scarves and other knitted articles were made.

Bookmobile for Playgrounds. The Public Library of Chicago, by hitching an automobile trailer to one of its cars, has transformed it into a bookmobile for playgrounds. Intended primarily as a service to playgrounds where children congregate during the summer months, the little bookmobile, scarcely six feet long and with a correspondingly limited shelf capacity, continues scheduled visits as long as weather permits. The playgrounds selected are usually far removed from library branches. Children's librarians are drafted for the trip and a male junior assistant doubles as a chauffeur.

A Safety Song Contest. During the summer of 1940, in connection with Playground Safety Week, the Montreal, Canada, Parks and Playgrounds Association sponsored a safety song composing competition in cooperation with the Province of Quebec Safety League. The awards to winners were presented at a huge rally which took place on August 27th at Fletcher's Field in Montreal. About twelve thousand people attended. The winners sang their songs, which were then flashed on a screen and sung by the audience. The program ended with the showing of safety movies. One of the six winning songs was written by a fourteen year old girl to the tune of "Oh! Johnny, Oh!"

Playground Pageants in St. Louis. The influence of the St. Louis Municipal Opera is significantly reflected in the activities of the boys and girls on the Board of Education playgrounds through their local and city-wide pageants. As a fitting climax to the entire playground season, local pageants are given on each individual playground, with the patrons in each community cooperating with their local playground staff. These local pageants usually have a fairy story theme with a generous sprinkling of brilliantly costumed dancers. Although other events, such as tumbling, musical activities, and boxing are introduced between the episodes, the main features of these presentations

(Continued on page 125)

Some Special Events on 1940 Playgrounds

The time comes on every playground when the children want to entertain their families and friends with a "different" or "special" event which will show the importance of the activities they have been enjoying. This is particularly true of the closing event of the playground season. Whether a festival, a pageant, or a circus, it's always a gala occasion!

Recreation Goes Hollywood —in Hollywood

By RENA E. FOXWORTHY
Director of Girls' and Women's Activities
Poinsettia Playground

IN THE SHADOW of a great motion picture production studio in Hollywood is one of Los Angeles' busiest community playgrounds, the Poinsettia Recreation Center, serving the people who live and work in this colorful section of a large city.

Beneath the glamour and tinsel of Hollywood are the sincerity and friendliness of folks who might be found in any community of the nation. Hollywood people, like all others, enjoy singing, dancing and gaiety, and, like all other Americans in this day, they have a deep appreciation of the liberty and freedom that this country gives to everyone.

But Hollywood people also like to do things with a flair, and "colossal" is a commonplace adjective in this environment. Accordingly, when the summer vacation season was drawing to a close and it was time to present our annual closing program, we wanted to do something new, different and timely.

Suddenly I recalled how I had felt back in the summer of 1936 on the first morning of my visit to Berlin, Germany. I was awakened by the sound of marching feet in the street below my hotel window and on looking out I saw soldiers drilling — not grown-up men but soldiers twelve years of age. I remembered how thankful I was at the moment that our own American boys of that age were playing tennis, swimming, hiking or enjoying baseball while these youths were preparing for the grim horrors of war.

Recreation departments are constantly on the search for events to mark the closing of the summer playground season which will be original and different. It was no problem for Los Angeles, for Hollywood, with its gaiety and color, was close at hand to suggest ideas for a grand finale which would have its own special flavor!

Thus was born the idea of an out-of-door festival which would depict the recreation activities of Americans in their hours of leisure with the entire program presented in song and dance. "America Plays in Swingtime" we decided to call it, and at once we made plans for the program.

One hundred patrons participated in this show, the youngest being five years old, the oldest around sixty. The Mistress of Ceremonies, nine years old, was costumed as a Drum Majorette. The stage was erected in the wading pool. Patrons helped to make the decorations for the setting. Crepe paper flowers, real shrubbery, two large artificial swans, underwater lighting and colored floodlights made a lovely setting.

We wanted everything to be in swingtime, even the introduction of the songs and dances, so we jingled the lines which the Majorette was to speak. We found popular songs to fit all the dances except those for tennis and golf. Our pianist came to the rescue and wrote these!

The night of the show finally arrived and the lawn of the playground was filled with spectators. The pianist played "Stars and Stripes," and the little Majorette stepped up onto the stage to open the program.

The new song, "Let's Keep America the Land of Liberty," by Charles Royal, was used as an opening number by the Majorette. Then she continued:

"In this, our Land of Liberty, each one may have his way;
And use in any way he likes, his leisure hours each day.
We give to you this evening, in modern swingtime style,
Some pastimes — recreational,
we moderns find worthwhile.
"In summer time a sport we
love, is sitting 'neath a tree;
With fishing rod and tempting
bait, just fishing lazily.
Let's go fishing—in
Swingtime ——"

A group of high school

boys and girls then came on the stage and sang and danced. They carried fishing poles which they cast into the wading pool as they danced.

Following this number, the Majorette introduced the ice skaters, a group recruited from the ladies' gymnasium class, hunters from the ladies' ballet class, tennis swingsters from the Junior High dancing class, and on down the list of recreation activities. One of the comedy numbers was: "Row, Row, Row Your Boat," in swingtime, done by the youngest members of the children's tap class. The women's tap class did a soft shoe dance with golf clubs. Even recreational drama was represented by the adult Poinsettia Players in "A Swingtime Wedding," and of course the great American game of baseball was not forgotten. The last number showed the latest style in social dancing.

The Majorette closed with:

"Let's thank our lucky stars
tonight, for this great
U.S.A.,
Where we can sing and
laugh and dance, and
Peace and Swing hold
sway."

The entire cast then joined in singing "My Own United States" from the opera "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and our program came to a close.

"Dearborn Day," celebrated each year in Dearborn, Michigan, under the auspices of the Department of Recreation of which Henry D. Schubert is superintendent, has become a very important event on the recreation calendar. Last year 27,000 residents gathered to share in the fourteenth annual Dearborn Day festivities when, in addition to the usual activities of the day, a pageant, "The American Festival," was presented.

Dearborn Day

A TYPICAL DEARBORN DAY program includes softball games, horseshoe pitching, volleyball and many other sports which are played throughout the day. The teams competing in the various sports represent playgrounds throughout the city.

The midway, which is a feature of the day, is planned by the playground children who arrange for tents, signs, and all the equipment needed for the acts and the fat lady, strong man, and all the other characters who make a mid-

There were pie and watermelon eating contests in which the boys and girls took part with their hands tied behind their backs!

way so fascinating a place. Free outdoor dancing on a specially constructed platform is also a part of the program. Refreshment concession booths are installed in the park by local churches and fraternal organizations.

A typical program includes the following:

10:00 A. M.—Horseshoe Pitching Contests (Juniors, Seniors)
Midgets' Softball Game (Boys under twelve years of age)

11:00 A. M.—Softball Game (Juniors under seventeen years of age)
Volleyball Game (Midgets under twelve years of age)

12:00 NOON—Band Concert
Girls' Softball Game
Volleyball (Intermediate boys)

1:00 P. M.—Kiddies Midway (Performers are children selected from the playgrounds)
Puppet Show (Presenting "The Lone Ranger" and other specialties)
Bicycle Polo Game (Teams made up of boys from the various playgrounds)
Softball Game (Between two teams from the Old Timers League)

2:30 P. M.—Boys under six years (35 yard dash)
Girls under six years (35 yard dash)
Shoe Race (Boys age seven to ten)
Sack Race (Girls age seven to ten)
Leap Frog Race (Boys age eleven to thirteen)
Chicken Walk (Girls age eleven to thirteen)
Human Wheelbarrow (Boys age fourteen to sixteen)
Backward Race (Girls age fourteen to sixteen)
Pie Eating Contest (Boys)
100 Yard Dash (Men)
Locked Arm Race (Young ladies)
Mounted Horse Race (Boys)
Dizzy as the Deans (Married men)
Slipper Kicking (Married ladies)
Fat Men's Race (Must have 45-inch waist measurement)
Soap Box Derby (Starting at top of hill)
Wash Day Race (Men and women)
Sack Race (Men)
Cinderella Race (Men and women)
Egg Throwing Contest (Teams of two)
Kiddie Kar Race (Women)
Tug-of-War (Police vs. firemen)
Dearborn's Largest Family
Youngest Baby in the Field from Dearborn

5:30 P. M.—Softball Game (Police vs. firemen)

6:30 P. M.—Band Concert
Softball Games (Two Class A teams)

6:30-8:00 P. M.—Outdoor Dancing

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

A Pet and Hobby Show

By ARMIN H. GERHARDT
Neenah, Wisconsin

For eleven years Mr. Gerhardt has been connected with the playground activities of the city of Neenah, and during the school year he has charge of the workshop in the Senior High School and of the Conservation Club, which has a membership of over a hundred boys and girls.

A NUMBER OF YEARS AGO, in looking about for a program with which to climax our summer activities, we hit upon the idea of a pet and hobby show. We advertised the show through the playground centers, emphasizing the fact that anything would be welcome as long as it was some variety of a hobby or pet. The first year many dogs were entered, and from this came the idea of having a dog show in connection with the general pet and hobby exhibit.

A special committee of citizens was appointed to arrange

the dog show. We selected people who were known to be greatly interested in dogs, and one member of the committee donated trophies for the various shows and events. Now we have eighteen beautiful trophies which are given the best male and female dog of the show, best sporting group, non-sporting, best trick dog, best male and female puppies, best rabbit, cat, and best pets such as chickens, ducks, pigs, goats, and horses.

All the trophies are engraved with the names of the winners. They are returned for competition the next year regardless of the number of times they are won. In this way the trophies are not lost and the necessity for replacing them is obviated. Ribbons are also used—blue for first, red for second, and white for third.

We have had many exhibits—snakes, bullheads with humped backs, bees, flies, two pigs, and many other animals and insects. For its variety of dogs our show would take the prize! We have everything from a lap dog to a big Newfoundland.

As this is a show for children, no adults are permitted to enter pets. At first we had an age limit of sixteen, but upon the request of many young people we raised it to eighteen.

The show grew from year to year, and soon it was necessary to hold it both in the afternoon and evening, with the judging in the afternoon and a parade of champions in which the children who had won trophies or ribbons would display their pets or hobbies.

The show is financed by the sale of refreshments during the afternoons and evenings. In addition, we have dances which are held in the evening. If we are unable to raise enough money, there are always interested citizens who are ready and willing to make up the deficit.

A valuable feature of the show is the fact that so many people take part in it, from Grandpa and Grandma to the youngest member of the family. All are interested, and there are too the friends of the exhibitors who help make cages, groom the pets, mount the hobbies, and assist in arranging the various exhibits. They are all on hand to admire and applaud!

Other Special Events

PLAYGROUND Finale at Des Moines. The final event of Des Moines' summer playground season had for its theme "The Book Shelf in Action." It was put on entirely for the fun derived from it by those participating. No part was planned or rehearsed until two weeks prior to the performance. Thus there was no interruption in the regular activities of the playgrounds. Games, dances, pantomimes, and stunts were used to illustrate various books and stories. The program was preceded by a concert presented by all members of the playground bands. About 2,000 took part in the program before an audience of 8,700

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New York City has its soap box derby enthusiasts

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

Matinees by Children for Children

By MAXINE MCSWEENY
Recreation Director
Department of Playground and Recreation
Los Angeles, California

For a long period of years children on the public playgrounds of Los Angeles have been producing plays which they feel are their own in a very special sense

THAT CHILDREN need plays is a conclusion reached long ago and one rarely challenged. They need to see plays, to think and talk of them, and most of all to enact them. Although children enjoy seeing adult productions of juvenile plays, boys and girls long to present their own. They also long to have an appreciative audience.

To satisfy these longings of childhood, the Los Angeles Recreation Department started a season of children's matinees almost fourteen years ago. Under the supervision of Mrs. Emilie Hollington, the programs met with instant and enthusiastic response. She realized the many problems of the venture, but evolved a technique that has been successful through the years. Her power to envision and organize made possible the children's outdoor playhouse with its regular programs.

Here children found a treasure that was all their own. They were the actors, the ushers, the announcers and the stage crew. Even the audience was composed almost entirely of children. Twice a month they gathered — three or four hundred children of the community—to watch the performance prepared for them. In addition to a play the program included such numbers as costumed folk dances, boys' tumbling and pyramid building acts, pantomimes, songs by a children's chorus, harmonica band selections, poetry of verse speaking choirs or music of a children's orchestra.

The children who presented the program often came from a playground in another part of the city. On their own playground, for a month or six weeks previous to the scheduled engagement at the matinee, they rehearsed the play under the leadership of the regular director. When it was ready they gave a production for their home playground audience and then achieved the goal toward which they had been working—a performance at the matinee center. In this way children from many playgrounds had an opportunity to present plays during the summer.

As interpreted by the children, the plays have a sincerity and enthusiasm which overcomes many a technical flaw. When they are not perfect one is glad to remember Rosabell MacDonald's comment on the graphic arts: "If they have to be born perfect, they're apt to be born dead." And whatever flaws the matinees have, they're very much alive. To the little actors, plays are not mere printed pages but life itself. Real people cross this stage with their troubles and joys and triumphs. The director approaches the play in such a way that the players think of the play as a whole and gain a deeper understanding of life itself, rather than a perfunctory knowledge of when to speak and what to say.

Sometimes a mother is overly concerned with the importance of being letter perfect and is afraid lest her child forget his lines. Such a mother sat on the front row during a play in which her two little boys were members of a group of villagers. Just after the villagers entered, the audience was startled to hear a loud single clap of the mother's hands. Instantly her older son shouted, "Hurrah for the king!" A few speeches by other villagers followed. Then two sharp claps were heard and little brother shouted his line. The director was as surprised as the audience. But the children had been waiting for mother's signals. Such an approach as this thwarts the real growth which should come from dramatic participation.

Creating the Stages

So successful was the outdoor playhouse that after a few years others were organized in widely separated districts of the city until now there are weekly matinees at seven centers. Physical aspects of the outdoor playhouses vary greatly. Two of them have lovely terraced hillsides with seats for the audience. Their stages are carefully planted with shrubbery to create background and mask entrances. Other centers are little more than grassy areas in some quiet corner of the playground or an adjoining park. One end is arbi-

trarily designated as the stage. Spectators sit on the grass or on the long low playground benches just as near the stage as they can get. Such intimacy is delightful to them and demands the best the players have to give.

One outdoor playhouse that has proved very effective is a plot of grass borrowed from the library lawn adjoining the playground. The stage is separated from the audience by a row of shepherdess crooks set far apart and linked with low-hanging flower garlands. A giant willow tree provides a beautiful stage background. For special occasions the members of the stage crew dress in elf or Robin Hood costumes, hide in the branches of the tree, then slide down its trunk to change the properties at the end of a scene and scamper back to their leafy retreat.

The most important scenery of all these outdoor stages is provided by trees and an expanse of blue sky. Lattice or panelled screens create atmosphere for the play and conceal actors when off stage. The use of stage properties is restricted to a few pieces. Such articles as a throne, Grecian bench, fireplace, peasant table and stool, tree stump and a papier-mâché rock are always available. These few properties will suggest almost any scene essential to the play.

Careful attention to costumes helps create the stage picture. Costumes are designed and constructed at a central workshop and are sent to every playground several days before a performance is to be given. They are an inspiration to the players and a delight to the spectators.

In order to present weekly programs at seven playhouses, plays are in process of rehearsal at every playground. Rehearsals held once or twice a week are part of the regularly scheduled playground program. The matinee provides a goal and a climax for the routine activities. It exceeds even the excitement of the home playground performance. This second performance is as great an educational opportunity as the first. No sense of strain remains, and the players, becoming more completely absorbed in their characters, give their imaginative and creative powers full sway. And what a recreational opportunity! The trip to the matinee center often includes a picnic lunch, a hike or swim, as well as sightseeing and kindred joys of travel.

When Emergencies Arise

The old tradition of the theater, that "the show must go on" is faithfully upheld throughout every season. Participants must be ready to meet emergencies of all kinds. The problem of transporting twenty or more children to the matinee center which may be five miles distant involves careful planning. A street car journey is ideal if children can obtain the fare. When the distance is not too great children enjoy hiking. Frequently a kind mother will bring her car, and the director usually presses hers into service.

A few minutes before the time of departure for one matinee, the director was notified that both cars promised in advance by patrons would be needed elsewhere. Her own coupe would accommodate only three children. Frantically she tried to think of some means of transportation for eighteen children. It was too late to take a street car. Desperate, she called the police station. When she told the desk sergeant her difficulties and asked if the police department could possibly send her two cars, he dutifully replied that such aid was not in the line of police duty. She kept talking. Whether it was her logic or the harrassed tone of her voice which made the appeal successful will never be known! In a few minutes two big, black police cars with an officer at the wheel of each one arrived at the playground. Children swarmed in and to the tune of screeching sirens were escorted to their destination. No Broadway star ever made a more dramatic arrival at the theater. And yes, those officers came back at the end of the show to return their charges safely to the home playground!

Another type of emergency is encountered when some member of the cast fails to appear. But even that must be faced. In a recent production of "The Golden Goose," Jack, the leading character, caught the mumps and was unable to notify the director until an hour before curtain time. Other members of the cast, already waiting at the playground, went into a hasty huddle. Soon they realized that the King knew the entire play so well that he could play Jack's part. But what about a King? The High Chancellor, always in attendance upon his Majesty, but with very few lines to speak, could play the King's role. A little page, whose only dramatic opportunity had consisted of carrying the King's train, said he could be the High Chancellor. Away they went and what a performance they gave! The three players with new parts acted within an inch of their lives and made up their own speeches when they couldn't remember the author's. The only noticeable loss was the dragging of the King's train.

Even though these last minute adjustments are heroically made, they cause delays and our audiences must not be kept waiting. In fact, they probably would not be kept waiting. They are not like the famous audience in Seattle that sat and waited four hours because Katharine Cornell's train was late and then joyfully watched her entire performance of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" which ended at three o'clock in the morning! Our spectators would have been called home by prudent parents.

The Storyteller—an Important Aide

However, we have the means to begin the matinee at 2:30 sharp. There is on every program one adult. She is not regarded as an outsider, but as a link between the children and the exciting world of grownups. The one grown person is the storyteller. At the close of every program it is her custom to appear dressed as a gypsy and tell stories to players and spectators. If players are late in making their appearance at the playhouse, or any other delay occurs, she begins the program with a story or two.

The storyteller plays an important part in the matinee. She draws many of the spectators into the role of participants by helping them to work out impromptu dramatizations of the stories. Sometimes they do a story play so well that they rehearse it a few times, order costumes, and present it on the matinee program.

Frequently the storyteller gives the background of the play. If an adventure of Robin Hood is presented, she relates introductory stories telling how he became an outlaw. If the feature is a folk play, she tells other stories from the same national lore. After short scenes from some Shakespearean play she may tell the story of the complete play.

The storyteller is the answer to every child's desire for an adult who will meet him as an equal and listen seriously to what he has to say. Players discuss

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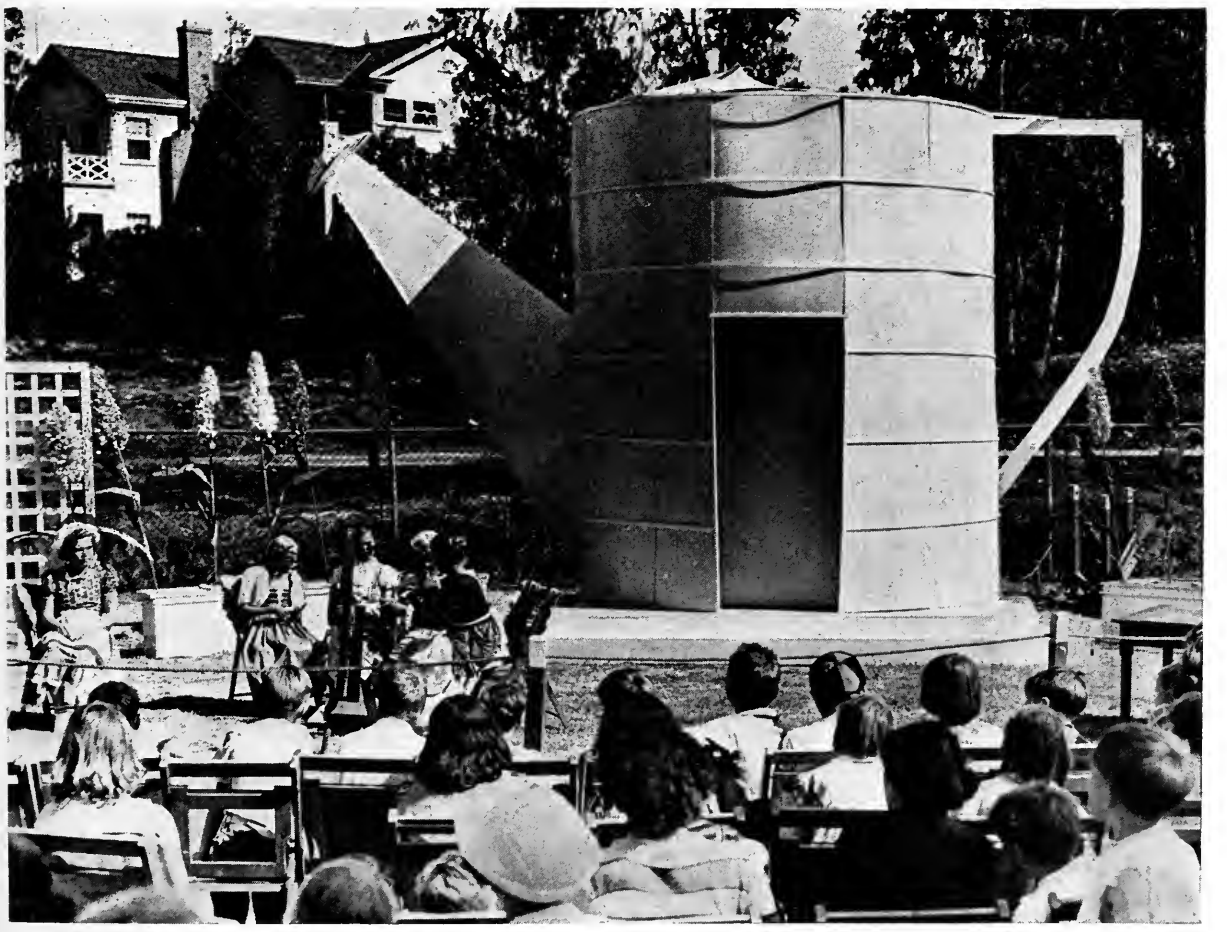
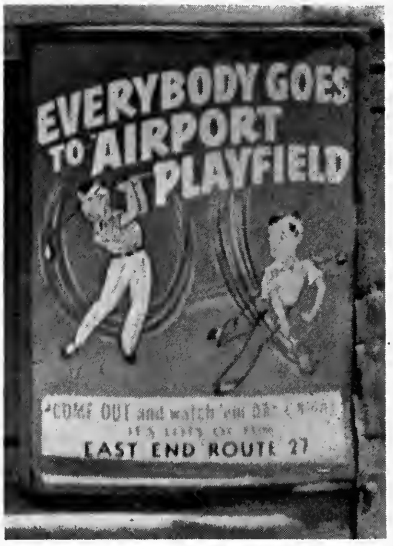
The novel sets used on the Los Angeles playgrounds are part of the fun of the outdoor summer matinees produced by the children's dramatic clubs. And amazing indeed is the "Amazing Sprinkling Can"!



Publicity for Playgrounds



Who wouldn't want to go to the Airport Playfield when every passing trolley car carries the invitation, "Come and Play"?

STREET Car Advertising. The Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, last summer developed a form of publicity which proved very effective. Two posters were prepared advertising activities of the Commission's program, and both posters appeared at two different periods of at least a week on every street car in Cincinnati. This was

done at no cost to the Commission for the space, although street car advertising on the outside of the cars ordinarily carries a very high rate. In the case of the poster advertising the airport playfield, the Commission paid $75 toward the cost of making the posters and the street railway company paid the balance of the cost of printing them. The street car company paid the entire cost of printing the other poster. Both appeared in attractive colors.

Recreation by Radio. Every Saturday at one o'clock, radio listeners in Bradenton, Florida, hear a familiar "Hey there! Are you having any fun?" —and the regular radio program of the Recreation Department is on the air. Clayton L. Perreault, Superintendent of Recreation, started the series purely for publicity purposes, but has continued it as a popular recreation activity.

When radio officials set up a branch studio in this little city of 8,000 people, Mr. Perreault asked for recreation time on the radio. Dubious directors finally turned the complete management of the ten minute public service program over to the Department when they learned that the superintendent had had previous experience in broadcasting.

During the summer playground activities provided most of the news on the program. Reviews and previews of weekly park events always included a "treat of the week," possibly a pet show, jacks tournament, handcraft exhibit, or opening of a new club. Plenty of names and personal items are included in the broadcasts. Guest speakers are often invited to tell their special interests, and they are usually leaders of clubs, youth groups, or sports leagues.

A ten-minute-a-week radio program is paying recreational dividends in this Florida community with its one year old recreation department. "The listeners have a closer relationship with the superintendent of recreation," says Mr. Perreault. "When they hear his voice over the air mentioning the name of their child, and then meet him on the street, parents feel as though they know him and they have greater confidence in him and his work."

The autumn series was almost entirely devoted to guest speakers, for the Department has found that

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Dancing 'Neath the Stars

Come dancing with us, we request,
At a penthouse gay with May —
Where twinkling stars will dot the sky
As to music sweet we sway!

WHO COULD RESIST an invitation to go dancing beneath the stars? And although May seems a little early in the year for such enjoyable party plans, the guests won't have to worry about cool breezes—for this party is indoors in a make-believe roof garden. The transformation of a recreation room or auditorium is easily accomplished, and guests will be hard put to it to separate illusion from reality as they look out over terrace walls at a city skyline or up at myriads of stars twinkling in the sky.

Decorations

Skyscrapers rear their heads on three sides of the room. The lower part of the three walls should be covered to a height of approximately forty inches with brick design crepe paper. (Or make your own bricks with red paper and white poster paint.) Above the terrace wall naturally appears the city skyline. The silhouetted skyscrapers may be made of heavy wrapping paper painted black with poster paint. For a realistic touch, cut out tiny windows and back them with yellow paper. Scatter stars of various sizes on the walls among the skyscrapers. (A bizarre effect can be obtained by placing lights at the base in back of cardboard buildings; a softly outlined series of silhouettes will be the interesting result.)

The fourth wall of the room represents the penthouse—complete with awnings, garden furniture, and even plants. The penthouse wall should contain the entrance to the hall, so that guests may step directly from the penthouse door onto the terrace. Awnings will add quite a bit of atmosphere. If it is impossible to use real ones, construct makeshift awnings of paper draped over frames. Make-believe windows may also be introduced. Two "gliders" before the penthouse wall and garden furniture around the other three walls in a casual arrangement complete the picture. If there is enough space for a few round metal tables, they will also help in setting the scene.

The glittering sky overhead is composed of many silver stars of various sizes suspended from the ceiling on black thread. The clever use of colored lights will add to this decorative illusion.

Conceal the ceiling fixtures with special shades. One type calls for a drum-shaped piece of cardboard. On the surface of the drum draw stars of different sizes and cut out with a single-edged razor blade. Back the openings with yellow cellophane. Another kind can be made by suspending two or three thicknesses of paper fringe of any desired length from a wooden or wire hoop. Paste stars on the fringe and also to narrow ribbons which may hang from two wooden gilted crosspieces projecting over the edges of the hoop.

Either type of shade is hung over a light by four lengths of wire. Suspend the shade a short distance below the fixture if the ceiling is very high.

Dance Programs

Programs may or may not be used, but a dance theme such as this will suggest many possibilities.

One type may be made from two silver stars tied together at one point by blue cord. The dances are then listed on a separate sheet of paper (of the correct shape) inserted between the stars, or on the inside surface of the second star.

A rectangular piece of heavy blue paper folded in half may also be the basis of the program. Spatter-print the surface with white paint and scatter small gummed stars over it, or paste silver stars on the plain blue paper and sketch white ink or paint "tails" behind them in imitation of falling stars. In either case, the inside back cover or separate sheet of paper may be reserved for the dance listing. Silver, white, or blue cord should be attached through a hole in the upper left corner. If separate pages are inserted the cord will hold them in place.

These program ideas, which are only a few of the many possibilities, might be adapted for the invitations, using the verse given.

Circle Dances

Circle dances are a lot of fun and, in addition, are one of the best means of socializing the party and introducing guests to one another. Once the guests have entered into the spirit of a circle dance, the success of the party is insured.

The formation changes are called by a leader. A good leader will realize that fun is more important to the dancers than precise and neat formations. He must also remember to tell all those left without partners at the end of the figures to go to the center of the room. There the partnerless men will be able to find girls still without partners. Otherwise, should the formation be confused and a girl find herself without a partner when apparently everyone else is dancing, she may become embarrassed and leave the floor.

Single Circle: All couples join hands in a large circle with each girl on her partner's right. To a sparkling tune they all walk around the circle, reverse direction, march to the center and out again. This is repeated several times. Then at a signal from the leader each man dances with the girl on his left — until the music stops and it's time to form the circle again.

Double Circle: Men form in a circle outside the girls' circle. With hands joined, men slide to the left, girls to the right. At a signal each man dances with the girl in front of him.

Basket Weave: Girls and men form separate circles as in Double Circle. Girls slide to right, men to left. At a signal from the leader all stop sliding and keep hands joined. Men step forward, raise their arms over the girls' heads and take their places between the girls. In this "basket weave" formation all slide to right and then to left — or hop first on one foot and then on the other at the call of the leader. At the next signal each man dances with the girl on his right.

Grand Right and Left: Girls and men form a single circle and slide to the left. At a signal from the leader partners turn and face each other, clasping right hands. Men face counterclockwise. Passing right shoulders, each person moves forward in the circle and clasps left hands with the next person he meets; passing left shoulders, he clasps right hands with the second person. This continues around the circle until the leader gives the signal for the men to dance with the girls they are facing.

Paul Jones. The Paul Jones is the most famous of all dance mixers. Paul Jones figures vary in different localities, but here are three varieties written up as the leader would call them.

First variation:

1. Everyone join hands in circle.
2. Circle to the left.
3. Circle to the right.
4. All to the center.
5. Back to place.
6. All to the center again.
7. Back to place.
8. Ladies to the center, gentlemen outside.
9. Ladies circle to the right, gentlemen to the left.
10. Ladies circle to the left, gentlemen to the right.
11. Gentlemen dance with the ladies in front of them.

Second variation:

1. Everyone join hands in circle.
2. Circle to the right.
3. Circle to the left.
4. All to the center.
5. Back to place.
6. Right hand to partner.
7. Grand right and left.
8. Gentlemen take ladies facing them for partners; everybody dance.

Third variation:

1. Everybody join hands in circle.
2. Circle to the right.
3. Circle to the left.
4. Gentlemen to right side of room.
5. Ladies to left side of room.
6. All to the center.
7. Back to place.
8. All to center and cross over to other side.
9. All to center.
10. Everybody dance.

"Pairing off" for the entire evening may be customary in your locality, but even the most hard

and fast adherent to this rule will be likely to forget it when he discovers how much fun dance mixers are. Therefore, even at a program dance, introduce circle dances and partner finders followed by special numbers. The dancers will enjoy it! And although the partner finders and dances given below were selected especially for this dance beneath the stars, most of them can be adapted with little difficulty for use at dances and parties any time during the year.

Matching Partners

"According to the Moonlight." Partners find each other by matching stars to complete song titles about moonlight, moon or stars. Girls receive stars—or yellow moons—containing the first portion of "moon song" titles, and men have the last parts of the titles. Some possibilities are:

Shine On ..... Harvest Moon
In the Chapel ..... in the Moonlight
Moon over ..... Miami
According .....to the Moonlight
Blue ..... Moon
East of the Sun and.....West of the Moon
If the Moon ..... Turned Green
I Wished ..... on the Moon
Moon ..... Glow
Sweet Moon ..... Song
Moonlight .....and Roses
Orchids ..... in the Moonlight
Stars Fell .....on Alabama
A Star Fell .....out of Heaven
Stars ..... in My Eyes
If You Wish ..... Upon a Star
Stars of the ..... Summer Night
You Are My .....Lucky Star

Players might also match excerpts from familiar sayings about stars, such as:

Twinkle, twinkle ..... little star
Starlight, star bright .....
first star I've seen tonight
Where the air is full of sunlight.....
and the flag is full of stars
Hitch your wagon ..... to a star
Sunset and evening star .....
and one clear call for me

And naturally there are always "reel stars" to consider in matching partners. Give each girl a white slip on which is written the first name of a famous movie actor or actress. Each man will have a blue slip on which the corresponding last name is written. Guests are to match cards and dance with the individuals whose names correspond with theirs. Thus Clark will dance with Gable, Hedy with Lamarr, and Spencer with Tracy.

Finding a Soul Mate. Prepare two sets of cards. On one card from each set write the lines which follow, finishing out the first line with a stunt which the player will do in pantomime to find his "soul mate."

"To find your true love ——— (action)
He (she) will be doing the same."

Distribute the cards, one set to the girls, the other to the men. Everyone begins to pantomime the action suggested on his or her card, at the same time moving about the room in search of someone doing the same pantomime. Some suggested actions are: cross your heart, shoot an arrow, swim, fly, dance, lead an orchestra, sing, paddle a canoe.

The Stars Decide. Prepare two sets of stars, in different colors if desired. Two stars—one from each set—are placed together, and four or five holes are punched through both with a paper punch. Vary position and number of holes so that no two patterns are alike. Distribute one set to the girls, the other to the men. Partners are found by matching the holes in the stars. And of course, if a tall girl is teamed up with a very short young man as a result, they can always console themselves with the fact that the fault was in their stars!

The Eyes Have It. Give each man a needle and thread. As soon as he threads his needle he may choose a partner.

Circumspection. He who hesitates may be lost, but the person in question is certainly not speeded on his way in this partner finder. All of the men line up on one side of the room, and all of the girls on the other. The men are told to walk across the floor and choose a girl—they may not run, and every time the whistle blows or the music stops they must walk around in a circle before continuing. Use the long length of the room, and blow the whistle frequently!

Favor Dance. Hats are very satisfactory favors, and made in matching colors and shapes they may become partner finders. The hats may be numbered in duplicate and matched by numbers instead of by color and style.

Elimination Dances

Tin Pan Alley. If the number of guests is small, this elimination dance might follow the partner finder in which men and girls matched parts of song titles ("According to the Moonlight"), because it is required that each couple have the title

of a song. As the numbers—or selections from them — are played, couples having those names leave the dance floor. The only remaining couple is the winner. If it is a large dance, the same song title will have to be given to several couples. Refer to the list in "According to the Moonlight" for appropriate songs.

Number Eliminations. Before the music starts, each couple is given a card with a number on it. If the dance is conducted with programs, the program cards may be numbered. Duplicate numbers for each couple are put in a hat or box.

After a short dance the leader draws out one of the cards, and the couple holding the announced number leaves the floor. (If the group is large, several numbers may be called at one time.) The remaining couples dance until the music stops again when additional numbers are called. This procedure is repeated until only one couple remains.

If the winners are not likely to be embarrassed, the leader may call upon them for an exhibition dance.

As a variation, each person may have a separate number. Then, as the numbers are called, the individual holders leave the floor. Those left without partners take new partners or dance alone until a new partner is available.

Personality Elimination. In this dance, elimination is by personal characteristics. The leader stands with his back to the dancers and eliminates couples by calling out descriptions—applying to either men or girls. Both partners leave the floor if the description fits either one of them. The list depends to some extent on the type of dance—formal or informal—because of the descriptions applying to clothes.

The leader may call the following, for example:

Men with dark blue ties	Men with blue eyes
Redheaded girls	Girls not wearing rings
Men wearing glasses	Men wearing watches on chains
Girls over five and a half feet tall	Girls in print dresses

The leader has to collect his wits when there are only two or three couples left to be eliminated!

A variation may be patterned after the variation given for "Number Elimination." Instead of a couple leaving the floor if the description fits either man or girl, only the person to whom it applies must stop dancing. The remaining ones dance with each other or alone until another partner is available, but they of course must also leave the floor if a description which applies to them is given.

Dancing in the Moonlight. A colored spotlight plays over the dancers until the music stops or a signal is given. The couple standing in the spotlight at that time must leave the floor. The same procedure is continued until the conclusion of the dance, a surprise finale. The couple on whom the spotlight falls at the end of the dance—no matter how many couples are left on the floor at that time—is the winner!

Lucky Disk. After a short number, a cord is drawn across the center of the floor, dividing the dancers into two separate groups. The couple nearest the cord on either side of the floor is shown a disk (ten to twelve inches in size and with a different color on either side), and is asked to choose a color. The disk is spun on the floor, if wooden, or tossed in the air, if cardboard. Those on the side whose color shows when the disk falls face up remain on the floor; the others leave. The contest continues in the same way until one couple remains.

Flower Waltz. Spring is the most appropriate season of the year for a flower dance. Give each girl a slip of paper on which is written the name of a different flower. As the waltz progresses, the leader calls out flower names, and as he does so the girl with the corresponding slip leaves the floor with her partner. Colors may be used to identify the flowers as well as names ("red rose," for example), and if the dance is very large several girls may have the name of the same flower. A real flower or corsage may be given to the girl in the last couple on the floor, if this is not a "corsage dance."

Stunts and Games

Lemon Barter. Each "stag" receives a lemon. When he cuts in on a dancing couple after the music starts he hands the lemon to the man. At the end of the number or when the signal is given, collect a penny from each man with a lemon. The next time, however, give each lemon holder a penny. As another variation, the men caught with lemons might gather in the middle of the floor to give a tango demonstration—sans partners! The unpredictability of what is in store for the lemon holders adds to the fun.

This stunt is particularly good when there is an excess number of men or girls.

(Continued on page 126)

A Community Playground Carnival

If you haven't had a carnival we suggest you try one this summer

By DAVID R. KIBBY
Executive Director
Dedham Community House
Dedham, Massachusetts

FOR A NUMBER of years it had been customary, on the closing day of the summer playground season in Dedham, Massachusetts, to give the children a big party with ice cream and all the "fixin's." So many people appeared to share in the festivities that the cost eventually became a considerable item. It seemed desirable, too, to devise a way of having a good time which would change the philosophy of the children from one of receiving to one of giving. And so Dedham's first playground carnival came into being.

The substitute for the party would be, its sponsors hoped, a program sufficiently unusual and interesting to offset the lack of ice cream, and enough money would be raised through it to recover the pool table of the community house for use during the winter months.

A staff meeting held well in advance of Carnival Day resulted in the working out of details. The plan was then presented by the leaders to the children in their various groups. The celebration was to be patterned on the camp fair plan, changed and expanded to meet the larger attendance anticipated. Ticket costs would be low, and the show would last from 2:00 to 9:00 P. M., with practically continuous entertainment and concessions.

Preparations Are Made

The drama group set to work on three plays for presentation during the afternoon and evening. The puppetry group began work on three short plays. The toy orchestra made plans to accompany these groups in several numbers, and the dance group planned a few special attractions. The craft tables became centers for the construction of various special articles for booths which were to be made by the older boys and girls of the playground. These booths were simple in design and varied in size according to the needs of the "concessionaires."

Any boy or girl could sign up for a booth, choose his or her assistants, and begin to plan unusual features which would offer maximum sales appeal. Duplication, except in rare instances, was discouraged. An award was announced for the best booth and for the one making the largest number of sales. "Hawking" and "spieling" were encouraged.

The fencing instructor offered to plan an amplification system for the various announcements and for the characters in the plays and puppet shows—an arrangement necessary because of the difficulty of hearing the children out of doors. The local electric company supplied floodlights for the carnival area. Some of the older boys gathered trees and green brush and constructed a most satisfactory rustic theater in a natural amphitheater. A number of the older children were members of two local drum and bugle corps, and it was planned to have these groups present a band concert and competition in the evening. One of the boys had a pony which he offered to bring during the afternoon for pony rides for the little children. A group of girls decided to have a lemonade stand and to eliminate the cost of the lemonade by asking a local restaurant to supply the ingredients and the ice. They were assured by the manager that the details would be taken care of at no cost. The local "weekly" supplied colored paper for the decoration of many of the booths.

In no time at all things were moving along without interfering with the summer playground program for those who were not taking active part in the carnival plans. Children signed up for booths which they thought they would like to manage—hoop toss, "string bowling," dart throw, archery, African dodger, ring toss, ball throws, nail drive, auto race, and others to the number of twenty-five. Concessionaires set to work planning decorations and special attractions, and meetings were arranged with different staff members in charge of a certain number of booths. Each group tried to outdo the others in originality and sales appeal.

Publicity was started three weeks before the actual day of the carnival. Posters were turned out by the art groups and placed in strategic spots

about town. Lumber for booths had to be found. The first year it was loaned by an interested citizen who lived near by; the next year it was purchased outright as permanent property. A price had to be set for tickets which could be met by all. After consultation it was decided to sell two tickets for five cents, each ticket being good at any booth except the lemonade stand and the pony ride concession, where two were necessary. Sufficient material had to be obtained for twenty-five booths without having left-overs which would eat up the profits.

Twenty-five dollars' worth of prizes was purchased the first year from a wholesale novelty store in dozen and gross lots. These were so planned that nearly every participant could win at least a small prize, but there were also some more elaborate articles. To have an "elastic" group of articles for prizes, arrangements were made with a local five and ten cent store for $25 worth of articles which could be returned if not used. These made up the "display" and were used after the other prizes had been disposed of. In this latter group were most of the articles which cost fifty cents and over. The first year $32 worth of prizes were actually used; the third year the carnival was popular enough to warrant spending over $50 for prizes at wholesale.

The Program

The program was planned so that a free attraction was nearly always in progress while booths were operating, and a child or adult could have a good time even without spending any money. The tentative program for the first year as published in the local paper was as follows:

2:00 - 9:00 P. M.—Booth Attractions
2:00 - 5:00 P. M.—Pony rides
3:00 P. M.—Play—"Black Sambo"
4:00 P. M.—Play—"Snow White"
5:00 P. M.—Puppet Show—"The Little Boy Who Wanted to Play All the Time"
6:30 P. M.—Sons of Italy Drum and Bugle Corps
7:15 P. M.—Veterans of Foreign Wars Junior Bugle Corps
8:00 P. M.—Puppet Shows and Toy Orchestra—"Abraham Lincoln," "Cavort"
8:30 P. M.—Play—"The Princess and the Woodcutter"

A central cashier's booth was arranged for so that tickets would be sold at one place for all attractions.

The carnival itself was scheduled for Thursday so that it could easily be postponed one or two days in the event of rain. The first year the affair was attended by over 1,200 children and adults (this was a one-playground program), and profits exceeded $20. The second year more prizes were offered and were made easier to win. This offered greater advertising possibilities and made the affair even more of a success in the eyes of the children. The second year about 1,600 persons attended, but profits were somewhat smaller than those of the previous year. The third year attendance exceeded 2,000, with profits about stationary. There is no question that a large profit could be made, but the good will engendered by the "everybody wins" plan is more valuable.

Values Involved

The whole carnival plan gives the various groups a splendid opportunity to present to an appreciative audience the results of their activity in the field of drama, art, pupperty, crafts, etc. The third carnival offered a fine display of craft products for public approval.

The program as a whole is admirably suited to inter-playground cooperation and presentation at some central point.

After three years people have come to look forward to this gala affair, with its flags and bunting, balloons, whistles and carnival sounds, and the fine entertainment offered. There seems to be no limit to the enthusiasm that can be aroused on a playground in an undertaking of this sort. The ability of nearly every boy and girl finds an outlet in some phase of the entertainment program.

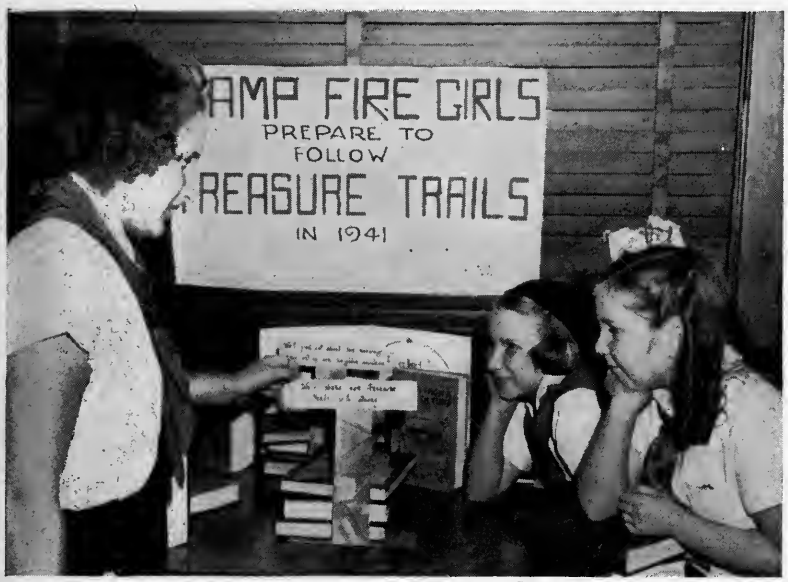
Originality has its own reward. One girl of fifteen designed a dart throw booth with a large map of Europe, blacked in the areas where wars were being fought, and offered a special prize to the person who hit these areas. She won first prize at the first carnival.

The lad in charge of archery designed, among other targets, a boy with an apple on his head, and offered a valuable prize to the person who could hit the apple. Only three hits were registered on that particular apple the entire time the booth was open. One of these was made by the playground director who turned the award back into "stock."

Two girls designed what we called a "string bowling" booth. A regulation ball was tied to the end of a twelve foot string, and three pendulum shots were allowed a player to knock over five candle pins. Needless to say it was one of the most successful booths.

(Continued on page 134)

Camp Fire Girls Travel the Treasure Trails of America



Courtesy Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

By MAYDA HALL

The Spokane, Washington, Camp Fire Girls arranged an exhibit of books at their main library using the theme of this year's birthday project. One of the signs reads: "We'll share our treasure trails with others."

THE TRAILS OF ART leading to this country from all over the world, as well as the art which is native to America, are the paths Camp Fire Girls have been following during their 1941 "Treasure Trails" project. But they not only explore the past. They also experiment with the resources of their own communities, which include their own interests and talents, to see what they may be able to add to our cultural life. Art and culture are not formidable words to them. The words signify resources near at hand and creativeness which everyone may develop and share with others.

The Camp Fire Girls' "Treasure Trails" project was planned with several hopes in mind. Chiefly it was designed to provide enjoyable experiences which would stimulate lasting interests. Leaders hoped that the girls, through exploring the treasure trails of art from many countries and relating them to their own families and home towns, would see beyond the present world chaos to appreciate the good contributions of all nationalities. Also creativeness was stressed because of its power to counterbalance nervous strains. The spirit of creativeness usually suffers particularly, perhaps first, in difficult times, since it is immediately affected by confusion and negation. World doubt and self-doubt are so related that people often question whether they will not simply make matters worse by expressing themselves. And good citizens may wonder whether it is not somehow selfish to engage in simple, enjoyable activities.

The trails of art leading to this country from all over the world, as well as the art which is native to America, are the paths Camp Fire Girls have been following since their 1941 "Treasure Trails" project was initiated. But they not only explore the past. They also experiment with the resources of their own communities, which include their own interests and talents, to see what they may be able to add to our cultural life. Art and culture are not formidable words to them. They signify resources near at hand and creativeness which everyone may develop and share with others.

"Treasure Trails" was a project to reaffirm the value of creativeness, and to relate it vividly to the heritage and future of this country. Of course, there are many ways to work toward these goals. Citizenship, service, handcraft, music and dramatics are regular parts of the Camp Fire program. Out of these this project emerged, and the continuing activities will receive a special stimulus from this 1941 nation-wide project.

Doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs—and also bootmakers, chefs, and many other occupational types were found on the family trees of Camp Fire Girls as they delved into their ances-

tral pasts. Girls in St. Clair Shores, Michigan, for example, report that three girls had Indian forbears, one was descended from Longfellow, and altogether they traced their ancestors all around the world. Such world touring, they found, is what can happen when anyone starts to study her own family. The history of the community and of the country becomes quickly involved, and practically all the nationalities of the world are usually only a few generations away.

Each girl chose either her family, her community, or a neighboring country for her point of departure. If the community was chosen, the girls found out from what countries its settlers came. Then they looked for the influences of these various cultures on their section's architecture, customs, furniture, clothes, food, music, and industries. Whether they began with the family, the community, or the neighbor, they generally found their trails leading in and out and in again, through all three.

To some who know the inertia young people frequently have where history lessons are concerned it is surprising how interested these girls are in understanding the backgrounds of their communities. Fiestas dramatizing the nationalities they have studied, ancestor parties to which relatives were invited, and city tours have been features of the project. In Oakland, California, for example, a fiesta introduced songs and dances of several nationalities and of several generations. Pioneer days were represented, as were the cultures of several groups important to the development of California: American Indians, Spaniards and Mexicans, Chinese, and Russians. Informal play and recreation, also provided, helped guarantee the participation of all comers in this celebration.

Mother-daughter ancestor teas given in several places were quite successful. Both mothers and daughters came dressed in the style and manners of some chosen ancestor. During the tea each person was called upon to tell who she was, when she lived, and where. At some ancestor parties each girl told something about the art of an ancestor's country and either exhibited or demonstrated an example. A bit of ballet, musical selections, a Norwegian, or other, folk dance, readings from famous foreign authors, were all part of such programs presented by the girls.

Camp Fire Girls in Kansas City report that they really saw "for the first time" many city features they had long taken for granted and hardly noticed at all, when their Treasure Trail Caravan carried them through the old home city. And in another city the girls had an exciting tour through, of all things, their own school! Especially in their art and music rooms they found many surprises. One high point was a talk with the music teacher, who recounted some of her experiences in connection with various musical events, programs of which were exhibited.

To learn more about art and their communities' facilities the girls visited museums, art galleries, and craft shops. Silversmiths, glass blowers, furniture makers, cut glass workers, textile manufacturers, stone cutters and polishers, ornamental iron workers, and bookbinders were also sought out. The girls learned something about art in industry, as well as in museums. Since Grand Rapids, Michigan, specializes in furniture, the Camp Fire Girls there centered their attention on furniture, too. They were eager to share with others the knowledge afforded by their unique Furniture Museum. Many groups took advantage of this opportunity to become better acquainted with their libraries, and a number of library exhibits were arranged.

Exhibits carried out international and craft themes. Some were action exhibits in which the girls demonstrated. At the Art Center in Butte, Montana, Camp Fire Girls exhibited treasures which they had collected by a thorough scouring of the community; thus everyone was able to see linens from Finland, a Kashmir shawl from India, Italian bedspreads, Beleek porcelain from Ireland, Bone China from India, and chintz, porcelain, pottery and Thurendahl glass from Germany. Another small community enjoyed a show of dolls and toys from all over the world. Many exhibits also emphasized the girls' own creative work.

Since the project encouraged the girls to blaze new trails, a number of classes in clay modeling, music, bookbinding, were formed, and new interest was inspired in handcraft, a regular part of the Camp Fire program. Several groups wrote their own skits and plays, into which were woven songs and dances of different countries, historical local color, poems, and music.

One thirteen year old Camp Fire Girl wrote a play called "The First Thanksgiving," in which the characters told why their families left Holland, what struggles they had at first in this country, how happy they were when friendship with the Indians was established. For their Parent-Teach-

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A Juvenile Baseball Program

By ESMOND L. O'NEIL
Athletic Director
Department of Public Recreation
Kenosha, Wisconsin

There are still some boys in the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, with its 50,000 people, who have never played the good old American game of baseball, but if the Department of Recreation and the Labor Unions have their way, every boy will have the opportunity of playing some baseball before he grows up!

WHEN THE Recreation Department of Kenosha discovered in 1938 that fewer baseball diamonds were being organized every year, it was felt the time had come to take stock of the situation and to discover the cause.

What could be wrong? the Department asked. Lack of facilities? No, there were more diamonds in town than were being used. Lack of interest? No, the public was still interested as the crowds at the games proved, and enough players were enthusiastic about the game to keep scrub games going a good part of the time during the week.

Was there a lack of backing? Yes, it was agreed, that was one of the reasons. It cost less for depression-hit merchants to back softball teams, and with this game coming to the forefront newspapers were giving generous publicity to the teams participating. Moreover, in the senior division of baseball it was felt there was a shortage of players. Because of the heavy shift to softball, fewer and fewer trained players were coming up each year, and the point had been reached where teams were having a hard time to replace older players who were retiring.

Something had to be done, and so it was decided to institute a program of juvenile baseball during the summer months modeled after the program in operation in Milwaukee.

The first consideration of course was proper equipment. What would be required? To insure proper protection to the boys there would have to be complete catching paraphernalia, bats, and an adequate supply of balls. It would be necessary to set up rules and regulations for umpiring, reservations of available diamonds, schedules and, most important of all, there must be good leadership.

At this time the Union Recreation Council, a body of representatives from all the labor unions in Kenosha—and the city has a very harmonious labor situation—heard of the proposed plan and volunteered to furnish the necessary catching equipment, bats, and trophies. The Recreation Department, greatly encouraged by this offer, agreed to take care of the rest of the expense on the condition that leadership remain in the hands of the Department. This was agreed upon.

The Cubs and Cadets Make Their Bow

One of the local high school teachers who had formerly played semi-professional ball was hired as a summer director. Rules were written, official junior size baseballs were procured, publicity was given out, organization meetings were held, and on July 8, 1938, the Union Cub and Cadet baseball program got under way with twenty-eight teams. In 1939 enrollment dropped to fifteen teams, but the 1940 teams totaled twenty-seven in the Cub and Cadet divisions, and six in the junior division. During this year Union sponsorship was extended to the junior classification. This classification had existed before but because of inability to get backing for equipment was also declining.

Each year the winning teams in the Cub leagues are scheduled to play each other for the championship in the large natural bowl in Washington Park—the scene of the mammoth annual Labor Day celebration. A public address system announces the names of the players and follows the plays, bands play, pictures are taken, and team trophies and individual awards are given to the winners. Truly it is a day to be remembered by all of the participants, and a goal for which all of the boys strive.

On these teams sons of factory managers and department superintendents are found playing alongside the sons of factory workers whose unions sponsor the leagues. We find sons of doctors, lawyers, merchants, teachers, day laborers and skilled laborers, all playing the game. There are boys of well-to-do families; there are sons of poor families; there are white boys and Negro boys, and boys of every religious belief.

The gratifying thing about it all is the increased interest in baseball and the fact that some of the

players are moving up. The 1940 season found two outstanding boys in the senior league who were Cadets in the 1938 season, and a large number of the 1940 junior league players who had previously been in the Cadet leagues.

The age classifications as set up by the Department of Public Recreation are as follows:

Cub leagues—under thirteen years of age as of January 1 of the playing year

Cadet leagues—under sixteen years of age as of January 1 of the playing year

Junior leagues—under nineteen years of age as of January 1 of the playing year

(A player can play in a higher age bracket if his ability warrants it, but not in a lower one.)

Equipment

The Unions furnish catchers' mitts, masks, chest protectors, shin guards, and approximately three bats to each set of equipment. The Cub and Cadet equipment is furnished in small sizes and the junior equipment in adult sizes. The equipment is in charge of the umpires working the game, and all catchers *must* wear it. No cracked bats are allowed to be used, and damaged equipment is repaired or replaced immediately. All of this equipment, including bats, is the best that money can buy and therefore in the long run the most economical.

The official junior size baseball is used in all Cub and Cadet games, and new balls are used generously. This seems to give the players additional enthusiasm. The official senior size ball is used in the junior league.

The official junior baseball diamond, as drawn on the back cover of the Official Rule Book, is used for the Cadet leagues; namely, 82 foot base lines and 50 foot pitching distances. These dimensions were also used for the Cubs the first year, but it was found that the base lines were too long. Since then 72 foot base lines have been used with a 50 foot pitching distance. This seems to be about right for the smaller boys. The official senior size diamond is used for the junior league.

Rules

Play is according to the official baseball rules, except for a few changes designed to keep the score down and to shorten the length of playing time. Cub games are five innings in length, and Cadet games, seven innings. All games are played in the morning starting at nine o'clock, and one Cub and one Cadet game are scheduled on the same diamond for the same morning. If a game is not decided by the time the next game is scheduled to start, or by twelve o'clock, the game is called unless tied. In that case it is played as an extra-inning game. Catchers do not have to catch the third strike. The ball is in play on all passed balls that hit the backstop, but no runner can score from third base. A bulletin of rule interpretations is given each team to help them understand the most difficult rules, such as blocked balls, balls hitting umpires, overthrows, and others. Protests are explained to them in this bulletin, and forty-eight hours are given to get them in with a twenty-five cent deposit which is returned if their protest is upheld. No concessions are made for junior league, which must play according to the official senior rules as written.

Officials

Each team must have a manager, preferably an older person—father or older brother—but often one of the boys on the team is selected, and it is surprising what good work some of them do. Managers are responsible to the Recreation Department for proper filing of contracts which each of the twelve players allowed is required to sign; for filing of entry deposit of $1.00 which is returned if season is completed and is usually collected among the boys; and the receiving of

(Continued on page 125)

While you are making it possible for juniors to play baseball don't forget that their elders, too, want to play!

Courtesy National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio

Better Turf for Playgrounds and Playfields

By JOHN MONTEITH, JR.
Green Section
United States Golf Association
Washington, D. C.

TURF IS generally accepted as the ideal surface for playgrounds and recreation fields. Naturally, where the areas are small and are used for heavy play almost continuously the year around, grass cannot be expected to hold up and other more durable but less attractive surfaces must be used. Unquestionably, however, there are many playgrounds which now have entirely unsatisfactory surfaces which could be maintained in grass at a reasonable cost, if the grass were given a sporting chance. The amazing thing about turfed recreation areas is that as much grass survives as does, when one considers the lack of attention which it receives.

Soil Foundation

Most playgrounds are located in areas where soil conditions are not favorable for the growth of grass. In many cases they are established on fills or areas around buildings where the original topsoil has been covered by subsoil brought up in the process of excavation. Clay soil, either with or without a grass cover, is objectionable for recreational purposes because it is slippery and muddy when wet and then bakes hard when dry. After the soil has baked, grass roots and water alike have difficulty in penetrating to a sufficient depth to permit good growth of the grass.

In such areas, therefore, the soil must be improved physically if a permanent stand of turf grass is to be obtained. Where areas are poorly drained, agricultural tile might well be installed as a first move in the improvement of the physical properties of the soil. If the areas are not too large it may be possible to bring in a good topsoil, preferably a sandy loam, and cover the area with it to a depth of three or four inches. Where this is impractical, however, sand or fine gravel can be disced into the top layer to a depth of at least two or three inches.

"The importance of providing a good surface for play activities cannot be too strongly emphasized. . . . Among the factors which must be considered before determining the most suitable surface for a given area are the following: climatic conditions; the natural soil conditions; location and size of area; type of activities to be carried on; length of playing season; intensity of use; suitability for night lighting; local tastes and preferences; availability of materials, and initial and maintenance costs." — From *The New Play Areas — Their Design and Equipment.*

Fertilizers

Even after clay soil has been corrected so far as physical characteristics are concerned, it may still not support a good growth of grass because of the absence of adequate quantities of plant food. Such plant food in the form of fertilizers should therefore be worked into the soil before sowing the grass seed when new turf is being established. Fertilizers contain primarily nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K), which are the three elements most likely to be deficient in soils. Of these three, nitrogen is the element which is needed by the grass in largest quantities because it is the one which encourages greatest leaf development. For most soils the best fertilizer for turf is one which contains all three elements but is particularly high in nitrogen.

The percentage of each of these elements present in a fertilizer is given on the bag in three figures, the first of which represents the percentage of nitrogen, the second, the percentage of phosphoric acid, and the third, the percentage of potash. These three figures taken together designate the grade of the fertilizer. For turf purposes, the 10-6-4 grade is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture and several of the Agricultural Experiment Stations. A fertilizer of this grade contains ten per cent nitrogen, six per cent phosphoric acid, and four per cent potash.

In preparing a new area for turf on poor soil, it would be well to work a fertilizer of this grade into the top few inches of soil at the rate of 1600 pounds to the acre. When applying it to established turf, on the other hand, it should be distributed at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds to the acre. The chemicals used in the manufacture of many commercial fertilizers may seriously burn the grass if applied at too high a rate. Burn is likely to be particularly severe when the fertilizer is applied in hot weather or when the grass

leaves are wet either from dew or rainfall. Established turf should be fertilized in fall or early spring and not during the hot summer months.

Where organic fertilizers are desired, cottonseed meal, soybean meal or sewage sludge will be found to contain the three essential fertilizer elements in about the same proportion as the inorganic mixture mentioned above, but they are only one-half as concentrated and will give corresponding results if applied at increased rates. When such materials as sludge are produced locally, it is often advantageous to use them in place of the inorganic commercial fertilizers.

Since the application of fertilizers in the spring encourages the summer weeds such as crabgrass as well as the turf grasses, it is advisable as a rule to feed established turf in the fall rather than spring. In northern regions, where snowmold prevails, however, fall fertilizing should be avoided and the applications must be made in the early spring. In the South, spring and early summer applications of fertilizer are recommended. In other sections of the country, fall applications of fertilizer offer the grass plant food at the time when conditions are favorable for most rapid growth. Kentucky bluegrass makes its best growth at that time of year when the nights are cool and the days warm with plenty of moisture in the soil. Therefore, feeding the grass at that time makes it possible to get the development of a dense stand of turf which will offer the best insurance against weed invasion the following spring.

Lime is not a fertilizer but must be applied occasionally on naturally acid soils or soils to which inorganic fertilizers are applied regularly over a long period of years. When necessary, ground limestone should be applied at the rate of one to two thousand pounds to the acre. Applications to established turf are best made in the fall and at least two weeks should be allowed to elapse between the application of an inorganic commercial fertilizer and the lime. It is rarely necessary to apply lime to turf oftener than once every three or four years.

Seeding

Before seeding an area, the surface soil should be pulverized to a fine mulch. When an area is being sown to grass for the first time, it is advisable to plow the ground some time before seeding to permit at least some of the weed seeds present in the soil to germinate. The resulting weeds can be killed by repeated discing and harrowing, thereby reducing the competition from weeds in the new turf.

In most sections of the country, early fall is the ideal time in which to plant seed for turf because of the fact that climatic conditions during this season of the year are most favorable for the growth of grass. Also, at this time of year a dense stand of turf grass can be established in the absence of competition from summer weeds.

For general use on playgrounds and recreation areas a satisfactory mixture would consist of eighty-five to ninety per cent Kentucky bluegrass, five to ten per cent red top and the remainder Colonial bent. Where the soil is well drained and of a sandy nature, Chewings fescue may be used to a good advantage. It makes an ideal turf for play purposes since it is a tough grass and requires the minimum of cutting. However, it is not likely to survive unless planted where conditions are favorable. Under favorable climatic and soil conditions, it can be used in the above mixture to replace up to sixty per cent of the Kentucky bluegrass. Ordinarily seventy to a hundred and twenty-five pounds of the above mixtures to the acre should be ample if it is sown evenly on a good seed bed.

To obtain a good stand of grass it is essential to have the seed lightly covered and pressed firmly into the soil. This may be accomplished by light raking or rolling with a spike roller after the seed is sown, followed by rolling with a light roller. If water is available, it is advisable to keep the surface of the soil moist from this time on until the grass is well established.

It is important to remember that seedling grass is delicate and apt to be destroyed if played upon too soon after planting, before it has become well established. Perhaps one of the most common errors which is made in the effort to speed up the establishment of turf is to plant more liberal quantities of seed. As a matter of fact, it is not so much the number of grass plants in a given area that determines the speed with which turf will become established as the amount of plant food which is available for the growth of plants. Tests have shown that establishment can be speeded up more efficiently and the quality of the permanent turf improved to a greater extent by increasing the amount of fertilizer used in the original seed bed rather than by increasing the rate of seeding.

Height of Mowing

One of the most frequent mistakes in handling turf is to mow it too closely. This error may go

The two photographs shown here, which represent a study in contrasts, offer excellent proof of the difference a sod surfacing can make in the attractiveness and usability of a playground

back to the association of superior turf with golf courses. A common method of reasoning is that since turf on golf courses is generally superior to that on lawns and parks, and since the turf on golf courses is always cut close, close cut turf must be good turf. This, however, is a fallacy. Turf on golf courses could be maintained in a better condition and more economically if cut high, but good playing conditions for the game demand close cut turf. On the other hand, most other types of recreation on turf can be enjoyed just as well on moderately high grass as on closely clipped grass.

One of the chief objections to moderately tall grass on playgrounds is that when the leaves are wet the likelihood of wet feet is greater than on closely cut turf. This objection, however, is more than compensated for by the advantages of a better and more resistant turf which is possible when the grass is cut moderately high. The general recommendation, therefore, is that for recreation areas the mowers should be set between two and three inches.

Role of Recreation Director in Turf Maintenance

A field of turf would undoubtedly prove much more serviceable the year around if the playing areas could be shifted from time to time. On areas which are used for general play and a succession of sports such as softball at one season and soccer or football another, the scars of one sport are not only an eyesore but interfere with the maximum enjoyment of the sport which follows. Such worn areas could frequently be avoided or at least considerably reduced if the bases or goal posts could be shifted from time to time. Limited space often prevents such shifts but there are many instances when it is possible

(Continued on page 128)

Oakhurst Elementary School, Ft. Worth, Texas

Posters for Parks and Playgrounds

TWO POSTERS submitted in a contest conducted by the Municipal Art Society in New York City in connection with its campaign against vandalism in the parks have been awarded to the National Recreation Association. This contest was held for students in the Longyear Poster Class at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York.

If you would like to see these posters made available, will you not tell us at once how many of them you will wish to purchase?

The posters illustrated on this page are the ones that have been selected by the Association. If enough interest is shown in these posters by local park and recreation departments, the National Recreation Association will arrange to have them reproduced in full color by silk screen. Through this paint print process each poster appears like an original in clear, bright colors. The price for a single poster will be twenty-five cents, including handling and mailing charges. Orders for three hundred copies of each poster will be necessary, however, before such reproduction can be carried out.

Something About the Artists

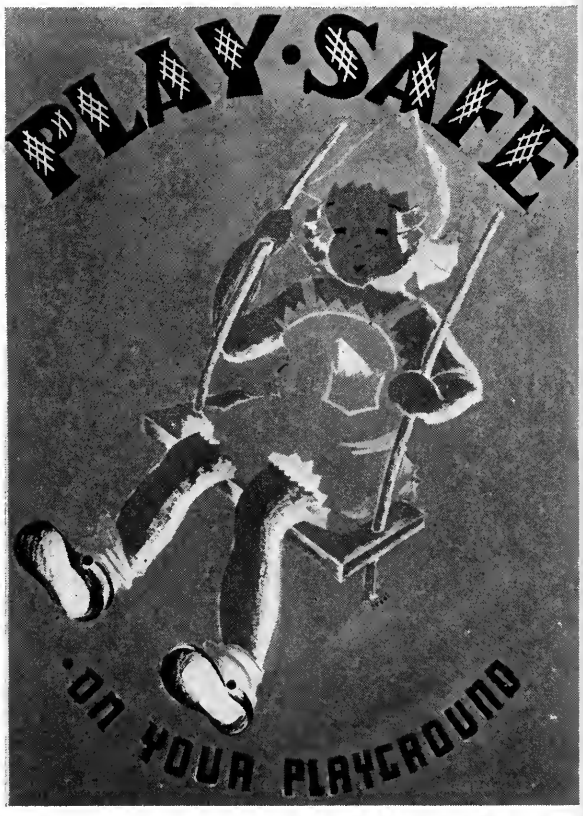
The young student artists who made these posters are Fredi Hatch, twenty-one, and Robert Everline, twenty. They are second year students in Advertising Design at Pratt Institute. The contest, they explained, was a class project. The students worked on it outside class hours, in addition to their regular assignments. A week was allotted for sketching the idea, and another week was given to finishing the poster. Fredi and Robert both like to work with bright colors, and this is one reason for their colorful posters.

Fredi Hatch, a slender blonde girl with an infectious smile and an expressive face, was born in

(Continued on page 128)

Three colors—green, orange and red—are combined in this attractive poster

In "Play Safe" three colors are effectively used — yellow, blue, and black



A Child Checking Service

In developing the recreation program in a New Jersey resort, its sponsors discovered a novel service which met a distinct need in this seaside city

By LORNE C. RICKERT
Director of Recreation
Ocean City, New Jersey

A NEW and possibly a permanent feature of playground service came into being at the Ocean City recreation center during the summer of 1940. Public recreation, on the whole, is new in Ocean City, New Jersey, having begun, except for sporadic attempts, in October, 1939, when the new recreation center opened under trained leadership. The Municipal Playground Board, which broke ground for the new enterprise, found itself in a fertile field for community development, and members were sanguine in believing the center held hope for a vigorous new community life.

Ocean City is a beach resort city. In June the summer visitors and residents come flocking in and the city takes on a different character. The recreation director was asked many times for assurances that the children would be safe on the grounds after the parents left them. The best he could guarantee was that precautions were taken to make use of the play apparatus quite safe. He always made it plain that with the large number of children at the grounds it was impossible to guarantee they would not leave the premises for the near-by boardwalk, the ocean, or the streets and all the hazards.

The disappointment with which this statement was received convinced the playground staff that the services offered by the recreation center should be broadened in scope. One of the board members envisioned a future for the playground in which a nursery, with a trained nurse in charge, could be operated as an adjunct to the center. The idea grew in favor, and the child checking service was the result.

In July, August, and the first week in September, the busy season here, 703 children were checked, as many as twenty-six mothers using this service in one day. Vacationists were not the only ones using the child checking service. Shoppers, golfers, and tennis players also took advantage of these new facilities.

Boys and girls from three to eight years of age were eligible for the nursery. Parents left their children at 9:00 A. M. and registered, giv-

As a part of the checking system, a white card with a red number is pinned on the back of each child

ing the child's name, address, and age. Each parent was asked to sign beside the name of his or her child, and was given a numbered check in return. A large, red number on white background, 8″ x 10″, corresponding to the tag number given the parent, was securely pinned on the child's back and the tot was put into circulation in the small children's area, a part of the playground enclosed with a hedge and containing pieces of small children's play apparatus—a sand box, shelter, and other facilities.

Daily Registration Sheet

CHILD CHECKING SERVICE

Date _____ 19__ From _____ To ____

No.	Name of Child	Address	Age	Parent's Signature
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

Each adult bringing a child is asked to fill out this registration card

Since the tags were taken from numbered pegs on a tag board made for the purpose, a glance at the board would show what numbers had been issued and how many children the play leader in charge was responsible for. A WPA play leader was in charge of this area, and tagged children were not permitted to go outside the enclosure. The red numbers were sufficiently large so that their wearers could be easily seen.

A sense of guardianship for these numbered children developed among the older patrons, and the task of confining them to the area lightened as the system became known. Parents were required to call for their children by 1:00 P. M.

Jokes about the child checking service were bantered about amid the chuckles of the populace. Soon the novelty of passing the child over a counter like so much luggage wore off, and users of this facility settled down to a solid appreciation of the real value of the service. The summer passed without mishap or accident of any kind. Now and then a straggler was caught outside the area, but he was always quickly relayed back to the small children's section. The attractions in the enclosure were generally enough to keep them there.

After the initial strangeness, the children usually took advantage of the myriad of resources devoted to making the checking service a happy child adventure. They generally used the miniature merry-go-round first, but they soon found their way to the slide, the swings, or the see-saw and the junglegym. Many were content to stay all morning in the sand box, where cool umbrellas were placed to shelter them from the hot sun.

Children received a great deal of personal attention. They were assisted in putting together picture puzzles, and they took part in a wide range of quiet activities under the shelter during the hot periods of the day. For many, it was the first taste of organized games with other children. Not infrequently they cried when taken away from the land of play into which the child checking service had inducted them.

One day one of the children remained uncalled for at 1:00 P. M., when the service was scheduled to close. One of the play leaders took the little lad in charge until 2:00 P. M. when another play leader reported for work. The child was easily entertained and the afternoon play leader took the boy with him while he pursued his round of duties. However, by the middle of the afternoon there were occasional whimperings which by 4:00 P. M. broke into frantic crying for "Uncle Tony," who had brought him to the grounds early in the day. After a hurried search through the daily registration sheet in which the addresses and other particulars about the checked children are recorded, the play leader was able to drive the child home, where his aunt was waiting to receive him. "Uncle Tony" had gone fishing and did not understand that the service closed at 1:00 P. M.

The practical application of the idea more than fulfilled the hope of its sponsors. Far from being shelved and catalogued as wearing apparel and other checked appurtenances, the children were

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Dayton's Playground Fair

"HELLO EVERYBODY," shouted the Talking Rabbit with the big ears. The crowd of children and adults who sat waiting for the first act in the Dayton, Ohio, Playground Fair was suddenly quiet. The grand march was over; more than six hundred gaily costumed children had paraded around the park, across the Band Shell stage and off again. Then as the audience waited for the show to begin, the Rabbit's head had suddenly popped from behind the curtains of a small booth at one side of the stage.

"I said, *Hello everybody!*" The audience soon caught the spirit of the Fair and yelled back "Hello" to the puppet rabbit. Up perked his ears. "There, that's better, I heard you that time," he said, and Dayton's playground show was under way.

Since the name "Playground Fair" had been chosen for the annual review of summer activities, the children and leaders in Dayton's recreation program had to live up to this title. A background of brightly-painted fair booths was constructed on the stage and hung with balloons, paper streamers and many-colored balls. Day Camp children made hundreds of tiny colored lanterns, gaudy trinkets and colored pennants to be strung across the stage and criss-crossed high above the heads of the audience. A huge sign spread across the entrance read, "Welcome—Playground Fair."

Over the five booths at the back of the stage were painted the names "Medicine Man," "Fortune Teller," "Mother Goose," "Tiny Tots Theater," and "Wild West." "Buyers" and "sellers" wandered back and forth between the make-believe booths adding life to the carnival's "scenery." Between acts they stood in given positions, creating a tableau effect.

The acts themselves, each introduced by some remark from the Talking Rabbit, were designed to demonstrate to the public the activities carried on in the Dayton playgrounds and parks during the summer. Groups of boys and girls from the various playgrounds had worked hard for several weeks perfecting their acts. The younger ones sang and acted nursery rhymes, and played singing games. These were followed by other song and music acts—a roller skating routine, folk and rope dancing, hoop rolling, and a flag drill.

A bulletin which includes the script and directions for producing this pageant is available from the National Recreation Association for fifteen cents. The material is so presented that it can be easily adapted to meet local situations and needs.

Again the Rabbit's head poked from behind the curtains: "Because we can't let you go to all the side shows, we're going to bring the side shows to you." The pantomime of birds and flowers which followed was based on Mother Goose rhymes—the King and Queen of Play and Fun, the huge pie filled with blackbirds, Mary, Mary Quite Contrary and her garden. After the pantomime the King ordered all the people to make merry and the villagers came out on the stage to dance and sing.

The next section brought sports and games to the stage with a tumbling act, balloon races, and an honest-to-goodness ping-pong game. The drama and music episode was the last. Little boys and girls presented a live "puppet" show about "The Clown and His Bright Balloon." A chorus from one of the centers sang several numbers. Then the lights were dimmed and children carrying flashlights marched on the darkened stage to presented a drill exercise in lights and shadows.

Once more the Rabbit appeared. "I came back again—to tell you how happy we are that all of us are trained in the joy of playing together rather than in hatred and fighting." While he spoke, six hundred children lined up on the stage and sang with the audience "God Bless America." As they marched away the rabbit with the big ears disappeared behind the curtains for the last time and the summer playground season in Dayton was over.

Rehearsals for this show had been carried on entirely at the playgrounds. The directors on each playground received instructions and directions for the part their group would take. Only in a few instances did playgrounds work together, and in such cases those playgrounds were situated near one another. Organization and planning for the show was handled in staff meetings where all assignments were made. Miss Hermene Schwarz, director of dance and drama, contacted each playground and supervised final rehearsals of individual groups,

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What They Say About Recreation

"HEALTHY BODIES need exercise as well as nourishment. Too many Americans have come to look upon sport as a spectacle. The desire to excel has led us into an unfortunate professionalism of athletics. The joy of taking part in games must be returned to the people."—*Governor Herbert H. Lehman.*

"Success and satisfactions go hand in hand. To secure these twins requires careful planning. Planning does not mean regimentation or uniformity. It does mean providing opportunities for all to develop and share their talents."—*R. Bruce Tom* in *Program Helps.*

"So, then, to every man his chance—to every man, regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity — to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself, and become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him—this, seeker, is the promise of America."—*Thomas Wolfe.*

"What can we Americans do, in a world mad with war and fear, to keep our own national balance, when that balance may mean the difference between chaos and world order? . . . We can encourage in every way the use of leisure in noncommercial ways that are truly recreative. That means initiative in fun-making, both private and public, as against the mass acceptance of being amused by others."—*Wilfred H. Crook,* Associate Professor of Sociology, Bucknell University Junior College.

"Happiness is often regarded as being synonymous with the words pleasure and fun, but its real meaning is more basic and pervasive. . . . Happiness may and often does include these two ingredients of experience, nevertheless it is a term that is more profound than either of them. It suggests a toned-up state of well-being, a state of vital equilibrium. It is an intermingling of serenity and elevation. It is satisfaction plus." — *Howard Y. McClusky* in *National Parent-Teacher.*

"He that will make a good use of any part of his life must allow a large portion of it to recreation."—*Locke.*

"There is complete justification for spending time and money on supervised recreation with its many physical, social, and moral virtues, so that we shall not only be strong for the emergencies of the hour, but fit for the peace of tomorrow."—*Dr. A. S. Lamb,* President, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, Incorporated.

"Boys and girls of different racial origins, of different religions, or of different home environments, learn on the playground or in the recreation center to give and take, to respect the other fellow's rights, to be tolerant, and to understand each other."—*Hon. Dwight H. Green,* Governor of Illinois.

"Our primary contribution to national defense lies in the fact that the great areas of the National Park System inspire in the people a pride of country, and serve in a direct way to crystallize a love of its institutions. In short, our national shrines rank among the first of the irreplaceable values that we must defend, for they are America, just as are the people who live around them."—*Newton B. Drury.*

"Peace is not primarily the product of armies or of governments, but of individuals in their daily living. Great issues will remain long after the present emergency is past. Each one of us in his personal relations is helping to build or to postpone enduring peace."—*Arthur E. Morgan.*

"In recreation we believe there can be maintained and intensified the spirit of adventure, experimentation and enthusiasm that has always characterized the American spirit. In recreation also the more difficult tasks of living and working together can be facilitated by the development of understandings and habits of cooperative action. . . . Recreation has a serious responsibilty and a high duty in the present days and in the days that lie ahead."—From *Community Recreation,* February, 1941, published by Chicago Recreation Commission.

"Freedom is so beautiful a word that even if it did not exist one would have to believe in it."

Circus Time in Fort Worth

By R. D. EVANS
Superintendent of Recreation

No annual date is set for Fort Worth's big playground show, but as soon as spring comes to town, elephants and giraffes are taken out of storage and clowns polish up their grins. For it's circus time once more in Fort Worth!

SPRINGTIME is sawdust time! To children, old and young, May is the signal for circus drums to roll. Fierce lions and tigers return in gilded cages, clowns put on their painted grins, and boys and girls begin to save their pennies for the "greatest show on earth."

But down in Fort Worth, Texas, the circus is free! And instead of sneaking under tent flaps for a peek at the show, children in this southwestern city are busy helping to put on the second largest amateur community circus in the world.

Sponsored by the Recreation Department, the circus is a community-wide project. Nearly all the participants are boys and girls from the activity classes and playgrounds. Expenses are paid by the department and all performers donate their services. Glenn Wilcox, city director of tumbling and chief circus organizer, is assisted by the playground staff.

This city of 177,000 people is the scene of much activity and excitement as circus time draws near. Property men, stake drivers, electricians, musicians, equestrian directors, clowns, acrobats, and "animals" work night and day putting the big show in shape for the sawdust rings.

Equipment and properties are designed and made by the boys and girls. Aerial equipment is constructed according to professional circus standards to insure safety. Many boys and girls practice all winter on their skilled acts — swinging ladders, aerial trapeze, teeter board or bounding trampoline.

More than 14,000 people crowded into Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum last August for the eighth annual playground circus. Spectators filled the seats and aisles, overflowed into the arena to watch the two hour performance. At least 2,000 people were turned away because there was no standing room.

A spectacular grand entrance of 700 participants started the show off in "big top" style. Dignified flag bearers on horseback were followed by the City Manager, the Mayor, County Judge and Recreation Board President in an open car. Mounted on Palmino horses, the Sheriff and Chief of Police led the grand parade.

First came the strutting leader, brass band and baton twirlers, Joan of Arc on an Arabian stallion, Miss Liberty, torch bearers, advance guards, the flying corps, Red Cross nurses. Quick on their heels marched the playground children dressed as Gauchos, rhumba dancers, sheep herders and other natives of South America. Representing the Mexican neighbors over the border were dancers, bull fighters, matadors, toreadors, and natives with their tough little burros. Egyptian slaves carried a circus Cleopatra reclining on a Palanguin.

The parade of sports followed with children dressed appropriately for baseball, softball, tennis, volleyball, badminton, and basketball. Cartoon characters,

This baby elephant, made of papier-mâché, is waiting to take her place in the parade

Photo by Star-Telegram

clowns, dogs, ponies, and bicycles brought up the rear.

Under the lone star flag of Texas the Queen of the Circus began her sawdust reign. The coronation of the queen created much interest among playground children. Favorites for the throne had been selected and votes were canvassed for six weeks. Defeated candidates were attendants to the queen.

Highlight of the show was the group of two hundred children performing tumbling feats, pyramid building, and teeter board acts in separate rings around the arena. A "star" group of boys and girls did three high somersaults to shoulder, back air circles turning twice, and jumped from the teeter board to a chair balanced on the shoulder of a performer. These children had received free tumbling instruction as a part of the city's recreation program. Supplementing their act was a crack team of tumblers, Southwestern and A.A.U. champions, who were brought by visitors from Abilene, Texas.

Under dimmed lights a corps of forty girls made bright rhythmic patterns with lighted batons. Boys from the Y.M.C.A. performed an act with lighted Indian Clubs, and another group of boys in bronze pantomimed famous statues.

A parade of eighty-five grotesque heads and animals worn by playground children brought amused exclamations from the crowd. A life-sized elephant lumbered around the track followed by a long-necked, papier-mâché giraffe. Greta Garbo and a puffy-checked Mortimer were among the dozens of monstrous "heads" weaving their way around the arena on amazingly little bodies and legs. All of these circus characters were made by the playground directors and the children. Papier-mâché, wire, cotton material, tow sacking and paint were transformed into anything from the elephant's curling-under trunk to Garbo's glamour curls.

A hundred clowns rolled and tumbled and grinned for two hours. The mystified audience watched twenty of them climb one by one from a tiny bantam car. Children clung awe-stricken to their seats as acrobats swayed on a twenty foot ladder and a wave of surprised laughter swept the coliseum as the ear-bursting boom of a cannon sent only a little bird flying into a cage.

Mexican girls in beautiful native costumes sang and danced. The Sokol Club of Czechoslovakian girls gave group gymnastic drills in native gym suits. Fifty girls did ballet and tap dance acts. Four sets of square dancing in costumes added western "flavor" to the circus.

A professional and two boys from the Recreation Department classes did a slack wire act. Seventy-five performing dogs, comedy acrobats, bounding trampoline, trick riding, horse roping, a spectacular fire dive by two young girls, and a bicycle race kept the audience busy trying to see everything at once.

Group singing of the *Star-Spangled Banner* brought to a grand finale the eighth annual community circus.

The Fort Worth circus gave its first show in 1931 in a vacant lot across from the Recreation Building. One of the carnival men in the city, a good friend of the Department, loaned some side walls of canvas to provide a circus atmosphere. A stage was built for dancing, novelty numbers, statues, and special acts. A circus ring was made and filled with sawdust. All the feature acts — tumbling, dog acts, and clown numbers—were put in the ring.

The grand entry was, of course, a parade around the hippodrome track just as under the big top. But instead of the Fort Worth WPA Orchestra of thirty-nine pieces and the Recreation Department's Band of sixty players which now provide music for the circus, the first show had only the accompaniment of a piano.

Enthusiasm for this homemade circus was so great that it was necessary to hold the second annual circus in the Recreation Building which boasted a seating capacity of 4,000.

The first circus was far different from the prize winning show of recent years. Clowns, dog acts, simple pyramid building, tumbling and dancing made up the acts. Many of the same boys and girls have participated in the shows year after year. The clowns now have monthly get-togethers to work out new stunts and gags. Each clown plans his own facial design and costume.

Professional performers have donated their services to give added thrills to several of the performances. Hubert Castle, whose superior wire act is now featured by Ringling Brothers, was once a guest star.

A parade of all performers through the business section of the city on the afternoon of the circus adds to the interest. Huge posters are made by the boys and girls and displayed throughout the city in conspicuous places. The newspapers also give the circus much publicity. When interest war-

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Who's Next?

By JOHN R. TUNIS

THE MAN in the white coat standing beside the barber chair flipped the apron twice and turned to the three customers sitting by the wall.

"Who's next?"

One of the men rose, took off his coat, hung it on the wall and slipped into the chair. The other two paid no attention. They went on reading.

Just as simple as that. The governor, the bank president, the party leader are all equal in the eyes of the law and the barber. Yet this scene that takes place every day in every village, town and city in the United States is the essence of democracy. Of respect for the rights of other men. Of cooperation . . . and decency and fair play.

Listen to the two men who are waiting. One is reading the sports pages. After a while he puts the paper down.

"Looks like the Reds will breeze in again."

"You mean the Dodgers."

"The Dodgers! You're crazy. The Reds have the pitchers."

"You mean you're crazy. Haven't the Dodgers got Kirby Higbe this year? He'll win enough games to beat the Reds."

"Oh, yeah! Walters and Derringer are still tops for my money."

"Well, you're entitled to your opinion. This is a free country."

"Who's next?" . . . "This is a free country." . . . You have heard the words a thousand times So have I. So has every male in this country. Heard them without thinking. Without realizing that this scene and these phrases that we take for granted are part of the deep concepts of a democratic nation. You would never hear them said in lands ruled by Kommissars and Schutztaffel. Because the Kommissar comes first. The Kommissar is always right. Nor would you hear many other statements we use in our daily life:

"First come, first served."

"He's got his rights."

"May the best man win."

"Give a guy a chance."

"Play the game."

"Fair and square."

These expressions are verbal symbols. They mean something to every American. In fact, they register to every human being no matter where he lives—if he exists under the democratic way of life. In lands as far apart as Canada and South America, or Finland and Australia, people instinctively respond when they hear such phrases. They stem from a phase of existence indigenous to democratic nations—the give and take of the family group and the neighborhood and business life.

Nowhere are the ways and words of democracy better illustrated than in sports. Day after day we see democracy in action on playing fields, diamonds, courts and rinks. Through membership and leadership in athletic contests, boys and girls learn what democratic living means. Their guiding words are: "Play the game!" "Fair play!" and "May the best man win!"

Remember, this kind of spirit can happen only in a democratic land. Why? Because in a totalitarian land the dice are loaded even in the world of sport. Even the referee is first of all a party member. He is a party member because he is appointed by the Sportkommissar, who also is a party member. And the Sportkommissar is a party member because he is appointed by the Führer, for obvious reasons. No one questions his delegate, the Sportkommissar, either. And no one questions *his* delegate, the referee.

Let me give you an example of sport under a totalitarian regime and you will better appreciate this difference. Before the present war, the Blau-Weiss Tennisklub of Dresden won a championship, only to be disqualified later. It appeared that several members of the team, on being queried afterwards by a public official, revealed doubts about the righteousness of certain Nazi policies. In disqualifying the team, the official explained: "Only those can be victors in the Third Reich who have mastered the National Socialist ideology and show that they can hold their ground not only in sporting contests but in national life."

"Fair play!" Totalitarians are not interested. "May the best man win!" First of all, is he a

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This article by Mr. Tunis, who is widely known as a writer on sports and as author of *Sport for the Fun of It*, has been reprinted from *Democracy and Sport* by John R. Tunis, by permission of the author. Copyright 1941 by the United Newspapers Magazine Corporation.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ANTS. "Life in an Ant Hill," by Albert Whitman. Pennsylvania WPA, Harrisburg, 47 pp. Fifty cents. Large print and simple pictures. For younger readers.

"Aviation," new merit badge pamphlet. Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Catalog No. 3306, Twenty cents. A help in vocational exploration.

Bees. "The Golden Throng," a book about bees by Edwin W. Teale. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York City, 208 pp. $3.00. The early spring urge that tempts bees out of doors might also tempt recreationists to delve into the interesting life of a bee colony.

"Cacti of Arizona." Science Bulletin 4, University of Arizona, Tucson, 134 pp., 52 plates. $1.00. Excellent illustrations of eighty native species with a section on culture of cacti.

Carver, George Washington, professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was born of slave parents in the early '60's and swapped for a horse. Graduating from Iowa State when about thirty years old, he has made 300 useful things from peanuts and 100 useful products from the sweet potato. He is a pioneer in emphasizing the use of farm products for manufactured goods. The George Washington Carver Foundation is being built in his honor to guarantee that his work will be carried on. He has placed his modest savings in the fund.

Conservation. A treaty entitled, "Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere" was signed by plenipotentiaries of six Latin-American governments and the United States October 12, 1940. Creating national parks and nature monuments, protecting natural scenery, striking geological formations and natural objects of aesthetic value were among the twelve articles adopted.

"Conservation of American Resources," by Charles N. Elliott. Turner E. Smith and Company, 672 pp. $1.80. Practical suggestions for study and activities.

Dutch Elm Disease is here to stay. We may as well learn to live with the disease. It has been eradicated in Old Lyme, Connecticut, but has appeared in nineteen new towns of the state. An infected tree may not show external symptoms.

"Ersatz" materials born of research, such as beet sugar (1801) and oleomargarine (1870) make their way on their merits. Substitutes are often made necessary by war. What new forms or principles of recreation may come out of the present war?

Garden Center. The Cleveland Garden Center occupies an abandoned boat house in the Fine Arts Garden. Supported by the Cleveland Garden Clubs, it offers a lecture course, monthly exhibits, and garden library. It also serves as a plant clinic. Pittsburgh and other cities have borrowed this garden center idea.

Hawks. "Common Hawks of North America." Emergency Conservation Committee, 734 Lexington Avenue, New York City, 1940. 25 pp., illus. A guide to conservation with introduction by Ira N. Gabrielson, director of National Fish and Wildlife Service.

Hunting. "Dersu the Trapper," by V. K. Arseniev. E. P. Dutton and Company, 353 pp. $3.00. Exploring Siberia. Interesting translation from Russian.

Japanese Beetles were once considered in recreation circles as public enemy No. 1. They first appeared in New Jersey in 1916. In a new locality they reach their peak population in ten years and then decline. They damage fruit trees and acres of turf. Wasp parasites, fungus diseases and other enemies keep them in check. It is estimated that to date they cost the State of Connecticut a half million dollars.

"Life on Other Worlds," by H. Spencer Jones. Macmillan Company, New York City, 299 pp. $3.00. Reasonable answers from data.

Literature. "Nature Smiles in Verse," compiled by Bernal R. Weimer. Bethany College, West Virginia. $1.50. Humorous biological verses for the campfire.

Medicine. "Plague on Us," by Geddes Smith. Commonwealth Fund, Boston, 365 pp. $3.00. Outstanding scientific book chosen for February by the Scientific Book Club. Up to date, entertain-

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Ambassador to the Court of St. James

JOHN GILBERT WINANT, lanky, dark-haired, First Vice-President of the National Recreation Association, has gone abroad as America's No. 1 envoy — Ambassador to the Court of St. James. To this fifty-two year old humanitarian and public servant has been delegated the job of maintaining diplomatic relations between the United States and war-time England.

Ambassador Winant has been actively interested in the recreation movement for many years. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association since 1927, and after the death of Dr. John H. Finley in March, 1940, had a major responsibility as First Vice-President of the Association.

Speaking at the Twenty-fifth National Recreation Congress last fall, Mr. Winant said, "It has been my lot, the last two years, to be in Europe, and I moved from one country to another as countries have been invaded and have fallen. I want to tell you that after that experience I believe more deeply than I ever did that this thing we call recreation, or play, or what you will; this thing that we have tried to nourish and support and develop and spread among our people; this thing that is spontaneous and has to do not only with play but with fair play—is one of the most fundamental things in life."

In recreation circles John Winant has been compared with Joseph Lee, Boston-born aristocrat and democrat and "godfather of play," who learned early to live a simple life and gave unstintingly of his time and money for the underprivileged.

Son of a wealthy New York realty operator, Mr. Winant was educated at aristocratic schools in the East. From St. Paul's School for Boys in Concord, he went to Princeton. After college he returned to St. Paul's for a short time as a teacher of American history. His interests were many: military strategy, American politics, gentleman farming, books, dogs, painting, Arabian horses. But neither business, in which he indulged occasionally, nor any of these other interests was to be his main concern, for early in life he chose a career of social justice.

Since then his work has taken him to many cities and countries, in war and in peace. From the New Hampshire legislature in 1917 he went to France. Refused by the American army because of poor eyesight, the young legislator went into the French air force and eventually entered the American forces as captain of an observation squadron. After the war he returned with a decoration for valor and went immediately back to Concord and the legislature.

PM Photo by Mary Morris

JOHN GILBERT WINANT

At the age of 36, Mr. Winant was elected governor of New Hampshire, and youngest state executive in the country, on an anti-child labor and pro-48 hour week platform. He proceeded to push liberal labor legislation despite strong opposition from politicians and others. The traditionally right-wing "Granite State" accepted this Republican's "New Deal"—a minimum wage law, relief legislation, aid to dependent children, an employment plan. He was elected to a second term in

1931, then to a precedent-smashing third term. No governor in New Hampshire had served more than one term since 1879.

In 1935 President Roosevelt called him to Washington to head the first Social Security Board, but in 1936 he resigned the chairmanship to stump the country in defense of the social security program. To Republican Winant social security was not a matter of party differences.

Then came another call to service which sent the former governor to Geneva as a member of the International Labor Office where he later became director. He was in Geneva fighting for universal labor standards when Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia. He was in France working with French labor leaders when the Nazis marched on Paris. When war drove the Labor Office out of Switzerland, Mr. Winant brought this still-functioning arm of the League of Nations to Montreal.

Then in the early months of 1941 came the first word from Washington that the United States' new emissary to England would be progressive, labor-conscious John Winant, student of social conditions at home and abroad and already a trusted friend of Britain's now-powerful labor leaders.

The well-born, war-time ambassador has often been likened in political philosophy and appearance to War-President Abraham Lincoln. Tall, angular, and shaggy-browed, he dresses carelessly, speaks with utmost care. Words come slowly, always as if he must find the exact phrase, the most accurate expression. But people forget his slow speech in the life-and-death earnestness of his words—in the kindly sympathy with which he listens to a troubled story—in the humble advice sincerely given.

John Winant, public servant, is not a professional diplomat and never was a professional politician. He launched his first campaign for governor with these words:

"Just below my home on the Millville Road there lies a beautiful meadow, and across the meadow you can see the Bow Hills, and in my home you can hear the laughter of the children; the joy and peace that rest there are born of an unselfish woman's love. To the tiny valley I owe the sense of space, and to the rolling hills a sense of time, and to the woman a happiness that neither space nor time can ever efface. It is from this background and from such surroundings that I find myself projected into the heat of a political campaign."

New Hampshire knows this man as an adopted citizen and a friend. His neighbors know him as a man who listens and understands and gives freely of his time and money.

There is nothing of the arm-chair philanthropist in John Winant. He has talked with workingmen, made friends with them, asked questions, studied their problems of wages, hours, housing and nutrition. The weight of his means and influence has been used in their behalf. He has spent years working for orderly social advance in democracy. He sees problems of politics and economics in terms of men, often underprivileged and overworked.

When first inaugurated governor of New Hampshire, he startled old-guard Republicans with the statement that he had learned his Republicanism from a Civil War Republican who taught him that the party originally put human rights above property rights.

To the new envoy, foreign policy "cannot and should not be considered apart from social and economic policy." In his first address in England on March 18 he said: "International cooperation can give to the great mass of men and women a higher standard of living than our forefathers would have ever dreamed possible. While we have accepted the machine, we have not always learned to cooperate with one another to make the machine the servant and not the master of mankind."

His social and political philosophy was clearly stated in his letter of resignation from the Social Security Board and later in his statement before the New York City League of Women Voters after his appointment as Ambassador to Britain:

"Having seen the tragedy of war, I have been consistently interested in the ways of peace. Having seen some of the cruelties of the depression, I have wanted to help with others in lessening the hardships, the sufferings and the humiliations forced upon American citizens because of our previous failure as a nation to provide effective social machinery for meeting the problems of dependency and unemployment."

And again, "The democracies have been caught unprepared in social policy as well as in armament and their failure to solve the problems of unemployment and security have played into the hands of Fascism and National Socialism, thus contributing to division within the house of democracy."

In his English speech Ambassador Winant also said, "The great mass of common men want a

(Continued on page 130)

The Popularity of Card Games

By ROBERT S. HUTCHINGS

ALTHOUGH it has been obvious for centuries that cards have been among the most important forms of recreation in our Western civilization, little research has ever been done on their folk popularity. In the 18th century the "Hoyle" books began to appear, and since that time the rules and procedures of most of the common games have been pretty well codified. But how many of these games were actually played and by how many people were questions either ignored or guessed at — indeed, were probably questions which could not be answered authoritatively until the development of the modern technique of cross-section sampling.

The card manufacturers have called upon this technique, generally associated with our largest advertising agencies and with men like Cherrington, Roper and Gallup, in making their present study. Resident research canvassers in twenty-four widely scattered cities were employed and systematic, door-to-door sampling was carried on for a period extending from September to November, 1940, until every section of the United States and every economic level came to be represented in the proportions dictated by census figures.

The basic subject covered in the ten questions asked every family interviewed was, "Does your family play cards?" Eighty-three per cent, more than four-fifths, said they did, and this total was bolstered by the fact that an even larger percentage (87%) said they had at least one deck of cards in their home at the time the question was asked. Only 83% of total American homes have radios and only 36% have telephones.

In interpreting the results of this question, the card manufacturers' booklet states a premise which thus seems eminently true — that with the exception of listening to the radio, going to the movies and reading, card games are the most widely-known form of recreation in the United States.

Of the other questions asked in the survey, the results of two of next importance are shown in the accompanying graphs, one of which lists the most widely-known card games found in the survey and the other the ones which were best liked. The need for asking these questions separately is obvious, as the divergence of answers shows.

For the past ten years, bridge writers have been mentioning fifteen million and twenty million as the number of bridge players in the United States; occasionally a particularly daring writer has mentioned thirty million. In all cases, however, these figures represented at best only shy hopes and wild guesses of people interested in the game—yet the new survey indicates that in every case, these hopes and guesses have been too low.

Anyone who has interested himself in card games will find few surprises in the list of the nine best-known games shown in the accompanying graph. As has been suggested, these are not necessarily the most popular or the best-liked games, but simply those which were known by the greatest number of people questioned in the survey.

Rummy and solitaire rank first and second in the list, for one reason because they are played by children as well as adults. Even more significantly, however, "rummy" and "solitaire" are generic titles and refer, not to any single game, but to dozens upon dozens of variations. If the generic word "bridge" had been used in the survey, it will be noticed that this would have ranked first, as 44% played contract and 34% auction.

Of the other games listed in Graph I, only one —poker—is primarily a stake game, and only two —poker and pinochle—are games which cannot be at least arbitrarily placed in the whist family of games, which, of course, are games predominantly associated with the home. Two inferences can be made immediately from these facts: that stake games are becoming of minor importance in this country, and that the family is preeminently the card game "unit" in the United States.

List in "Fourth-fifths of a Nation" are seventy other

The Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers has published an eight page folder of great importance to present and future card historians and of wide interest generally. The booklet, entitled "Four-Fifths of a Nation," is based on the first definitive study ever made of the popularity of card games. The publication is available from the headquarters of the Association at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Ten cents, prepaid.

Graph I

THESE GAMES ARE PLAYED IN U.S. HOMES

(Total Interviews Equals 100%)

Of American families interviewed:

49%	Play Rummy	34%	Play Auction*
45%	" Solitaire	32%	" Pinochle
44%	" Contract	30%	" Hearts
37%	" Poker	22%	" 500

*Almost half the Auction players did not know Contract

games named by people who were questioned in the survey. Some of these are old American favorites of the Pitch, Stops, and Euchre families, others are foreign importations, and still others are games not found in any "Hoyle" and completely unfamiliar to card authorities. The games played by children particularly have strange and exotic names which throw no light on how they are played or in what card family they belong.

The social "rightness" of being able to play bridge is clearly indicated in Graph II, which shows the eight most popular games as compared with the nine best-known games shown in Graph I. Contract and auction combined is the favorite game among 40% of the men and 65% of the women, far higher percentages than in the case of any other game.

The continuing appeal of auction bridge may surprise some people, who think this game was supplanted almost completely by contract bridge in the early '30's. The game shows up again and again throughout the survey, however, attesting to the "lag" between one income level and another and also to the astonishing length of time a truly vital game may survive. Even whist is listed in the Graph.

The case of rummy and solitaire in Graph II is almost like that of boiled custard of which it is said everybody knows the taste and nobody likes the flavor. Instead of being near the top of the list of most popular games, they are near the bottom and in their place are those time honored favorites, Pinochle and Poker.

Contract bridge, naturally enough, is an "economic level" game; 79% of the rich play it, but only 15% of the poor. Pinochle is also an economic level game but in directly opposite fashion—the lower the income, the more popular it becomes. Among women, it was the most popular game of all in the "D" or lowest income group and among men, the most popular game in the "C" and "D" classes.

The reputation of poker as the most democratic of all card games receives a thorough justification in the survey; it was second in popularity among men in every income group and in every section of the country. The growing popularity of the game among women was also indicated in the survey, although its tradition has previously been almost entirely masculine.

The amazing "social" bridge club, which has attracted the professional interest of social interpreters ranging all the way from Robert and Helen Lynd to Helen Hokinson, showed up in the survey as important and widespread indeed. Thirty-five per cent of all women bridge players questioned belonged to at least one such group.

Equally important were the answers to the question, "How often do you play bridge?" a question asked of all bridge players. The results were: at least once a week, 41%; twice-a-month, 16%, and once-a-month, 21%. In total, this represents a tremendous number of bridge hands—three billion a month at least, if you are willing to make the necessary assumptions and translate the percentages into national population figures.

Because "Four-fifths of a Nation" represents the first study of its kind ever made, there are obviously no comparisons which can be made with any previous work. Throughout the survey, however, are indications that bridge has yet to reach its peak in popularity, particularly in view of the number of children who play cards and the number of auction players who have still to learn the newer game.

Whatever the future of any particular game

(Continued on page 130)

Graph II

THE MOST POPULAR CARD GAMES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

(Number of replies for 9 most popular games equals 100%)

Of the women interviewed:

National:

47%	Prefer Contract	6%	Prefer 500
18%	" Auction	5%	" Poker
11%	" Pinochle	3%	" Whist
7%	" Rummy	2%	" Solitaire
		1%	" Hearts

Of the men interviewed:

National:

30%	Prefer Contract	4%	Prefer 500
22%	" Poker	3%	" Whist
21%	" Pinochle	2%	" Hearts
10%	" Auction	2%	" Solitaire
6%	" Rummy		

World At Play

Scranton Develops Music Groups

Less than a year ago the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Bureau of Recreation organized an Amateur Symphony Guild, the youngest member of which is nine years of age, the oldest fifty-four. Occupations range from students to truck drivers, salesmen, school teachers, both employed and unemployed, newspaper branch office managers, a miner, a mechanical engineer, a postman, and a music teacher. The differences in age and occupations are compensated for by a systematic method of selective auditions. On March 10th the Amateur Symphony Guild joined with the local Junior Temple Chorus, which although not affiliated with the Bureau of Recreation operates with volunteer leadership, for a concert held at the Masonic Temple. A program was given which included music by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Dett, Bellini, and Victor Herbert.

Brattleboro Holds a Hobby Exhibit

The Brattleboro, Vermont, hobby show held February 25-26, 1941, under the auspices of the Community Recreation Council, included exhibits ranging from oil paintings to collections of paper napkins, automobile caps, and pictures of the Dionne quintuplets. There were eleven classes in the exhibit: Creative Art; Handicrafts; Camera Craft; Collections; Models; Natural History; Plants and Flowers; Children's Exhibits; Special Hobbies; Club Exhibits; and Woodwork and Cabinet Making.

Municipal Sports in Milwaukee

There are twenty-eight sports on the municipal calendar of the Municipal Athletic Association of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, according to the 1940 report, and this is the most diversified program since the inception of the Recreation Department twenty-one years ago. Among recent developments are an industrial dart ball league and the Municipal Bike Club. A baseball league for boys under fifteen years of age known as "Stars of Yesterday" proved so popular that it became necessary to organize a new league for groups reaching their seventeenth birthday. A year after the organization of the Stars of Yesterday a baseball school was introduced for boys between the ages of ten and seventeen who were eligible to attend the special courses.

"Fun for All" Folk Dancing Promoted

"Fun for all; all for fun" folk dances at the University of Wisconsin drew 300 enthusiasts every Tuesday afternoon last summer, even when the temperature reached ninety degrees. The leadership for the dancing came from students doing practice work in recreation leadership. Many elementary and high school teachers came to observe and get notes on this new recreation for recess programs and school activities.

Floating Playground at a Logging Camp

A floating playground has been built to provide a place where children could play at the Mann-Bryant Logging Camp on Simoon Sound in British Columbia. There has been a floating school at the camp for several years, and since there was no place for the children's recreation it was decided to build a place. With cedar logs a float or raft was built which was decked with two-inch planks, making a surface area about 60 feet by 40 feet. Around this there is a four-foot fence topped with netting 12 feet high to stop balls from going into the water. The deck is marked off for badminton, which many of the children enjoy. Roller skates and scooters have their turn and plans are made to try basketball and other games.

Hiking Club Reports a Happy Year

Members of the Hiking Club in Berkeley, California, participated in about 240 events during the year 1939-40, with a total attendance of 6,648. These active California hikers are adults from many walks of life—business and professional men and women, housewives and retired people from Berkeley and the surrounding area. Although the programs centered about hiking, most of them were coordinated with other forms of social and recreational activity. The year's schedule included 112 hikes; twenty overnight

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The regular two-year program in social work, leading to the degree of Master of Science in Social Administration, opens on September 22nd for the academic year 1941-1942. Application should be made immediately to Professor ELIZABETH P. LYMAN, Director of Admissions.

camping trips including skiing groups; thirty-six dinners and camp suppers; twenty-five educational programs, meetings, photo exhibits, conservation work groups; twelve "Hikers-Mixer Dances"; and about forty other recreational events with expert leaders for bicycling, riding, skating, swimming, volleyball, etc. All hikes were carefully supervised and pre-scouted, with important data, necessary permits and reservations obtained early.

The Wisconsin Recreation Leaders' Laboratory—From June 1 to 6, 1941, recreation leaders from all over Wisconsin will come together at Phantom Lake, Y.M.C.A. Camp near Mukwonago, for the Recreation Leaders' Laboratory. Here attention will be focussed on cultural recreation—drama, music, and painting; on social recreation, covering social and party games, and folk dancing; and on manual recreation, including leather work, metal work, and the making of archery equipment. The main emphasis this year will be on the philosophy underlying recreation and its approach from the point of view of the church, the school, welfare work, the community, and the family.

The total cost for the laboratory is $10 for the six days. This includes lodging, meals, and laboratory fees. Last year forty-four people attended the full period of the laboratory and forty part time.

A program may be secured by writing Mrs. Marie J. Kellogg, Rural Sociology Department, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks — The twenty-first meeting of the National Conference on State Parks will be held on June 2, 3, and 4, 1941, at picturesque Pere Marquette State Park situated at the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, the largest recreation area in the Illinois State Park System. The park has been developed with lodge and cabin accommodations for visitors, with short drives, and long foot and horse trails.

A program has been prepared which will include discussions of the problems arising in state parks as a result of the defense program. Field trips will be arranged. Further information may be secured from Miss Harlean James, 801 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

A Child Checking Service

(Continued from page 110)

left by their parents with the thought that a new experience in child life awaited them.

In developing the service some publicity was necessary but not a great deal, since the child checking system answered an existing need in this seashore area.

A new chapter has been written in Ocean City's community life!

Publicity for Playgrounds

(Continued from page 94)

every new guest speaker brings in approximately ten new listeners who become acquainted with the recreation activities of the city and are potential participants. The guests themselves are experiencing a novel type of recreation and at the same time adding to the ranks of the citizen-friends of the Department.

Circus Time in Fort Worth

(Continued from page 114)

rants, a second performance is given in the late summer or fall.

In 1937 the circus was a part of the Town and Country Horse Show giving a performance each evening for a week and then a mass performance on Sunday afternoon. At that time the *American Weekly* gave this circus top rating as the second largest amateur circus in the world.

There is no mass rehearsal for the circus. All acts are worked out individually and then music set to the act. This simplifies planning for the band and actors, prevents confusion and saves time. The band conductor has all the music cued for the acts and the drummer with his rolls and bangs gives a real circus touch to the acrobat and trapeze performances.

Who's Next?

(Continued from page 115)

member of the party? "Play the game!" Yes, but has he mastered the National Socialist ideology?

"Who's next?" When you hear that phrase again, remember what stands back of it. A hundred and sixty-five years of the tradition of fair play stand behind it. Generations and generations of people who felt that the best man should win—and tried to practice that belief, too. Who respected the rights of others. The rights of the man beside you, waiting to have his hair cut.

"Who's next?" It's nothing. Yet it's everything. It's all democracy in that barbershop.

Dayton's Playground Fair

(Continued from page 111)

checking on cues for entrances and exits. During the week before the show, which was scheduled for August 28th, each playground director took his group on a picnic hike to the Band Shell and staged a final individual rehearsal at that time. This gave the children a chance to become familiar with the grounds of the park and placement of the stage.

The entire production had one full rehearsal at the Band Shell two nights before the show. This one rehearsal was sufficient, since each group worked independently and everything fitted together smoothly. Each group had a map of the stage and the line of march as well as a complete program.

The synchronizing of the show was completed by the orchestra leader, the puppet handlers, and the two stage men who had cue sheets with detailed cues for each number. The WPA orchestra had several rehearsals with the director of the show and one or two with special groups.

Lighting was handled with a minimum of effort. The stationary lights above the Shell and the two big floods on the ground were used at all times except during the flashlight drill when all but the blue overheads were turned out. WPA and NYA groups helped to construct the scenery and make

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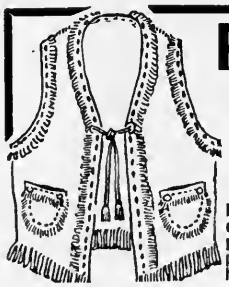

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costumes. In every instance the children helped to design and make the props used in their acts.

Costumes were kept in large corrugated boxes and paper bags. Each playground had one or two paper cartons with its name on the outside and a number of large paper bags inside. The children changed into their costumes in the basement of the Band Shell and each child's clothing was put in a bag with his or her name on it. The playgrounds reported in half hour shifts so that the dressing rooms were never swamped.

Despite the rain a large crowd attended the show — one of the most enthusiastic audiences ever to see a Dayton playground review. The "Fair" idea proved spontaneous and carnival spirit spread quickly through the crowd. The pageant emphasized individual acts and gave each playground an opportunity to work out its own project. Yet it eliminated all but one general rehearsal, much hard work, and last minute hair-tearing.

When the Fair was over, many of Dayton's citizens realized what a diversified program of well planned activities was waiting for their children when they went "to play in the park."

Some Special Events on 1940 Playgrounds

(Continued from page 90)

people. The splendid cooperation of community groups with the Playground and Recreation Commission made the event possible.

A Soap Box Derby. A popular event conducted by recreation officials in Detroit last summer was a soap box derby sponsored by the *Detroit News*. A general and technical committee, official weight masters and safety directors, and six judges supervised the contest held last July. Each boy had to have his car inspected by the technical committee before he was allowed to enter the derby.

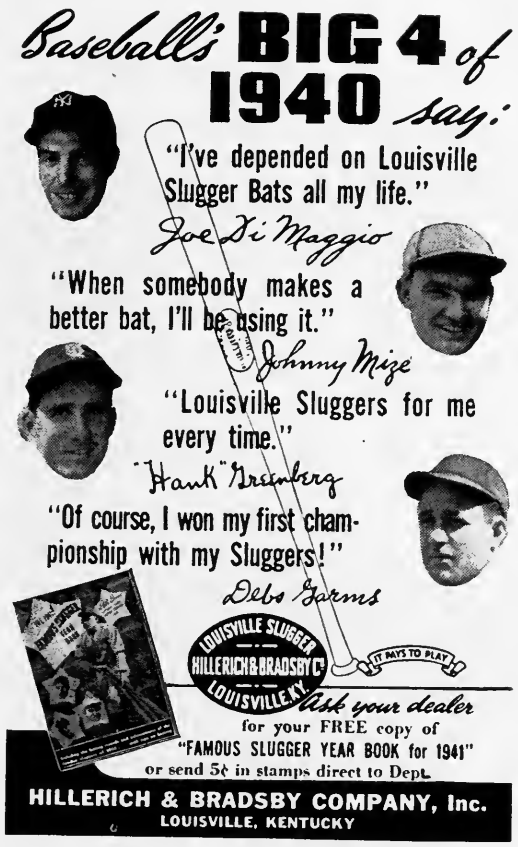
Dance Festival in Brooklyn. Cooperation was in order on August 17th when approximately 2,000 girls, ranging in age from eight to sixteen and representing 115 Park Department playgrounds, took part in the Monster Dance Festival at Prospect Park. Each member of the dance groups attended regular instruction classes for five weeks and then made the costume which she was to wear in the program. The festival was preceded and followed by a colorful procession of military, sailor, airplane, minuet, cowboy, Virginia reel, and Mardi gras dancers.

A Lantern Festival. Fifteen hundred candles burned, winked, smoked, and went out inside the fantastic paper lanterns made and presented by the playground children at the annual lantern parade in Reading, Pennsylvania. In the thirty-two playgrounds throughout the city handcraft classes worked on the large paper lanterns of birds, flowers, flags, animals, and comic characters. Five thousand spectators turned out to watch the long line of children bobbing along with their lanterns behind the playground band.

A Living Chess Game. Under the starlight and floodlights of the Milwaukee Stadium, late in July, two blindfolded chess experts played a living game with children for chessmen. Wearing regal robes and towering decorative hats, the chesmen stood on a thirty-two foot square chessboard and leaped into places as the blindfolded players called their moves over a public address system. Eight hundred boys and girls on both sides of the big chessboard sat or squatted on the football field and played off the first rounds of the junior chess tournament of Milwaukee. Over 3,000 people braved the sweltering discomfort of 90 degrees to watch the spectacle.

Game Booklets Available—The Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Louisville, Kentucky, is offering three booklets which will be of interest for summer programs: "All You Need Know to Start Golf" is full of information on golf etiquette, champions' records, and the whys and wherefores of the game; "The Official Softball Rule Book" contains the latest revisions in softball rules for this season, together with valuable data on the game itself; and the 1941 edition of the "Famous Slugger Year Book" contains the batting records and achievements of the Famous Sluggers of 1940, with hints on batting and other valuable information. This booklet is profusely illustrated.

These publications may be obtained at your local sporting goods dealer or directly from Hillerich and Bradsby Company. In ordering, send five cents to cover postage and mailing of "Famous Slugger Year Book" or "All You Need Know to Start Golf," and ten cents for "The Official Softball Rule Book."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A Juvenile Baseball Program

(Continued from page 104)

all mail pertaining to games. The play-manager is generally the all-around leader in the group. He is sent the schedule for the season's play and is expected to have his team on the spot ready to play at the time the schedule specifies.

Enrolling Players

A meeting is held in each school after study hours in the spring of the year, and each boy who wishes to play ball fills out a registration card. These are placed on file in the Recreation Department office, and as the player contracts come in the registration cards are withdrawn. An attempt is then made, immediately before the season begins, to organize teams out of all those remaining in the file. A big general meeting is held as soon as possible after school is dismissed for the summer to explain procedures to the boys and divide the teams into leagues. A week later play begins, and two or three games a week are played until just before school starts, the championship games on Labor Day being the grand finale.

As umpires the Kenosha Recreation Department uses a hand-picked group of youths from eighteen to twenty-five years of age employed by the National Youth Administration. They are usually members of the senior league teams and are schooled according to Recreation Department standards before being sent out on games. They have charge of equipment and are charged with the responsibility of directing play on their field. They in turn are responsible to the athletic director of the Department, who has general jurisdiction over the operation of the program.

A program such as this need not necessarily be associated with a recreation department, but any responsible agency or group of agencies or organizations can profitably combine for this important activity.

Day by Day on Last Summer's Playgrounds

(Continued from page 86)

are the beautiful dancing and the fairy story plots which hold the action together. The culmination of these miniature operas is in the big city-wide dance pageant held at the public schools stadium, seating 25,000 people. During the summer of 1940, this pageant was given for the first time in the evening, because the stadium has been lighted for evening use.

The following are some of the pageants which have been staged during the past several years:

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"Hansel and Gretel," "Robin Hood," "Rip Van Winkle," "Snow White," "Hiawatha," and "Coppelia."

In addition to glorifying the dance and the various fairy stories, the city-wide pageant, as well as the local community pageants, are outstanding in that they are fully as much community affairs as they are affairs of the recreation department. A considerable amount of the financing, such as the transportation of the children, is done entirely by the Playground Mothers' Circles, Patrons' Associations, and the Parent-Teachers' Associations. To an observer of playground pageants in other cities, it seems evident that the St. Louis playground pageants reflect very definitely the influences of the world famous Municipal Operas held at Forest Park every evening during the summer months, Sundays included, to a nightly attendance averaging approximately ten thousand spectators.

Making the Story Hour "Go"

(Continued from page 70)

As to whether it *pays* to spend the necessary time and effort—well, any really successful storyteller will answer, definitely, that it does.

Dancing 'Neath the Stars

(Continued from page 98)

Balloon Battles. One type of balloon battle can be played by giving each couple a blown-up balloon to which is attached a short string. Couples protect their own balloons but try to destroy the other ones.

In another kind of balloon battle each girl ties a balloon to her ankle. The string must be at least eighteen inches long, and the balloon at least twelve inches from her foot. With this precaution there is scarcely a chance that anyone will get hurt. The object of this battle is the same as the first.

A balloon battle is always hilarious, because before the number is over the girls are usually dancing on one foot, or couples are madly whirling round and round trying to protect their balloons.

Refreshments

After dancing beneath the stars all evening, guests will expect refreshment time to bring cookies and lemonade or some other light and cold summer repast—and it does. In keeping with the theme the cookies or little cakes might be in the shape of stars.

And finally, as always, the dance comes to an end. But long after the orchestra has played its last note, guests will recall this roof garden party under the stars. In fact, they will probably remember it as one of the most unique dances they ever attended.

A Gypsy Round-Up

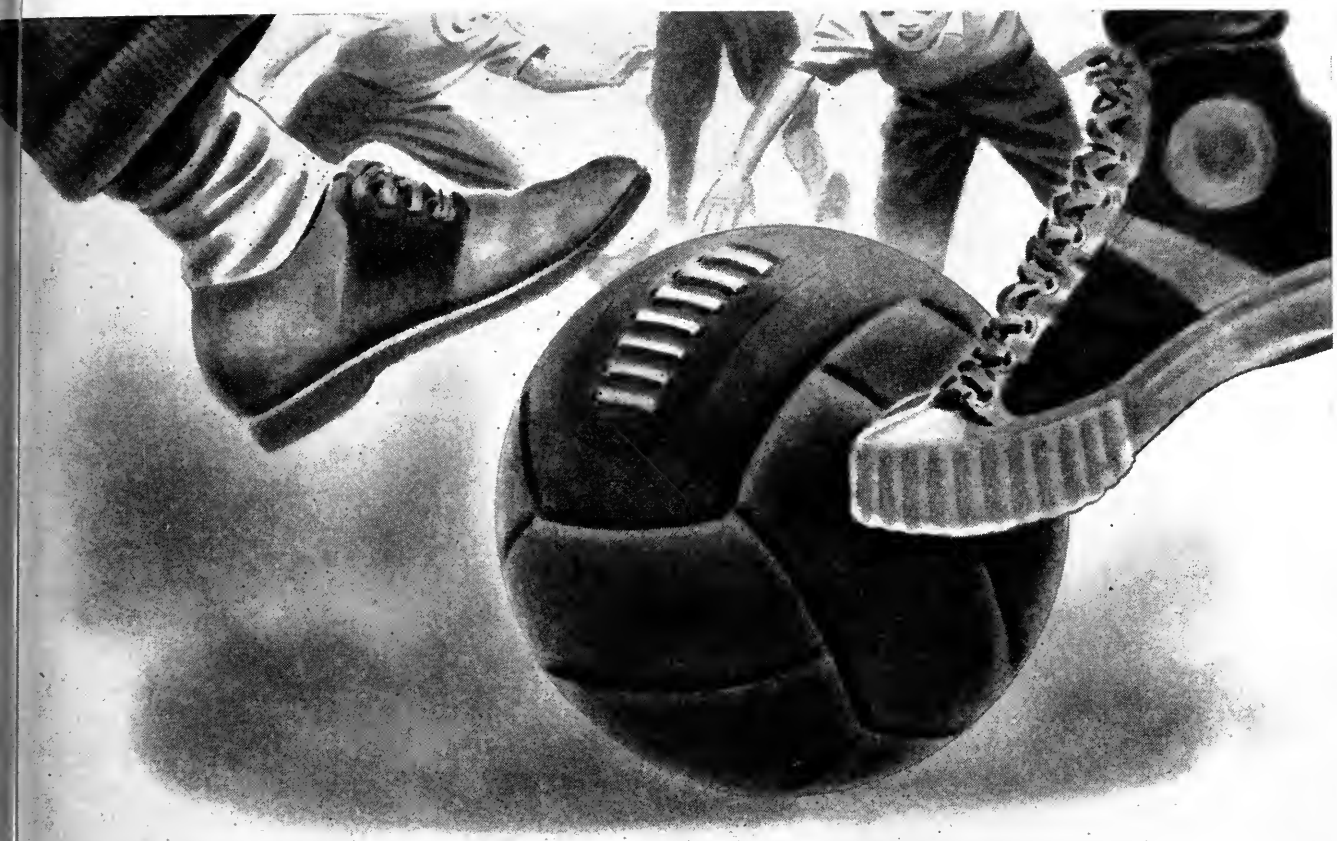
(Continued from page 78)

the fires curling lazily on the summer air, the hum of insects mingling with the song of birds, threw a spell on all who entered the camp ground.

The folk dancing was one of the most colorful events. Large circles of gayly dressed children danced and sang in true gypsy abandon. Music was provided by the instruments of the gypsies and by the voices of the children.

Following the dancing came a treasure hunt the clues of which had been placed earlier in the day. The treasure was candy enough for all the little gypsies in camp. This was the closing event of the day. The children, tired but happy, turned their faces homeward, but not without many a backward glance toward the place where for a few short hours their fondest childhood dream had been realized.

Oh to be a gypsy, if only for a day!



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FREE

Better Turf for Playgrounds and Playfields

(Continued from page 107)

and yet one finds the home plate in the same spot from the beginning to the end of the season. By shifting the bases occasionally the areas injured by heavy play have a chance to recover before the grass is entirely destroyed.

If good turf is to be maintained throughout the year, all sports activities should be kept off it when the soil is wet, just as tennis is prohibited when the courts are wet. Areas with some more durable surface should be provided to relieve the turfed areas from play at such times. Often such areas are provided, and yet it is not uncommon to find a large number of players tearing up a soft, wet turf and no one playing on the hard surface. Such a lack of judgment and foresight on the part of those in charge works to the disadvantage of the grass and of the recreation program by robbing the youngsters of proper enjoyment of the facilities provided for them.

To this criticism those in charge may counter with the remark that the area was put in turf for the purpose of play and not for grass. The question must be decided of course by the administrators of each playground whether the turf was provided for play 365 days out of the year (ultimately resulting in no turf) or whether it was provided in the interest of giving maximum enjoyment for recreation purposes during the maximum number of days in which it can be used.

If it is impossible to pass up an occasional short period of play on turfed areas when the ground is wet, the surface will become scarred and puddled. Then it will usually be found impractical to maintain throughout the rest of the year that thick mat of turf which serves so effectively to attract the children to healthy outdoor sports, and away from the streets and alleys.

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PREVENT ACCIDENTS WITH THIS
RUBBER COVERED SOFTBALL BAT
Safe . . Durable . . Noiseless . . Popular
Write for Information
SAFEBAT COMPANY, Castile, New York

Posters for Parks and Playgrounds

(Continued from page 108)

Beverly Hills, California, while Robert Everline is from Reading, Pennsylvania. Both came to Pratt, they explain loyally, "because it's the best school for advertising design in the country." Fredi Hatch came to Pratt Institute after two years of study at Frank Wiggins in California. She hopes to remain in New York and do spot drawings in advertising after she is graduated. Robert Everline, a tall serious-looking blond boy who wears glasses, is uncertain about his future plans, but he too hopes to stay in New York. He may become a poster artist.

Between classes, or in their spare time—"What there is!" the two declare—they play ping-pong and tennis. Tennis particularly rates a high vote from Robert Everline. Dancing is another recreational interest; as Fredi says, "All Pratt students like to dance, I guess."

In addition, the students use the gymnasium at Pratt, where there are facilities for basketball, badminton, and volleyball, and a swimming pool as well.

These student artists feel that if posters are made in bright colors and in a simple design, they have great appeal to children and adults alike. A colorful poster can play a very effective role in a campaign or in accomplishing a similar specific end.

Matinees by Children for Children

(Continued from page 93)

their parts with her and tell why they like the play. After a performance of "Cinderella," children were crowding about the cruel stepmother to praise her performance. She turned to the storyteller and with a look of sudden understanding said, "I'd hate really to be as mean as that stepmother!" And the storyteller realized anew that the values of the matinee were far richer than any acquisition of stage technique.

Selecting the Play

To achieve the highest gains and the greatest enjoyment from the matinees the plays are carefully selected. A vast amount of effort goes into this research for the right plays, since they are not easily found. Much of the material available for children's dramatic interpretation is lacking in the fundamentals of a good play. But the searcher is adequately rewarded when he comes across a play by such modern writers as Marion Holbrook, Constance Mackay, Laura Swartz and Marjorie Barrows. They have given us plays with both literary quality and good dramatic construction. The same is true of many plays based on old folk tales. Our players have most often used the published dramatizations of the old stories but have sometimes made their own adaptations. Scenes from "Taming of the Shrew," "Midsummer-Night's Dream," and "Winter's Tale" have been very successful. Dramatizations of such children's classics as "Little Women" are often on the program.

Winter Matinees

The summer programs proved to be so worth while that a similar matinee season was inaugurated to take place during the winter. Almost every playground had for some years presented plays in observance of Hallowe'en, Christmas, and the three February holidays. Many of these have been repeated at the winter matinees. Certain difficulties of schedule have been encountered. January proved a difficult month because only Christmas plays were available and no one was in the mood to see a Christmas play at that time. A story hour was then scheduled as the exclusive feature of the January programs. November presents almost the same problem since the Hallowe'en plays are out of season and every playground dramatic group is working toward its Christmas program. To fulfill a matinee engagement at such a time may interrupt the regular dramatic program on each ground. In such a situation the matinee would hamper the very thing they were designed to stimulate.

A substitute for the winter matinee play is under consideration whereby every playground in the department would have one special matinee presented by visiting players. This would be in lieu of bi-monthly programs at a few centers. A date could be arranged which would best suit the activity schedule of the two playgrounds concerned. A few experiments have shown this procedure to be a joy for the visiting players and a genuine inspiration to the dramatic program of the playground visited.

Although the winter matinees have not met with the outstanding and consistent success of the summer programs, both have provided wonderful educational and recreational opportunities for the playground children. Nothing is more real to chil-

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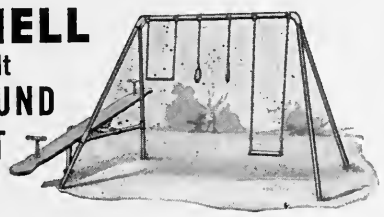
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Fills a need in every school . . . Goal-Hi is a new year-'round indoor and outdoor play-game for boys and girls of all ages . . . May be played by entire gym classes or playground groups . . . Official Rules Book by Dr. Allen . . . Same single piece of equipment may be used in the gym or on the playground . . . Unexcelled as a stimulating exercise and as a lead-up game to regular basketball . . . It costs little to play Goal-Hi.

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dren than a play, and never do they have a greater desire to do their best than in its presentation. Through these matinees the arts function as a social situation. The very fact that children want to act and make properties, talk together, and all be important in a cooperative adventure, makes the matinee seasons exceedingly important.

When a child participates in such an activity, demanding as it does increasing control over his mind and body, he is inspired to do his very best. Neither theater nor classroom are these matinees, yet they represent joyous dramatic entertainment and the finest educational process in the world.

Stop Money Leaks

"How to stop the leaks and plug the holes in the Amusement and Recreation Field."

Invaluable information for every operator of Amusement Parks, Pools, Beaches and Recreation Centers. This book will help **YOU!**

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MONEY-METERS, Inc.
Dept. C PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Popularity of Card Games

(Continued from page 120)

may be, however, the survey does prove conclusively that cards in general are more important today and more wide-spread than any other type of social recreation. Very clearly then, if such a thing as a recreation "folk-culture" exists in this country, it includes a knowledge of card games and a liking for them which is spread through every section and every income level of our population.

Ambassador to the Court of St. James

(Continued from page 118)

friendly, civilized world of free peoples in which Christian virtues and moral values are not spurned as decadent and outmoded. A world where honest work is recognized and a man can own himself. . . . They desire freedom of speech and expression. They desire freedom to worship God in accordance with their own conscience. They desire freedom from want . . . a world of increasing hope and enjoyment for the common man. . . . Lastly, they desire freedom from the fear of armed aggression."

John Winant is especially equipped for the task of reporting the social as well as political and economic reactions of a nation struggling in the shadow of a blackout. A life time of interest in social justice has prepared him for a stewardship in this new England which must be and is concerned with social welfare, with health, rationing, labor.

But the new ambassador can see ahead and beyond the job he is doing today, for he has said, "Some day collaboration will have to reach much farther than the United States and Great Britain." It is "only by finding a common basis of world citizenship" that the world will ever have a lasting peace.

Another World War finds John Winant again in Europe, this time fighting on the diplomatic front to preserve and extend the social frontiers of democracy. The social niceties of the Old London will not concern this diplomat-by-draft. He will have little use for ceremonies and formalities.

"To win the war or to build our defense we must first justify our beliefs by strengthening the fundamental economic, social and civil rights of all citizens." This is no polished diplomat speaking, no smooth-tongued bargainer; this is America's No. 1 ambassador of human relations.

The American Baseball Congress

THE AMERICAN Baseball Congress has established offices at 3622 Zumstein Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, and C. O. Brown, for six years executive vice-president of the Athletic Institute, will devote full time to the affairs of the Congress in an expanded program which will include the extension of field work to embrace at least six new or enlarged state associations this year; an increase in the number of issues of the *ABC News,* officials newspaper bulletin of the Congress; the creation of a special bulletin service to league and association officials designed to supplement the *News;* greater emphasis on the promotion within member associations of schools for players, umpires, and scorers; the establishment of state or regional play for teams in the seventeen to nineteen year old age group; and a national press and radio publicity campaign in behalf of amateur baseball.

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TOP PERFORMANCE LONGEST WEAR LOWEST COST
VOIT OFFICIAL BASEBALL
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Branch: 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
● Voit Rubber-Covered Sports Equipment also includes Enduro, Regulation and All Rubber Athletic Balls, Inflated Playground Balls, Tennis Balls and other items.

During the past two years the Congress has been giving increased attention to players too old for American Legion or junior baseball and not yet old enough for unlimited age baseball. To meet this problem, two methods for stimulating play in this age group are suggested. The first is the establishment in more populous areas of intermediate age teams, sponsored by senior teams, and playing preliminary games to the senior games. The other, in less populous areas where there is difficulty in mustering enough boys in this age

(Continued on page 134)

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Swinging in the Park

THE FRONTISPIECE of this issue on page 66, showing outdoor amusements in Central Park, New York City, seventy years ago, was made from a woodcut which appeared in the Supplement of *Harper's Weekly* for July 8, 1871. The following description accompanied the woodcut: "Mr. Lumley's fine drawing requires no word of explanation. It is an an out-door summer idyl, which every boy and girl among our readers will understand. It has, however, an unmistakable city air. Those trim swings are rarely seen in the country, where their place is supplied by stout ropes swung over a sturdy branch, with boards notched at each end for seats. We fear, too, that country little folk would rather disdain the artificial see-saw, on which, a few inches above the ground, the well-dressed city lad balances with unsteady legs. What would he say to a rough plank balanced over a six-rail fence, the ends swinging ten feet into the air, and nothing but friction to keep it from slipping? The city Park contrivance is, of course, a great deal the nicer of the two, and not half so apt to tear the clothes; but, on the whole, we fancy there's more fun in the country make-shifts."

Camp Fire Girls Travel the Treasure Trails of America

(Continued from page 102)

ers' Association the Camp Fire Girls in Sherborn, Massachusetts, presented an original play, which began with a group of girls expressing their discontent with the lack of any exciting leisure-time activities. Then the "Treasure Trails" theme was brought in. Soon each girl busied herself with some creative activity, painting, singing, soap carving, or dancing. And as the play closed the girls were all enthusiastic, appreciating the things about them and sharing the enjoyment of creating new things themselves.

This play, written and produced by the girls themselves, seems to give clear expression to the need for creative activities, a need the young people understand quite well. And as their play shows, projects such as "Treasure Trails," in which the girls learn by doing, by seeing, by hearing, and by employing their imaginations, *are* enthusiastically received, both by the girls and by their parents, for all of them enjoy being drawn more closely into the community bond.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Camping Magazine, February 1941
"The Recovery of Joy Through Camping" by Margaret J. Johnston
"Providing Camps for Chicago's 800,000 Children" by Milford E. Zinser
"Camp Ceramics Take the Nature Trail" by The Staff, The Associate Arts Studio Camp
"Self-Hardening Clays" by Elsie Shelley

Camping World, February 1941
"The Riding Department and Its Place in Camp" by Gertrude V. A. Heyl
"Notes on Guests Houses" by Zenon Raabe
"Older Camper Activities: Fencing, Baton Twirling, Flag Twirling" by Ray W. Dutcher
"Purposeful Hiking" by Julius Capowski

Children's Institutions, February 1941
"Education in Recreation" by Frank Peer Beal. How many popular games have been reconstructed to permit use in institutions at low cost

Children's Institutions, March 1941
"The Influence of the Arts on the Lives of Handicapped Children" by Georgiana S. Mendenhall

Journal of Physical Education, March-April 1941
"Physical 'Co-Rec' Programs" by Douglas O'Brien

Parents' Magazine, March 1941
"Minneapolis Has a Youth Center" by Harold S. Kahm

Parks and Recreation, February 1941
"Progress of Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Planning" by Charles G. Sauers
"Our Leisure Time" by C. P. Keyser. Talk before Convention of Oregon State Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation

Public Management, March 1941
"Use of Movies in Reporting to Citizens" by David G. Rowlands

Safety Education, March 1941
"Planning for Safe Play" by Eugenia Schor

Scholastic Coach, February 1941
"Girls' Play Days in Connecticut" by Mildred Shapiro
"Indoor Tether-Ball Games" by Harry F. Wild

Scholastic Coach, March 1941
"Floodlighting the Softball Field" by Harry Hays
"Softball Pitching"

Survey Midmonthly, March 1941
"For Soldiers Off Duty" by Gertrude Springer
"Through the Training Camp Country" by Russell H. Kurtz

PAMPHLETS

Cascade Mountains Study
Washington State Planning Council, Olympia, Wash.

Come and Get It!
General Foods, Camp Service Department, 250 Park Ave., New York. Cookery for the large camp

How to Stop the Leaks and Plug the Holes in the Amusement and Recreation Field by M. L. Grant
Money-Meters, Inc., Providence, R. I.

NATIONALLY KNOWN
GoldSmith
SPORTS EQUIPMENT
For Playground and Recreational Departments
Complete Line of Equipment for all Sports
Catalog sent on request
THE P. GOLDSMITH SONS, Inc.
JOHN AND FINDLAY STS., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Making Their Own Chinese Fiddles

(Continued on page 76)

stick, a jig-sawed body top, with a pair of dragons adorning the end. The instrument is a monochord played with a violin bow of horsehair which can also be made by the amateur musician. It is good for slow music. The fingering can be done without horizontal note marks.

Usually for recreation projects the fiddle is made for utility alone, with unadorned cigar box body and broomstick neck. By adding the scrolls and painting on them Chinese designs in vivid Chinese colors, a decided oriental atmosphere is added.

The top of the body has a background of brilliant Chinese red with figures in yellow, blue, green, black, and white. The under parts are Chinese green. The top of the long neck is blue. The dragon is varicolored. Tempera water colors are first applied to the wood and clear shellac is blown on the color through an atomizer to fix it. Then the surface is rubbed down with steel wool. A clear lacquer may now be brushed on without fear of running.

The Operation of Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches. Bulletin No. 27
Division of Sanitation, New York State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y., price $.30

Refrence List of Major Winter Sports Areas Located in National Forests and Administered by the Forest Service
Division of Information and Education, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

What It Takes to Make Good in College by Samuel L. Hamilton. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 53
Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, price $.10

Work Camps for High School Youth
American Youth Commission, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., price $.25

REPORTS

Report on Second Annual Swimming Pool Conference
School of Physical Education, University of Illinois

The 21st Minnehiker Yearbook 1940
Minneapolis Municipal Hiking Club, Minneapolis, Minn.

Reports of: Board of Child Welfare, New York; Community Service in the City of New York; Girl Scouts, Inc.; Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Union County, Elizabeth, N. J.; New York City Housing Authority

Reports of: Department of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, Beaumont, Texas; Board of Recreation Commissioners, Bloomfield, N. J.; Recreation Committee, Crafton, Pa.; Recreation Department, Dearborn, Mich.; Board of Recreation Commissioners, East Orange, N. J.; Public Recreation Board, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Recreation Department, Houston, Texas; Board of Recreation Commissioners, Livingston, N. J.; Recreation Commission, Long Beach, Cal.; Department of Public Welfare, Louisville, Ky.

The American Baseball Congress

(Continued from page 131)

group to make up teams, is the requirement of not fewer than three players under twenty on each unlimited age team.

The Congress will soon announce a special series of bulletins on coaching, training of officials, the financing and operating of local leagues, and similar subjects.

A Community Playground Carnival

(Continued from page 100)

Close supervision is necessary on the part of staff members to see that prizes are not too hard to get nor won too easily. One person cannot cover all booths at the beginning of the festivities, so it is important for each playground leader to know exactly what articles cost and how many tickets must be taken in to at least equal the outlay at each concession that he has charge of. If this is not done, enough can be lost in the first half hour to make the financial success of the venture doubtful.

There is tremendous excitement connected with the carnival in planning, executing, keeping the fun at a high peak, and even counting the nickels and pennies which the cashier has taken in.

If you haven't had a carnival, try one this summer!

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 116)

ing, readable book about man's fight against epidemic diseases.

Museum. "Exhibition Techniques — A Summary of Exhibition Practice." New York Museum of Science and Industry, 131 pp. $2.00. Includes outstanding methods of latest world's fairs.

"Nature News," is a new "live" four page mimeographed pamphlet published monthly by the Nature Education Staff of the Bureau of Parks, Pittsburgh. The staff includes W. L. Black, Frick Park; J. R. Steck, Schenley Park; and Dr. P. C. Walker, Riverview Park. The February number announced hikes and lectures and proposed such projects as listing local winter bird foods, feeding native wild animals, and a meeting of amateur astronomers and archaeologists to interpret the rings of tree sections being collected by the Bureau of Parks.

Nature Stories. "This Amazing Planet," by Roy Chapman Andrews. G. P. Putnam and Sons, New York, 231 pp. $2.00. The discoverer of dinosaur eggs in the Gobi Desert can make a New England farm equally interesting. Fascinating essays from Singing Mice to the Men of Tomorrow.

Photographic Geology. Anyone undertaking such an adventure with its absorbing complexities should consult a series of bulletins of the Buffalo Museum of Science by Frederick Houghton who describes his pilgrimages as making "a photographic swathe."

Physics. "What Makes the Wheels Go Round," by Edward G. Huey. Reynal and Hitchcock, New York City, 175 pp. $2.50. A welcome conversational book for inquisitive Johnny or his sister of pre-teen age.

"Picnic Areas," technical publication by Laurie D. Cox. State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York. $.85. New material, profusely illustrated. (See book review in April issue of RECREATION.)

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Construction of Tennis Courts

By Lavern A. Miller. Bulletin No. 42. The Athletic Institute, 209 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois. $.30.

HERE IS A STATEMENT in which such problems are discussed as reasons for differences in courts, the selection of the right type of surfacing, and details of construction and of lighting.

Our National Resources—Facts and Problems

National Resources Planning Board. Obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. $.10.

AN INTERESTING and important report has been issued by the National Resources Planning Board under the title, *Our National Resources—Facts and Problems.* It contains information on the country's economic activity, on production, transportation, communication, energy, land and land products, recreation and wildlife, health, education, libraries, public museums and public works—subjects which are of vital interest to all citizens. Recreation workers will be interested in securing a copy of this report.

Neighborhood Activities in Country Communities

By Alfred G. Arvold. Extension Service, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo. $.10.

PROFESSOR ARVOLD, founder of the nationally known Little Country Theater at the North Dakota Agricultural College, has made another important contribution to rural life in the preparation of this 80-page booklet. Both practical and inspirational in its scope, the book deals with the many activities which make for the enrichment of life in rural districts and small communities.

Games, play days, village fairs and exhibits, music, social activities, the celebration of special days, picnics, neighborhood programs, and neighborhood clubs are all here. As to be expected, a large section of the booklet is devoted to drama, and very practical suggestions are given for plays, festivals, and pageants. As for facilities, Professsor Arvold tells how to plan a village hall which will house dramatics and other community activities.

No worker in a rural district should be without this booklet. Recreation workers in cities too will find it helpful.

Mother Goose Dances

By Edith De Nancrede and Gertrude Madeira Smith. H. T. FitzSimons Company, Chicago, Illinois. $2.00.

THERE ARE TWENTY-FOUR DANCES in this book arranged in order, beginning with the simplest, and they have been listed according to their suitability for certain ages. Music is given for each dance along with the directions. The importance of dramatic expression is emphasized.

Recreation for Four-H Clubs and Other Groups

Compiled by R. Bruce Tom. Bulletin 210. Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University, Columbus. $.10.

THOUGH DESIGNED primarily for Four-H Clubs and similar groups, this fifty page booklet has much to offer recreation workers. It contains directions for personal or group combat games, relays, tag games, ball games, group and team games, puzzles for pleasure, mixers, pencil and paper games, and nature games. One of the most practical and suggestive sections in the booklet is that dealing with homemade games of skill. All recreation workers will find it helpful to have this book in their library.

Practical Pottery for Craftsmen and Students

By R. Horace Jenkins, M.S. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.75.

A GUIDE TO EVERY PHASE of pottery, from the selection of proper equipment and material to the easy grasp of the basic processes, this book is an outgrowth of the author's experience of over twenty years. So clearly presented is the material that it makes possible self-instruction for the craftsman of little experience, while the skilled worker will find in it many helpful hints and ideas. Many illustrations are included.

101 Things To Do in Spare Time

A Practical Handbook for the Home with a Special Section on War Time Activities. By Lillie B. and Arthur C. Horth. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

MANY TYPES OF RECREATION have their place in this assembling of things to do, both indoors and out. There are suggestions for making table and floor games, toys, leather work, rugs, and knitted articles. And, for the practical-minded, there is information on ways in which the garden may be made to contribute to the kitchen budget. A special section on First Aid has been included. More than a casual pastime book, this volume shows how the intelligent employment of spare time may be made to enrich daily life.

Industrial Recreation—Its Development and Present Status

By Leonard J. Diehl and Floyd R. Eastwood. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. $.50.

THIS MONOGRAPH presents the results of a study for which funds were made available through a grant established under the Purdue Research Foundation. It has been prepared for leaders responsible for industrial recreation. It will be helpful to companies planning the initiation of a new program of recreation for their

employees, and it will also provide a standard for the evaluation of a previously established program. Recreation workers will find it exceedingly interesting in planning their total program.

The information for the study was secured from thirty case studies and from 609 questionnaires received from companies in thirty-eight states. The first part of the report presents an historical review of industrial recreation. This is followed by a discussion of the extent of industrial recreation and the range of administrative procedures. Other subjects discussed include administration from the point of view of finance, medical and insurance procedures, and leadership and programs, facilities and equipment. The final chapter is concerned with an evaluation of recreational activities and the contribution they have to make to employees and employers.

Annual Reports and How to Improve Them.

Edited by Mary Swain Routzahn. Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. $.50.

Annual reports are always a problem! But you won't dread the next one so much if you profit by the suggestions offered in this booklet. In it, in addition to some practical general suggestions, six "case histories" have been selected for description and comment. These six reports—and the 1940 report of the National Recreation Association is one of them—have been selected because of excellence along certain lines.

If writing an annual report is one of the most difficult things you do, by all means secure this booklet!

Social Work Year Book 1941.

Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $3.25.

This is the sixth issue of the *Social Work Year Book*—the encyclopedia of organized activities in social work and allied fields—which has come to be invaluable as a source book. There are two major sections. Part One consists of a group of eighty-three signed articles prepared by authorities on the topics discussed. Part Two is a directory of national and state agencies, both governmental and voluntary, whose programs are integral with or related to the subject matter of Part One. The directory is in four sections: National Agencies—Public; National Agencies — Private; State Agencies — Public; and State Agencies—Private.

Municipal Index and Atlas 1940-41.

American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $5.00

The sixteenth annual edition of the *Municipal Index and Atlas* offers in its more than 600 pages directories of municipal officials and material on municipal services of all kinds, including parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools.

Arts and Crafts with Inexpensive Materials.

Girl Scout National Equipment Service, 14 West 49th Street, New York. $.50.

This book is written to prove that "high standards and low budgets can be kept on speaking terms." Very often groups are confronted with the problem of planning arts and craft activities with little or no money for the purchase of supplies and equipment. The new yellow covered arts and crafts book includes valuable information on how to make many different looms for weaving and how to weave, how to make primitive kilns for firing pottery and how to make pottery, how to select and cure reeds and rushes for baskets and chair seats, the making of candles and vegetable dyes.

The practical material offered and the fact that the arts and crafts projects described are presented attractively and simply, with no sacrifice to quality, will make this booklet of great value to recreation workers.

Boxing in Education.

By Edwin L. Haislet, Ed. D. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.25.

This book is an outgrowth of fourteen years of close association with boxing. In preparing it three objectives have been kept in mind: the furnishing of information which would catalogue boxing as an educational procedure; the supplying of detailed instruction and explanation on the actual techniques of boxing; and, finally, the presentation of a method for the teaching of boxing with a series of specific lesson plans.

Democracy and Education in the Current Crises.

Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York. Single copies free; in quantities, $1.80 per 100.

The Faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, has issued a manifesto, *Democracy and Education in the Current Crisis*, which has been subscribed by more than a hundred members of the faculty. It stresses the gravity of the economic situation and its threat to America, the assets of our nation and the meaning of democracy, and offers a Creed of Democracy containing sixty points.

Herb's Blue Bonnet Calls.

Collected by H. F. Greggerson, Jr. Herb Greggerson, Box 3061, Station A, El Paso, Texas. $1.00 postpaid.

A collection of more than fifty different square dance calls with instructions for the dances are to be found in this booklet. The calls were collected with the help of many callers and old timers of Texas and New Mexico, and the book contains pages of western "patter." There is a glossary of terms.

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I Am Proud to Be a Recreation Worker

I AM PROUD to be a recreation worker.

I am proud of what America has done in recreation in the last thirty-five years.

I am proud of such leaders as Joseph Lee, Jane Addams, Jacob Riis, John H. Finley, Luther Halsey Gulick, George E. Johnson, William H. Burdick.

I am proud of the past,

Proud, but not too proud, of the present,

Proud of the promise for the future.

The movement has been a pioneer movement.

It has been of all the people, for all the people.

It has not been a movement for the poor, but a cooperative undertaking to share the good things of life.

It has not been a reform movement to make people all over.

It has not been "a superior" movement, looking down on people to be helped.

It has not been so much to fight the various ills of society—though much of ill is overcome (indirectly).

It has been rather to give children and all people a chance to grow, to stay normal, to find life good and satisfying, something to be savored, because it has taste and quality and breadth and depth.

It has not been an academic, high-brow movement.

In general, it has not attempted to use abstract, big words which ordinary people do not know and do not understand.

On the whole, with exceptions, the movement has been, as things go in this world of ours, fairly free from cant and from pretense of professional standing beyond all justification.

Though the recreation movement has a material investment of about six billion of dollars,

It has not been principally a material movement.

Primarily it has created an attitude of happiness, of strength through joy,

Has been a spiritual movement.

Recreation is, of course, one of the great outstanding main divisions of life—with religion, education, health, labor, business.

Yet the strength of the movement has been its weakness, that it has never attempted in rendering its service to draw sharp lines of boundary with other fields.

And now that its strength is obvious to all

There are many individuals and organized groups which would take it over for personal or institutional rather than for human advantage.

I am proud of the recreation movement because of this strength which is also a weakness.

I am proud of the humility of the recreation profession,
of its readiness to criticize itself,
of its recognition of its own shortcomings,
of its desire to improve its standards of work.

I am proud that on the whole there has been a fair degree of experimental, inventive, creative attitude.

I am proud of the comradeship of the many who work together in the recreation movement.

I am proud to belong to a movement that adds dimensions to life.

I am proud that because of the recreation movement

More men have a song in their heart and sing it out,

Sense more of the drama of the world,

See beauty more clearly in all about them,

Feel the poetry of the world,

Like to be among the trees,

Find joy in watching plants grow,

Have pride in their bodies,

Want to be more skillful in the use of their hands and all their powers,

Are happy to use their minds just for the fun of it,

Enjoy people more,

Find satisfaction in serving their neighborhoods and their cities.

Howard Braucher

The Recreation Year Book

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK is a record of certain forms of recreation service provided by public and private agencies in towns, cities, counties and other local governmental units in the United States and Canada. It is primarily a statement of community recreation programs conducted under leadership and of facilities operated chiefly for active recreation use. Agencies are entitled to submit a report of their work if they conduct play or recreation programs under leaders paid from local funds or if they operate for community use such facilities as golf courses, bathing beaches, or swimming pools which involve a considerable degree of supervision. Special emphasis is given to such factors as leadership, personnel, expenditures, facilities, and activities.

The YEAR BOOK contains reports of these recreation facilities and activities provided by many municipal and county park authorities. It does not include, however, all types of park service. Recreation programs that are provided by industrial concerns and by private agencies for the benefit of the entire community and that are not restricted to special groups are also included. Similarly, reports of many playgrounds, recreation centers, and other recreation service provided by school authorities for community use are found in the YEAR BOOK but it does not contain information concerning physical education or recreation programs provided only for children enrolled in the schools.

The expenditures data reported here do not cover all municipal recreation services but only those recorded in the YEAR BOOK. They represent only a percentage of the figures reported under the heading "Recreation" in the "Financial Statistics of Cities" reports issued by the U. S. Bureau of Census. The Census figures include, in addition to those reported in the YEAR BOOK, expenditures for municipal parks, street trees, museums, community celebrations, band concerts, and other special recreation facilities and services.

YEAR BOOK reports submitted by public departments and private agencies usually cover facilities and service in a single city. In several instances, however, reports, generally submitted by a county agency, relate to recreation work in several communities. Recreation departments in most of the larger cities and many recreation authorities in the smaller communities submit reports each year. Much of the fluctuation from year to year is accounted for by the small communities reporting part-time programs and limited facilities. The YEAR BOOK figures therefore may be used for comparing one year with another and for determining trends in the community recreation movement.

The 1940 YEAR BOOK, like those immediately preceding it, contains no detailed reports of recreation service provided in communities where leadership or operating personnel is paid from emergency funds, except as it supplements work financed in part by local funds. Comparisons with figures from previous YEAR BOOKS are based only upon "regular" service and do not take into account programs provided entirely through emergency funds.

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1940

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities	1,116
Total number of separate play areas reported	21,509[1]
New play areas opened in 1940 for the first time	774[2]
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:	
Outdoor playgrounds	9,921
Recreation buildings	1,750
Indoor recreation centers	3,986
Play streets	183
Archery ranges	520
Athletic fields	930
Baseball diamonds	3,904
Bathing beaches	572
Bowling greens	337
Camps—day and other organized	299
Golf courses	387
Handball courts	2,737
Horseshoe courts	9,746
Ice skating areas	2,912
Picnic areas	3,481
Shuffleboard courts	3,049
Ski jumps	97
Softball diamonds	10,042
Stadiums	261
Swimming pools	1,200
Tennis courts	12,075
Toboggan slides	314
Wading pools	1,576
Total number of employed recreation leaders	38,926[3]
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round	3,559
Total number of volunteer leaders	12,890
Total number of other volunteers	22,164
Total expenditures for public recreation	$57,538,111[4]

(1) This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses, picnic areas, and camps.

(2) Indoor centers open for the first time are not included.

(3) 14,393 were emergency leaders.

(4) $26,287,662 of this amount was emergency funds.

Community Recreation in 1940

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK is the annual report of the community recreation movement to the people of America. It reveals the recreation centers and facilities that are provided for the use of people during their leisure hours, the leaders that are made available to help in making recreation programs effective, and the public and private agencies through which funds for community recreation service are expended. It contains a record of the contribution which local recreation authorities made in 1940 in maintaining community morale, in extending happiness to children, young people and adults, and in making our cities safer and healthier places in which to live. The YEAR BOOK also indicates resources which governmental agencies may utilize in the defense program.

Reports for the YEAR BOOK for 1940 were submitted by 918 municipalities—towns, cities, and counties—or more than in 1939. However they covered service in a smaller number of communities, 1116* as compared with 1204 in 1939. A considerable number of communities submitted reports to the YEAR BOOK for the first time; a number of others known to have conducted programs in 1940 failed to report this year. The decrease in the total number of communities is accounted for by two or three reports covering several communities. For example, one of the Canadian provinces which for the year 1939 submitted a report covering recreation service in 67 localities, did not send in a report of its service in 1940.

The importance of full-time year-round leadership in recreation is receiving increased recognition, as evidenced by YEAR BOOK reports. The total number of such leaders, 3559, exceeded that reported in any previous year and full-time leaders were employed by a larger number of cities than ever before. The slight decrease in the total number of employed leaders was more than accounted for by the marked reduction in the number of part-time workers reported by the New York City Board of Education. Fewer emergency leaders were reported used by the recreation agencies than in 1939 and this decrease is also reflected in the smaller amount spent for leadership from emergency funds in the cities reporting.

The contribution which volunteers are making to local recreation programs may be judged from the fact that 35,054 volunteer helpers were reported. This is the largest number ever recorded. More than one-third of these persons served in a leadership capacity; the others rendered service in some other way. In both groups of volunteers the men were more numerous than the women.

The total expenditures for recreation fell somewhat short of the post-depression peak recorded in 1939. More than one-half of the total amount recorded, which was $31,250,449, was spent for salaries and wages. The amount spent from emergency funds for leadership salaries was considerably less than was spent for this purpose from the regular funds. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in emergency expenditures for buildings and improvements. Fees and charges furnished approximately 20% of the total amount spent from regular sources.

The YEAR BOOK again reveals the extent and diversity of facilities for indoor and outdoor recreation. The number of outdoor playgrounds conducted under leadership again set a new YEAR BOOK record, and more recreation buildings were reported than ever before. Many new facilities were reported open for the first time, although there was evidence that comparatively fewer game courts and special recreation facilities were opened in 1940 than in the years immediately preceding.

The extensive use which the American public makes of community recreation services is indicated by a few of the YEAR BOOK figures. More than fifteen and one-half million different individuals were served by 469 of the agencies reporting, according to their own estimates. This was the first time that such a figure was requested for use in the YEAR BOOK and a

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* Reports from the following were received too late to be listed separately in the statistical tables, although information in them was included in the summary figures: Morris, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn. (Education Department); Jamestown, N. D.; Cleveland, Ohio (Hiram House); Madison, Wis.

majority of the agencies reporting were unwilling or unable to estimate the extent of their service. The total attendances at 17,219 centers of nine different types exceeded 563 million during 1940, but if spectators were also included, the volume of service would be appreciably greater. At summer playgrounds alone the average number of visits per day exceeded three million.

Swimming claimed more than twice as many different individual participants as any other single type of activity; ice skating, in which more than one million individuals were reported to have taken part, ranks second in popularity. Softball continued to lead team games in the number of different participants, which exceeded the combined number reported taking part in baseball, basketball, football, and soccer.

The separate recreation department maintained its position as the outstanding type of municipal agency furnishing recreation service. More than one-half of all of the municipal agencies reporting full-time year-round leadership were separate recreation departments.

The rapid expansion in recreation areas and facilities that has been noted in the last few years and the increased leadership personnel that has been reported will need to be used to the utmost during 1941. There is every reason to believe, however, that local recreation authorities will meet the challenge facing them and will render a vital contribution to American defense effort in the years ahead.

Leadership

More men and women were employed in a full-time leadership capacity during 1940 than in any previous year, a total of 3,559 such leaders being reported. Several cities formerly conducting programs on a seasonal basis or with emergency leadership employed full-time year-round leadership in 1940 for the first time. There was a notable increase in the number of women employed on a full-time year-round basis.

In 1940, a total of 24,533 recreation workers was reported paid from regular funds as compared with 25,042 in 1939. An increase in the total leadership would have been recorded had not the New York City Board of Education employed 790 fewer workers in 1940 than in the preceding year. The ratio of men to women leaders remained approximately three to two, both for the full-time and seasonal workers.

Recreation Leaders Paid from Regular Funds:

Cities reporting	876
Men	14,503
Women	9,530
Total	24,533*
Cities with full-time year-round leaders	376
Men employed full-time year-round	2,119
Women employed full-time year-round	1,440
Total leaders employed full time year-round	3,559

* This figure includes 500 workers reported by one city with no indication as to their sex.

Supplementary Leaders Paid from Emergency Funds in Cities Providing Regular Service:

Local recreation authorities continued to supplement their regular staff through the use of leadership personnel provided by emergency agencies. Fewer leaders paid from emergency funds were reported in 1940.

Cities reporting	542
Men	8,912
Women	5,251
Total	14,393*

* This figure includes 230 workers reported by one city with no indication as to their sex.

Volunteers

The increasing part which is being played by volunteers is indicated by the fact that 35,054 volunteers were reported in 1940, as compared with less than 25,000 in 1938. Recreation authorities were again asked to report separately individuals who served as volunteer leaders at playgrounds or centers, as social recreation leaders, or in some other leadership capacity. The other volunteer group includes individuals who served as members of boards or committees, gave non-leadership help with program projects or rendered some other type of assistance. Approximately 37% of the volunteers reported served as activity leaders.

	Activity Leaders	*Other Volunteers*	*Total Volunteers*
Cities reporting	324	265	385
Men	7,007	11,182	18,189
Women	5,883	10,982	16,865
Total	12,890	22,164	35,054

Playgrounds, Buildings, and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

The total number of outdoor playgrounds under leadership increased from 9,749 in 1939 to 9,921 in 1940, a gain of 172 playgrounds. Playgrounds for whites and mixed groups open under leadership during the school year only and those open during the summer only show increases of approximately 12% and 6% respectively. The reduction in WPA leadership in many cities may explain the decrease of 4% in the number of white playgrounds open the year round. The total number of playgrounds for colored people increased 15% in 1940. Fewer playgrounds were reported opened for the first time in 1940 than in any year since 1932.

The attendances of participants and spectators at the playgrounds during the periods they were under leadership totaled nearly 348,000,000. The increase in the average daily summer attendance per playground is due in part to the wider use of the recommended formula for determining summer playground attendance, which has been found to record a higher total of playground visits than other methods in common use.

Number of outdoor playgrounds for white and mixed groups (791 cities)		9,251
Open year round (283 cities)	2,844	
Open during summer months only (694 cities)	4,972	
Open during the school year only (113 cities)	605	
Open during other seasons (111 cities)	830	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (6,681 playgrounds in 622 cities)		2,105,041
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (4,554 playgrounds in 468 cities)		937,512
Number of outdoor playgrounds open in 1940 for the first time (186 cities)		385

In addition to the foregoing outdoor playgrounds for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of playgrounds for colored people (193 cities)		670
Open year round (79 cities)	206	
Open during summer months only (142 cities)	345	
Open during school year only (13 cities)	40	
Open during other seasons (17 cities)	79	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (404 playgrounds in 140 cities)		88,666
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (333 playgrounds in 107 cities)		31,324
Number of playgrounds for colored people open in 1940 for the first time (41 cities)		64
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people (796 cities)		9,921

Total average daily summer attendance of participants and spectators, white and colored (7,085 playgrounds)	3,162,543
Total attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people during periods under leadership (8,502 playgrounds in 653 cities)	305,932,773*
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people open for the first time	449

* In addition to this figure a total attendance of 42,030,654, including figures for facilities other than playgrounds, was reported for 384 playgrounds in 6 cities.

Recreation Buildings

Both the number of recreation buildings open under leadership and the number of cities reporting such buildings show increases over similar figures for the previous year. The 1750 buildings reported in 1940 by 421 cities represents an increase of 84 buildings over the number reported by 395 cities in 1939. One hundred and twenty recreation buildings for whites and twenty-four for colored people were reported open for the first time during the year. Recreation buildings for colored persons show an increase of 14% as compared with a 4% increase in the number for whites and mixed groups. The total number of attendances at 1233 recreation buildings by persons taking part in activities exceeded sixty million.

Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups (379 cities)	1,579
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1,099 buildings in 320 cities)	56,568,917
Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups open in 1940 for the first time (94 cities)	120
In addition, recreation buildings for colored people are reported as follows:	
Number of recreation buildings for colored people (113 cities)	171
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (121 buildings in 88 cities)	3,793,652
Number of recreation buildings for colored people open in 1940 for the first time (22 cities)	24
Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people (421 cities)	1,750
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants at recreation buildings for white and colored people (1,233 buildings in 337 cities)	60,362,569
Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people open in 1940 for the first time	144

Indoor Centers

A total of 3,986 centers, which are carried on in buildings not used exclusively or primarily for community recreation activities, was reported in 459 cities for 1940. Fifteen more cities reported indoor centers in 1940 than in 1939, but the total number of indoor centers open under leadership was 137 less. This is explained by the fact that the 132 centers operated in 1939 by the New York City Board of Education were closed in 1940 due to lack of funds and that no 1940 report was received from the British Columbia Education Department which conducted 174 indoor centers in 1939. Except for these two instances more indoor centers were open under leadership in 1940 than the preceding year. Approximately 56% of the centers were open three or more sessions weekly and they accounted for 74% of the total attendance of participants, which for some unaccountable reason was considerably less than in 1939.

Number of centers open 3 or more sessions weekly (392 cities)	2,243
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1,567 centers in 290 cities)	17,501,904
Number of centers open less than 3 sessions weekly (235 cities)	1,743

Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1,177 centers in 185 cities)	3,864,700
Total number of indoor recreation centers (459 cities)	3,986
Total attendance of participants (3,064 centers in 350 cities)	23,641,424*

* Includes attendance at 320 indoor centers for which the number of sessions per week was not indicated.

Recreation Facilities

Except for certain winter sports facilities, practically all of the game courts and other areas developed for special recreation use were reported in greater numbers than in the preceding year. The greatest increase is found in such facilities as archery ranges, bowling greens, handball and shuffleboard courts, and softball diamonds. Relatively few major facilities such as stadiums, swimming pools, golf courses, or athletic fields were reported opened in 1940 for the first time.

Major recreation facilities continued to serve great numbers of people who participated in the activities which they make possible. There was a tremendous increase in the total participation reported at the bathing beaches although the swimming pool attendance fell off appreciably. The total units of service at the bathing beaches and swimming pools approximated 150 million — an indication of the popularity of swimming as a form of recreation. In spite of the fact that fewer ice skating rinks were reported, participation figures were greater. A slight increase in the use made of softball diamonds by players was balanced by a very slight decrease in reported participation at baseball diamonds.

In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting in each particular case and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given.

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*	*Number open in 1940 for first time*
Archery Ranges	520 (289)	251,445 (178) [287]	68 (52)
Athletic Fields	930 (438)	4,770,407 (192) [325]	18 (18)
Baseball Diamonds	3,904 (726)	8,530,556 (409) [2,156]	160 (55)
Bathing Beaches	572 (262)	125,057,496 (149) [337]	18 (16)
Bowling Greens	337 (84)	228,855 (49) [173]	25 (9)
Camps—Day	192 (96)	167,941 (57) [111]	22 (14)
Camps—Others	107 (71)	127,345 (54) [80]	11 (10)
Golf Courses (9-Hole)	157 (125)	2,571,304 (72) [101]	8 (8)
Golf Courses (18-Hole)	230 (147)	5,694,299 (98) [164]	4 (3)
Handball Courts	2,737 (195)	4,693,119 (104) [1,209]	40 (17)
Horseshoe Courts	9,746 (665)	5,294,404 (381) [5,504]	391 (92)
Ice Skating Areas	2,912 (431)	20,650,644 (261) [1,650]	116 (49)

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*	*Number open in 1940 for first time*
Picnic Areas	3,481 (480)	15,121,439 (243) [1,843]	89 (43)
Play Streets	183 (52)	724,225 (32) [117]	11 (7)
Shuffleboard Courts	3,049 (286)	3,184,443 (168) [1,857]	267 (49)
Ski Jumps	97 (58)	77,383 (25) [37]	10 (6)
Softball Diamonds	10,042 (757)	18,309,522 (462) [5,561]	279 (98)
Stadiums	261 (186)	3,590,416 (68) [101]	5 (5)
Swimming Pools (indoor)	302 (110)	4,293,927 (76) [180]	7 (5)
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	898 (400)	20,196,140 (266) [570]	24 (19)
Tennis Courts	12,075 (737)	9,631,519 (431) [7,347]	336 (81)
Theaters	146 (104)	837,914 (47) [62]	10 (9)
Toboggan Slides	314 (117)	805,243 (71) [183]	23 (15)
Wading Pools	1,576 (429)	7,368,078 (214) [810]	44 (36)

Management

Community recreation programs and facilities are provided by many types of public and private agencies, 1142 of which submitted reports for the 1940 YEAR BOOK. In studying the following tables it should be remembered that some of the individual agencies serve a number of communities and that in several cities two or more different agencies conduct activities.

Total Agencies

The total number of agencies conducting programs is slightly less than in 1939. This decrease is due to the fact that fewer reports were received from city departments conducting recreation as an incidental part of their work. Separate recreation departments continue to hold the lead in the number of agencies reporting. Park and school departments follow in the order named; the number of each shows a slight increase when compared with 1939 figures.

Agencies Reporting Full-Time Year-Round Leaders

Full-time year-round leaders were reported by 50 more agencies during 1940 than the preceding year. Separate recreation authorities represented 55% of the total number of public agencies employing full-time year-round recreation leaders. In 1940 more than 62% of the departments administering recreation as a single function employed full-time year-round recreation leaders, while 33% of authorities administering recreation in conjunction with park service reported recreation leaders employed full time year round. Comparatively few school boards report such workers.

Municipal Authorities

The forms of municipal administration in the cities reporting recreation service in 1940 are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority		*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-time Year-Round Leadership*
Authorities Administering Recreation as a Single Function		324	202
Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, Committees, and Councils	324		
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with Park Service		293	96
Park Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	227		68
Park and Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	46		19
Departments of Parks and Public Property or Buildings	12		6
Other departments in which park and recreation services are administered by the same bureau or division	8		3
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with School Services		186	25
School Boards, Departments, and other School Authorities	186		
Other Municipal Authorities Administering Recreation Services		179	42
City Managers, City and Borough Councils, County Boards, and similar bodies	68		5
Departments of Public Works	29		10
Departments of Public Welfare	9		9
Swimming Pool, Beach, and Bath Commissions and Departments	5		4
Golf Commissions, Boards, and Departments	4		2
Departments of Public Service or Public Affairs	3		3
Forest Preserve or Forestry Boards	2		..
Road Commissions	2		..
Other municipal commissions, boards, and departments	15		5
Department not designated	42		4
Grand Total		982	365

Private Authorities

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-time Year-Round Leadership*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, and Leagues; Community Service Boards, Committees, and Associations	56	25
Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards, and Memorial Building Associations	30	19
Y. M. C. A.'s	14	1
Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs	8	1
Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues, Clubs, and Improvement Associations	7	2
Youth Organizations	7	1
American Legion	6	..
Kiwanis Clubs	6	..
Park and Playground Trustees	6	2
Industrial Plants	4	3
Lions Clubs	3	..
American Red Cross	2	..
Parent-Teacher Associations	2	..
Miscellaneous	9	..
Total	160	54

Finances

A total of $31,250,449 was spent in 1940 from regular funds, public or private, for recreation service in 1092 communities. Expenditures were less than the previous year when they totaled nearly 32 million dollars. They were more fully reported as to type of expenditure, however, and each category except "land, buildings, and permanent improvements" shows an increase when compared with 1939 figures.

The total amount reported spent in salaries and wages exceeds that for other purposes and more than half of this amount was expended for salaries of recreation leaders. Approximately 17% of the total recreation expenditure from local funds was spent for land and improvements.

Few recreation agencies fail to supply information concerning expenditures for recreation, but as noted in the tables, many of the reports are incomplete. It is especially difficult for park officials to determine the amount spent for furnishing service reported in the YEAR BOOK. Many park departments do not record their current expenditures in such a way that the funds spent for recreation programs under leadership and for operating and maintaining areas used for active and organized recreation can be segregated readily. Since total park expenditures are not accepted for the YEAR BOOK, the amounts reported by park departments often represent only the funds allocated to the recreation division for operating certain limited recreation facilities.

In two hundred and twenty-eight cities authorities reported that their expenditures were supplemented by a contribution from some other department or agency in the form of maintenance, heat, light, or other service. The estimated value of such contributed services in 185 cities was $439,160, which is not included in the expenditure total.

The following table shows the amounts spent from regular funds during 1940, classified as to type of expenditure. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities in which the funds were expended.

Expenditures from Regular Funds

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$ 5,489,336	(538)
Upkeep, Supplies, and Incidentals	4,781,294	(862)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	9,258,493	(882)
For Other Personal Services	6,977,958	(574)
Total Salaries and Wages	16,881,296	(937)
Total Expenditures for Recreation in 1940	31,250,449	(1,092)

Many communities which provided recreation service financed by regular funds received supplementary financial aid from emergency funds in 1940. A total of $26,287,662 was reported as spent from emergency sources in 598 cities. The amount expended from emergency funds for leadership decreased, while the amount spent for land, buildings and permanent improvements showed a 75% increase.

The following emergency expenditures in 1940 were reported in cities carrying on some regular service. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities.

Expenditures from Emergency Funds

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$16,241,562	(167)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	6,896,120	(484)
Total Expenditures	26,287,662	(598)

Sources of Support

The sources from which regular funds were secured for financing community recreation programs and facilities are summarized in the following table. Receipts from fees and charges supplemented the sources in 426 cities. The differences in the two columns are due to the fact that some agencies serve several communities and that in several cities there is more than one agency providing recreation service.

Source of Support	*Number of Cities*	*Number of Agencies*
Municipal Funds Only	693	865
Private Funds Only	79	100
County Funds Only	105	25
Municipal and Private Funds	204	143
County and Private Funds	8	4
Miscellaneous Public and/or Private Funds	27	4
Total	1,116	1,141

The following table indicates three main sources of recreation funds. Money secured from appropriations and other public sources represents more than 82% of the total, as compared with 86% in 1939. Approximately 15% of the total was derived from fees and charges spent directly by recreation agencies collecting them. The balance, secured from private funds, represents only 3% of the total.

Source of Support		*% of Total*	*No. of Cities*
Taxes and Other Public Funds	$25,405,736	82%	966
Fees and Charges	4,551,246	15%	426
Private Funds	1,012,636	3%	311

The $4,551,246 reported above as funds derived from fees and charges in connection with recreation facilities and services represents only funds expended directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. In addition to this amount, 105 agencies collected $2,054,630 in fees and charges which they turned over to local city and county treasuries. Thus, the total amount of fees and charges collected during 1940 was $6,605,876 or 20% of the total amount the source of which was reported.

Bond Issues

Twenty-two cities reported bond issues for recreation passed in 1940 totaling $2,845,500. Cities reporting and the amounts passed are listed below.

City and State	*Amount of Bond Issue Passed*	*City and State*	*Amount of Bond Issue Passed*
Little Rock, Arkansas	$ 45,000	Livingston, New Jersey	$ 7,500
Berkeley, California	125,000	Kingston, New York	10,000
Pacific Grove, California	800	Syracuse, New York	5,700
San Clemente, California	40,000	Grand Forks, North Dakota	25,000
Dade County, Florida	2,000,000	Hamilton County, Ohio	15,000
Granite City, Illinois	55,000	Eugene, Oregon	25,000*
Peru, Illinois	4,000	Kingsport, Tennessee	200,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	53,000	Tyler, Texas	47,000
Manchester, New Hampshire	17,000	Orem, Utah	60,000
Belleville, New Jersey	2,500	Wheeling, West Virginia	50,000
Elizabeth, New Jersey	8,000	Sheboygan, Wisconsin	50,000

* This amount was voted as a special tax for the construction of a swimming pool.

Special Recreation Activities

The nature and scope of community recreation programs is indicated primarily by the activities which their leadership and facilities make possible. The following table shows the number of communities reporting the activities listed, and the number of different individuals participating.

There is a striking similarity in the number of cities reporting most of the activities in 1940, as compared with the preceding year. It indi-

cates that, by and large, much the same types of programs are carried on from year to year. There is perhaps special significance to marked fluctuation in the number of cities reporting in 1940. Hobby clubs, model aircraft, social recreation and supervised roller skating were reported more widely than the preceding year. On the other hand the number reporting tap dancing, puppets and marionettes, nature activities, picnicking and ice skating was appreciably less than in 1939.

The tables relating to the number of different individuals participating in various program features have value for purposes of comparison, although many cities do not keep a record of individual participants. Therefore the figures listed do not begin to indicate the extent to which these activities attract people. Marked increases are noted, however, in the case of badminton, indoor bowling, shuffleboard, softball, folk dancing, drama clubs, swimming, ice hockey and social recreation. Fewer persons were reported taking part in basketball, bowling-on-the-green, symphony orchestras, hiking, nature activities and a number of other features.

Swimming, skating, picnicking, social recreation and softball continue to lead in popularity in the order listed.

First-aid classes and game room activities were added to the list this year.

Figures in parentheses in the following table indicate the number of cities reporting.

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Arts and Crafts		
Art Activities for Children	454	185,438 (238)
Art Activities for Adults	257	42,881 (133)
Handcraft for Children	662	424,496 (384)
Handcraft for Adults	365	131,994 (207)
Athletic Activities		
Archery	335	29,909 (197)
Badge Tests (NRA)	133	37,181 (77)
Badminton	466	114,473 (272)
Baseball	730	282,084 (401)
Basketball	628	272,379 (382)
Bowling—indoor	126	28,985 (73)
Bowling-on-the-green	84	6,375 (35)
Football—Regulation	207	47,854 (101)
Football—Six-man	118	11,295 (58)
Football—Touch	417	76,309 (234)
Handball	233	41,122 (109)
Horseshoes	723	220,023 (381)
Paddle Tennis	474	137,866 (250)
Roque	66	9,859 (35)
Shuffleboard	366	108,467 (202)
Soccer	277	40,567 (135)
Softball	796	690,674 (464)
Tennis	727	410,981 (372)
Track and Field	453	138,025 (235)
Volley Ball	646	228,395 (360)
Dancing		
Folk Dancing	378	169,644 (205)
Social Dancing	401	384,350 (222)
Tap Dancing	256	57,880 (140)

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Drama		
Drama Clubs	243	40,053 (139)
Festivals	177	111,050 (92)
Little Theater Groups	103	12,004 (64)
Pageants	209	81,007 (101)
Plays	319	42,574 (171)
Puppets and Marionettes	217	21,197 (110)
Storytelling	520	206,601 (283)
Music		
Choral Groups	252	43,776 (152)
Community Singing	318	543,108 (171)
Opera Groups	39	2,743 (20)
Symphony Orchestras	86	3,737 (54)
Other Instrumental Groups	291	37,992 (173)
Outing Activities		
Camping	235	42,399 (131)
Gardening	119	14,615 (66)
Hiking	455	73,792 (252)
Nature Activities	296	62,768 (148)
Picnicking	548	845,805 (244)
Water Sports		
Boating	95	39,345 (36)
Swimming	673	2,229,088 (312)
Swimming Badge Tests (NRA)	160	32,878 (73)
Winter Sports		
Hockey	190	43,139 (108)
Skating	420	1,010,707 (190)
Skiing	140	26,664 (54)
Tobogganing	141	122,978 (62)
Miscellaneous Activities		
Circus	119	37,723 (57)
Community-Wide Celebrations	370	813,778 (181)
First-Aid Classes	258	14,817 (131)
Forums, Discussion Groups, etc.	160	38,885 (88)
Game Room Activities	400	322,205 (216)
Hobby Clubs or Groups	343	91,032 (177)
Model Aircraft	268	21,360 (142)
Motion Pictures	237	316,419 (117)
Playground Newspaper	124	5,361 (61)
Safety Activities	279	126,304 (126)
Social Recreation	420	755,442 (223)
Supervised Bicycling	184	34,968 (99)
Supervised Roller Skating	160	53,400 (81)

Year Book Roll of Honor

THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION is taking this opportunity to express its appreciation to the local recreation authorities who year by year for ten years or more have cooperated in the preparation of the RECREATION YEAR BOOK by submitting a report of their recreation service. The following list contains the names of the cities that have sent information for use in the YEAR BOOK each year for at least ten years, arranged according to the period during which they have reported. A number of cities, it will be noted, have submitted a report each year since the first YEAR BOOK study was made covering the year 1907. In this year the study covered only cities of 100,000 or more.

The form of local administration of recreation has changed in a number of the cities listed since they first began to submit reports. For example, in certain cities the work originally conducted by a private recreation association or by a park or school department has been taken over by a recreation commission. In such cases where a report has been received without interruption, the city is given a place on the Honor Roll. For each city in the table the department or agency reporting to the YEAR BOOK is designated by a letter and a key to these letters appears at the end of the table.

The hearty cooperation of local recreation authorities in submitting their reports faithfully has not only made the YEAR BOOKS possible, but has given to these annual publications a continuity which makes them the best available source from which to trace the development of the community recreation movement. The Association, which is celebrating its thirty-fifth year, welcomes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the cities listed and the hope that their reports may continue to appear in future issues of the RECREATION YEAR BOOK.

HONOR ROLL

1907

Los Angeles, Calif.	R	St. Paul, Minn.	PP
Oakland, Calif.	R	Newark, N. J.	S
Hartford, Conn.	P	New York, N. Y.	P
Washington, D. C.	R	Troy, N. Y.	R
Chicago, Ill.	P	Utica, N. Y.	R
Baltimore, Maryland	R	Cleveland, Ohio	S
Lowell, Mass.	P	Philadelphia, Pa.	W
Worcester, Mass.	PR	Pittsburgh, Pa.	PW
Detroit, Mich.	R	Reading, Pa.	R
Minneapolis, Minn.	S, P		

1908

San Francisco, Calif.	R	Seattle, Wash.	P
Cincinnati, Ohio	R		

1909

Middletown, Conn.	PR	Newton, Mass.	R
Stamford, Conn.	R	Salem, Mass.	P
Evansville, Ind.	P	Kalamazoo, Mich.	R
Fitchburg, Mass.	P	Summit, N. J.	R
Holyoke, Mass.	PR	Columbus, Ohio	PS

1910

San Diego, Calif.	R	Elizabeth, N. J.	R

1911

Berkeley, Calif.	R	Montclair, N. J.	S
Bridgeport, Conn.	R	Scranton, Pa.	PW
Norwich, Conn.	R	Salt Lake City, Utah	PP
Macon, Ga.	R	Lynchburg, Va.	R
Topeka, Kansas	S	Milwaukee, Wisc.	S

1912

Wilmington, Del.	P	Hoboken, N. J.	PP
New Orleans, La.	R	Paterson, N. J.	R
Belmont, Mass.	R	Cleveland, Ohio	PP
Brookline, Mass.	R, SP	Ottawa, Ontario	R

1913

Stockton, Calif.	R	Providence, R. I.	R
Colorado Springs, Colo.	P	Spokane, Wash.	P
Portland, Me.	R	Toronto, Ontario	P
South Orange, N. J.	R		

1915

Rock Island, Ill.	R	Duluth, Minn.	R
East Chicago, Ind.	P	Toledo, Ohio	W
Brockton, Mass.	R		

1916

Chicago, Ill.	PW	Ithaca, N. Y.	S
Oak Park, Ill.	R	St. Marys, Pa.	BC
Des Moines, Iowa	R	Oshkosh, Wisc.	S

1917

Rockford, Ill.	P	New Rochelle, N. Y.	W
Boston, Mass.	S	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	S
Ann Arbor, Mich.	S	Portland, Oregon	F
East Orange, N. J.	R	Allentown, Pa.	R
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	R	Greensburg, Pa.	RA
Newburgh, N. Y.	R	Racine, Wisc.	PR

1918

Alameda, Calif.	R	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	RA
Port Chester, N. Y.	R	Houston, Texas	R

1919

Chicago, Ill.	S	Winston-Salem, N. C.	R
Davenport, Iowa	P	Youngstown, Ohio	PR
Sioux City, Iowa	S	Lancaster, Pa.	RA
Springfield, Mass.	P	Hamilton, Ontario	R
Lansing, Mich.	P	Montreal, Quebec	PRA
Herkimer, N. Y.	R		

1920

Long Beach,Calif.	R	Gloversville, N. Y.	S
Highland Park, Mich.	R	York, Pa.	R
Dover, N. H.	CC	Richmond, Va.	RA
Passaic,N. J.	P		

1921

Alhambra, Calif.	R	Akron, Ohio	R
Plainfield, N. J.	R	Lima, Ohio	R
Buffalo, N. Y.	P	Kenosha, Wisc.	S
Glens Falls, N. Y.	R		

1922

Glendale, Calif.	PR	Lincoln, Neb.	R
Pasadena, Calif.	R	Belleville, N. J.	R
Aurora, Ill.	R	Lock Haven, Pa.	RA
La Porte, Ind.	S	Quebec, Quebec	RA
Lexington, Ky.	R		

1923

Little Rock, Ark.	R	Yonkers, N. Y.	R
Centralia, Ill.	R	Goldsboro, N. C.	CC
Lake Forest, Ill.	P	Canton, Ohio	R
Anderson, Ind.	P	Newark, Ohio	S
Cambridge, Mass.	P	Steubenville, Ohio	PR
Battle Creek, Mich.	RA	Altoona, Pa.	PR
Pontiac, Mich.	R	Carlisle, Pa.	S, C
Bloomfield, N. J.	R	Fort Worth, Texas	R
Perth Amboy, N. J.	R	Monongalia Co., W. Va.	R
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	P	Janesville, Wisc.	PW

1924

Los Angeles, Calif.	S	Millburn, N. J.	R
Shelton, Conn.	R	Lakewood, Ohio	S
St. Petersburg, Fla.	R	Niles, Ohio	R
Tampa, Fla.	R	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pr
Columbus, Ga.	R	West Chester, Pa.	RA
Savannah, Ga.	R	Newport, R. I.	R
Evanston, Ill.	PW	Green Bay, Wisc.	P
Fairhaven, Mass.	P	Sheboygan, Wisc.	S
Essex County, N. J.	P		

1925

Alton, Ill.	R	Hibbing, Minn.	R
Bloomington, Ill.	R	St. Joseph, Mo.	P
Maywood, Ill.	R	Ossining, N. Y.	R
Springfield, Ill.	R	Durham, N. C.	PR
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	R	Souderton, Pa.	RA
Dedham, Mass.	CC	Putney, Vt.	CC
Milton, Mass.	Pr	Two Rivers, Wisc.	R
Hamtramck, Mich.	S	Calgary, Alberta	PR
Kalamazoo, Mich.	CC		

1926

Pomona, Calif.	R	Grand Forks, N. D.	P
River Forest, Ill.	R	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	S
Waukegan, Ill.	R	Allentown, Pa.	S
Wilmette, Ill.	R	Phoenixville, Pa.	R
Wichita, Kan.	P	Austin, Tex.	R
New Orleans, La.	PA	Waco, Tex.	R
Rochester, Minn.	S	Tacoma, Wash.	P
Jersey City, N. J.	PP	Parkersburg, W. Va.	R
Kearny, N. J.	R	Fond du Lac, Wisc.	S
Moorestown, N. J.	R	Montreal, Quebec	R
Eastchester, N. Y.	W		

1927

Sacramento, Cal.	R	Youngstown, Ohio	P
Denver, Colo.	P	Tulsa, Okla.	P
Detroit, Mich.	P	Lebanon, Pa.	RA
Irvington, N. J.	R	Philadelphia, Pa.	RA
Union County, N. J.	P	Richmond, Va.	PW
Bluffton, Ohio	S		

1928

Red Bluff, Calif.	C	St. Cloud, Minn.	C
Denver, Colo.	S	St. Louis, Mo.	S
Bristol, Conn.	R	Harrison, N. J.	R
Greenwich, Conn.	R	North Plainfield, N. J.	R
New Haven, Conn.	P	Amsterdam, N. Y.	R
Salisbury, Conn.	R	Auburn, N. Y.	CC
Highland Park, Ill.	P	Westchester County,N.Y.	P
Rockford, Ill.	CC	Toledo, Ohio	CC
St. Charles, Ill.	CC	Petersburg, Va.	R
Sycamore, Ill.	R, P	Wheeling, W. V.	P
Framingham, Mass.	CC	Wausau, Wisc.	R
Grosse Point, Mich.	CC	West Allis, Wisc.	S
Nashwauk, Minn.	S	Hilo, Hawaii	R

1929

Tucson, Ariz.	R	Dearborn, Mich.	R
Berkeley, Calif.	S	Flint, Mich.	M
Los Angeles Co., Calif.	R	Chisholm, Minn.	L
Santa Barbara, Calif.	R	Lisbon, N. D.	P
Fort Morgan, Colo.	C	Cleveland Metropolitan	
Freeport, Ill.	P	Park District, Ohio	P
Glencoe, Ill.	R	Lebanon, Pa.	RA
Indianapolis, Ind.	P	Pittsburgh, Pa.	S
Pendleton, Ind.	P	Greenville, S. C.	RA
Speed, Ind.	I	Ogden, Utah	P
Milton, Mass.	P		

1930

Montebello, Calif.	SP	Leonia, N. J.	R
Palo Alto, Calif.	R	Radburn, N. J.	CA
San Clemente, Calif.	C	Floral Park, N. Y.	R
Colorado Springs, Colo.	SP	Tarrytown, N. Y.	R
Canton, Ill.	P	Canton, N. C.	Y
Jeffersonville, Ind.	R	Cherokee, Okla.	C
La Porte, Ind.	CC	Salem, Oregon	C, S
Richmond, Ind.	CC	West Reading, Pa.	R
Louisville, Ky.	W	Wyomissing, Pa.	RA
Monroe, La.	R	Beaumont, Texas	CC
Arlington, Mass.	S	Newport News, Va.	S
Framingham,Mass.	P	Pullman, Wash.	K
Northampton, Mass.	Pr	Whitefish Bay, Wisc.	S
Midland, Mich.	CC		

BC Boy's Club
C City
CA Community Association
CC Community Center Organization
CS Community Service
F Finance Department
I Industry
K Kiwanis Club
L Library Board
M Community Music Association
P Park Department
PA Park Association
PP Department of Parks and Public Property or Buildings
PR Park and Recreation Department
Pr Privately owned park or playground
PRA Park and Recreation Association
PS Public Service Department
PW Public Works Department
R Recreation or Playground Department
RA Recreation or Playground Association
S Board of Education
SP Swimming Pool, Beach or Athletic Field Commission
W Welfare Department
Y Y. M. C. A.

Defense Recreation

By MARK MCCLOSKEY
Director
Division of Recreation
Federal Security Agency

RECREATION LEADERS have been deeply interested in the Federal Government's plans for aiding communities near military training camps and defense production centers and will be glad to learn of the progress made.

One of the first problems facing Governor McNutt's office was the securing of a field staff of community organizers with special knowledge in recreation to work under our direction in the Division of Recreation.

Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator for Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities, upon assuming office asked the National Recreation Association to assist us to find and secure this staff as soon as possible. With the help of Community Chests and Councils and several other social and welfare agencies, public and private, a list of trained and experienced civilian organizers was made available to the Government. Arrangements were made with employers for their immediate release.

All who shared in this rapid mobilization of trained civilian personnel have reason to be proud of the results.

Workers approved by the Civil Service Commission and finally chosen by the Government have come from various fields including public recreation, community chests, councils of social agencies, education, and religion. Several of the younger men who rendered effective service in the last World War in War Camp Community Service are among those called to help again.

At the present time work in several hundred communities affected by defense plans rests upon this staff whose responsibility will be to mobilize and coordinate the services of various agencies helping in the local communities.

In a number of cases where full time Federal Coordinators are not yet considered essential, local executives active in the defense program have been officially designated to represent the Federal Security Agency.

As is already known, very effective service is being rendered by public recreation departments and other local groups. The Federal Government is very appreciative of the increasing amount of service local communities are making available on their own initiative and I am happy through the pages of RECREATION to express again my personal appreciation for the valuable aid so unstintingly given by public recreation officials everywhere.

The following list includes ten regional representatives and fifty-seven local workers. In many cases a local coordinator is responsible for several communities in the area surrounding a given camp.

Ferdinand A. Bahr
Joseph N. Barnett
John Ramsay Batchelor
Howard C. Beresford
Philip N. Binford
Charles K. Brightbill
Harold L. Burk
Robert Walter Cammack
Robert E. Coady
Dean S. Collins
Robert W. Crawford
Harry J. Emigh
John W. Faust
Raymond Theodore Forsberg
A. W. Garnett
James A. Garrison
Sherwood Gates
James William Geater
Duane George
R. Wayne Gill
George W. Grader
John P. Guyer
Walter F. Hansen
Quentin K. Hartke
Louis W. Horne
Raymond A. Hoyer
Arthur H. Jones
Edwin C. Jones
Ray Kimbell
Rolla Warren Kimsey
Victor A. Kormeier
Marvin W. Krieger
B. Meredith Langstaff
Thomas W. Lantz
Charles Otis Lee
Alice Scott Leslie
Addie Mae Leigh
James D. McKinley
Nathan Mallison
Charles Virgil Martin
Floyd Merriman
Raymond C. Morrison
Robert Kirk Murray
Wayne A. Neal
Arthur T. Noren
Raymond L. Novarine
W. R. Orion
Donald T. Orput
Harrison G. Otis
Kenneth Turk Osman
Warren D. Pierce
Downing Eubank Proctor
Rhea Z. Radin
Lloyd William Reese
W. C. Robinson
J. E. Rogers
C. Philip Ross
Helen Rowe
Ralph H. Schulze
L. H. Serene
Ray W. Smith
Harry H. Stoops
George Syme, Jr.
Alden W. Thompson
Harry L. Thompson
Ralph A. Tracy
Jay M. Ver Lee
George R. Vestal
Weldon B. Wade
Harry M. Wellott
Howard Y. Williams
Robert S. Wilson

The assurance given to Governor McNutt, Charles P. Taft, and myself by the National Recreation Association that the whole recreation movement is united and ready to back wholeheartedly our present plans for aiding local communities to give the best possible service to men on leave from camps is very heartening.

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1940

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Arizona														
1	Mesa	7,224	Parks and Playgrounds Board	5	1	2	67	5	2,500	1,992	3,482	1,748	5,230	9,722	M
2	Phoenix	65,414	Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation Department[1]	14	13	3	....	....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	30,850	M
3	Safford	2,266	American Legion Post No. 32	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	1,255	M
4	Tucson	36,818	Park Department	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	M
			Department of Playground and Recreation[1]	14	2	2	17	45	1,000	4,200	7,840	960	8,800	[2]14,000	M
	Arkansas														
5	Crossett	4,891	City of Crossett[3]	12	2	4	39	23	3,000	1,400	5,000	2,000	7,000	11,400	M&P
6	Fayetteville	8,212	Harmon Playfield Committee	1	1	....	....	....	16	150	80	50	130	296	P
7	Little Rock	88,039	Recreation Commission	3	....	....	....	17	.....	1,341	675	.....	675	[2]2,016	M
8	Pine Bluff	21,290	Park Commission	1	....	1	55	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
	California														
9	Alameda	36,256	Recreation Department	2	7	8	....	....	7,760	3,500	9,445	32,940	42,385	53,645	M
10	Albany	11,493	Recreation Department[1]	2	....	1	7	....	4,110	3,199	2,520	450	2,970	10,279	M
11	Alhambra	38,935	Playground and Recreation Department[4]	2	6	1	....	....	.....	1,534	6,362	1,730	8,092	9,626	M
			Park Department	8	....	2	....	....	.....	3,602	3,887	4,776	8,663	12,265	M
12	Azusa	5,209	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	153	.....	364	364	517	M
13	Bakersfield	29,252	Recreation Commission	28	5	1	....	....	.....	1,425	10,220	320	10,540	[2]11,965	M
14	Berkeley	85,547	City Recreation Department[4], and Health Education Department, Board of Education	34	9	6	....	....	72,483	27,229	37,402	17,047	54,449	[2]154,161	M
15	Beverly Hills	26,823	Playground Department	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,812	M
16	Brea	2,567	City of Brea	....	....	....	1	....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	[2]240	M
17	Chico	9,287	Recreation Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	1,000	M
18	Chino	4,204	City Council and School District	2	1	....	....	....	.....	175	300	.....	300	475	M
19	Compton	16,198	Playground Department, City Schools	1	....	....	....	....	.....	446	636	.....	636	1,082	M
20	Compton Union School District[7]	45,000	Playground and Recreation Department, School District	31	1	[8]1	1	....	.....	2,020	7,323	250	7,573	9,593	M
21	Crockett	3,885	Crockett Community Club	3	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[10]	P
22	East Bay District[11]	454,525	Regional Park District	27	3	23	....	....	204,327	24,138	34,034	.....	34,034	262,499	M
23	El Segundo	3,738	Recreation Commission	1	1	2	21	....	.....	1,482	4,215	900	5,115	6,597	M
24	Fresno	60,685	Recreation Department[4]	16	16	2	....	....	2,150	17,235	21,440	27,340	48,780	[2]68,165	M
25	Glendale	82,582	Parks and Recreation Department	16	5	3	8	55	5,200	6,685	14,200	1,860	16,060	27,945	M
			Unified School District	9	6	....	....	....	.....	314	3,417	.....	3,417	[12]3,731	M
26	Huntington Park	28,648	Recreation Department	1	....	1	2	15	55,300	866	1,680	.....	1,680	[2]57,846	M
27	Kern County[13]	135,124	Recreation Department	3	1	....	....	....	3,600	10,449	3,201	.....	3,201	17,250	C&P
28	Long Beach	164,271	Recreation Commission	60	24	39	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,221	[2]142,527	M
			Public Service Department	2	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000	M
29	Los Angeles	1,504,277	Department of Playground and Recreation[1]	149	82	91	....	....	52,812	231,908	253,346	350,631	603,977	888,697	M&P
			Department of Parks	1	....	1	....	....	.....	31,394	2,500	67,719	70,219	101,613	M
			Board of Education	104	119	35	....	....	.....	15,000	179,407	.....	179,407	[12]194,407	M
30	Los Angeles Co.[10]	2,785,643	Department of Recreation[1]	20	2	7	....	....	18,217	71,150	.....	.....	188,669	278,036	C
31	Modesto	16,379	Park and Recreation Department	1	3	....	....	120	2,500	8,000	1,026	15,000	16,026	26,526	M
32	Montebello	8,016	Natatorium Department	3	1	1	....	....	1,850	4,060	3,040	1,260	4,300	10,210	M
33	Monterey	10,084	Recreation Department[1]	16	....	1	12	....	.....	1,115	4,500	375	4,875	[5]5,990	M
34	National City	10,344	Park Department	2	1	1	....	8	1,465	420	2,400	1,100	3,500	5,385	M&P
35	Oakland	302,163	Board of Playground Directors	126	100	34	1185	124	.....	104,704	113,723	96,381	210,104	[2]314,808	M
36	Oceanside	4,651	Recreation Commission	....	....	....	....	....	9,627	1,810	.....	2,956	2,956	14,393	M
37	Orange	7,901	Playground Commission	2	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	266	60	326	326	M
38	Pacific Grove	6,249	Recreation Committee	12	1	4	15	45	9,612	6,567	.....	.....	11,430	[2]27,609	M&P
39	Palo Alto	16,774	Community Center and Recreation Commission	10	6	16	78	422	1,000	16,000	19,000	4,000	23,000	[2]40,000	M
40	Pasadena	81,864	Department of Recreation[18]	23	36	7	....	25	.....	6,473	20,949	2,700	23,649	30,122	M
			Park Department	6	2	4	....	....	151,607	37,099	14,964	57,657	72,621	261,327	M
41	Piedmont	9,866	City Council	3	6	7	....	....	.....	4,170	8,450	1,080	9,530	[2]13,700	M
42	Pomona	23,539	Recreation Department[4]	1	2	1	....	....	5,300	.....	2,100	.....	.....	12,000	M&P
43	Porterville	6,270	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	900	500	400	900	1,800	M
44	Red Bluff	3,824	City Council	3	2	....	....	....	1,120	722	946	380	1,326	3,168	M
45	Redondo Beach	13,092	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	1	....	....	2,800	1,400	1,500	.....	1,500	[5]5,700	M
46	Redwood City	12,453	Recreation Department[4]	2	....	....	....	....	1,310	2,710	1,210	.....	1,210	5,230	M
47	Richmond	23,642	Recreation Department, School Board	12	15	2	9	....	7,769	1,971	11,906	70	11,976	[2]21,716	M
48	Riverside	34,696	Recreation Department[4]	....	1	1	....	....	.....	1,980	2,100	.....	2,100	[2]4,080	M
49	Roseville	6,653	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	27	500	2,476	813	683	1,496	4,472	M
50	Sacramento	105,958	Recreation Department	34	24	22	....	....	10,931	55,415	47,277	51,108	98,385	164,731	M
51	Salinas	11,586	Park and Recreation Department	3	9	4	....	....	100	450	4,069	.....	4,069	4,619	M
52	San Bernardino	43,646	Recreation Department[1]	5	1	1	....	....	1,018	3,763	2,600	2,891	5,491	[2]10,272	M
53	San Buenaventura	13,264	Park Department	2	....	1	....	....	212	2,494	1,704	5,301	7,005	9,711	M
54	San Clemente	479	City of San Clemente	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]9,342	M
55	San Diego	203,341	Playground and Recreation Department[1]	16	13	11	75	175	9,585	11,900	.....	.....	73,019	94,504	M
56	San Diego Co.[20]	289,348	Property Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C
57	San Francisco	634,536	Board of Park Commissioners	12	....	12	....	....	49,603	46,103	24,480	112,583	137,063	232,769	M
			Recreation Commission	210	131	70	....	....	98,666	131,163	222,446	201,498	423,944	[2]653,773	M
58	San Jose	68,457	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	33,124	2,000	460	5,200	5,660	40,784	M&P
59	San Mateo	19,403	Park Department and Recreation Commission	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1,806	.....	.....	.....	42,956	M
			Union High School District	4	2	....	....	....	.....	510	404	211	615	1,125	M
60	San Mateo County	111,782	County Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	16,300	500	.....	.....	4,180	20,980	C
61	San Rafael	8,573	City of San Rafael	1	....	....	....	....	1,200	1,000	180	.....	180	[2]2,380	M
62	Santa Barbara	34,958	Recreation Commission	18	4	5	....	....	.....	2,260	11,664	.....	11,664	[2]13,924	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
7	1	1	...	9	21,840	3	9,533	8	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	....	2,100	4,500	6,600	Joseph S. Jarvis.....	1
6	4	4	...	14	574,929*	3	58,400	2	3,497	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	13	6	15	6	.....	.....	.....	Frances Cane.....	2
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Firth.....	3
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Claude Haynes.....	4
6	11	...	1	18	600,000	4	142,700	4	5,650	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	2	12	2	.....	8,100	8,100	Loveless N. Gardner....	a
3	...	3	...	6	22,000	3	65,300	4	.....	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Upton, Jr.....	5
...	1	...	...	1	2,500	1	900	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Hazel Dabney.....	6
7	6	4	...	17	239,169	5	5,541	5	9,336	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	14	15	.....	.....	22,569	J. W. Matthews.....	7
...	6	...	...	6	40,000	2	14,962	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	3	8	.....	.....	.....	E. H. Crowley.....	8
12	...	...	...	12	922,179*	6	.....	...	.....	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	25	14	.....	33,705	41,964	Otto Rittler.....	9
9	...	...	...	9	401,500	4	59,369	2	13,748	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	26	26	.....	40,770	43,780	T. L. Farnsworth.....	10
11	...	2	...	13	746,417*	...	.....	1	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	19	14	.....	.....	.....	Dorothy Montgomery..	11
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	16,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. E. Winter.....	a
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. A. Hynes.....	12
...	6	11	...	17	310,712	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Maurice H. Gerard.....	13
25	...	...	1	26	1,448,675	5	[5]17,720	4	24,621	4	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	24	1	12	19	.....	31,835	47,752	Charles W. Davis.....	14
...	2	...	...	2	52,000*	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. D. McCary.....	15
...	2	...	...	2	5,150	...	.....	1	3,338	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3	1	.....	713	713	S. S. Smith.....	16
6	1	1	...	8	97,873*	...	.....	3	12,845	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	9	4	.....	12,500	14,300	John P. Burnette.....	17
...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Dickey.....	18
10	...	...	...	10	[6]213,132	10	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	13	.....	28,195	28,195	K. W. Mason.....	19
5	1	1	...	7	[9]273,452	1	31,225	6	177,632	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	5	3	.....	1,702	1,702	K. W. Mason.....	20
1	...	...	...	1	[9]49,142*	3	31,169	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. H. Young.....	21
...	...	...	...	...	.....	14	46,865	...	.....	6	4	2	17	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	750,000	.....	750,000	Elbert M. Vail.....	22
4	...	...	...	4	83,226	1	.....	4	32,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	3	.....	3,236	3,236	Maurice E. Ward.....	23
14	2	...	...	16	1,506,440	7	46,364	5	16,500	7	13	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	30	6	20	17	.....	23,844	30,108	Raymond L. Quigley....	24
5	1	...	...	6	330,595	4	101,200	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	.....	8,000	8,000	William A. Burr.....	25
9	...	25	...	34	1,255,729	...	.....	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	22	14	.....	32,065	32,065	H. Edward Bremer.....	a
2	...	...	...	2	418,862	1	328,471	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	9	.....	13,038	13,038	Richard C. Littleton....	26
11	2	...	...	13	500,800	3	224,830	9	112,415	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	12	2	39	19	.....	36,284	44,249	Blossome Olmsted.....	27
50	7	...	...	57	6,354,696*	10	414,080	31	959,923	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	25	25	.....	.....	50,000	Walter L. Scott.....	28
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. Perry Ferguson.....	a
49	...	...	...	49	12,182,091	71	1,827,314	...	.....	1	31	[14]3	...	4	...	...	...	21	107	17	52	58	20,169	96,408	200,569	George Hjelte.....	29
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	40	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Hassett.....	a
149	...	52	...	201	[9]5,808,443	...	.....	...	.....	34	[15]112,165	54	33	...	3	1	...	6	1	78	...	74	77	.....	.....	.....	C. L. Glenn.....	b
171	...	4	...	175	7,186,158	38	.....	44	.....	...	14	11	...	...	...	1	...	4	20	3	100	49	.....	133,481	133,481	James K. Reid.....	30
2	4	3	2	11	150,000*	...	.....	2	4,120	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	5	15	20	.....	29,744	29,744	John L. Mason.....	31
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Vancil E. Row.....	32
3	2	1	1	7	81,487	...	.....	2	6,572	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James N. Parsons.....	33
3	...	...	...	3	358,562*	5	33,565	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	3	.....	.....	.....	B. J. Gautereaux.....	34
68	...	10	...	78	5,059,749*	13	[17]340,289	80	.....	9	20	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	67	1	37	33	15,521	56,451	299,211	Howard B. Holman.....	35
1	1	1	1	4	108,342*	1	9,684	1	17,540	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	.....	.....	.....	Ernest A. Taylor.....	36
...	...	...	3	3	[9]3,655	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	A. Haven Smith.....	37
2	2	1	...	5	103,377*	3	20,000	1	4,000	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	6	4	.....	7,000	7,000	C. W. Easterbrook.....	38
4	...	1	...	5	149,000	1	126,557	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Marvin R. Kahn.....	39
8	5	7	...	20	1,008,472	...	.....	3	25,904	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	58	...	25	34	.....	57,302	57,302	Cecil F. Martin.....	40
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	20,100	1	37,847	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	15	2	...	...	231,783	.....	231,783	W. H. Nicholas.....	a
3	...	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	1	1,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Telura Swim.....	41
3	...	...	...	3	.....	6	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	14	4	1,700	15,876	17,576	Earl E. Workman.....	42
...	3	2	...	5	15,000	...	.....	3	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	.....	1,000	1,100	Emmett R. Berry.....	43
...	...	...	1	1	7,978	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Enville C. Spaulding....	44
5	2	...	...	7	203,000*	3	55,000	4	123,000	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	3	.....	10,500	10,500	Tom Durning.....	45
3	...	...	2	5	61,242	1	14,913	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	3	.....	.....	8,998	Alfred Morton.....	46
14	4	...	...	18	668,575	...	.....	4	24,918	1	12	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	6	9	.....	.....	19,465	Ivan W. Hill.....	47
9	3	4	...	16	473,732	...	.....	11	93,517	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	.....	.....	2,421	Edith L. D'Eliscu.....	48
4	...	2	...	6	172,634	...	.....	2	2,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	4	.....	7,036	7,036	Irene Meyers.....	49
16	...	...	...	16	2,776,000	12	.....	7	.....	2	10	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	19	5	50	40	.....	55,000	79,000	Elmer G. Congdon.....	50
4	...	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Geraldine Teichert.....	51
5	1	...	8	14	.....	...	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	24	17	.....	33,600	33,600	Harold Wieman.....	52
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. C. McMillan.....	53
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	[19]1	...	...	1	...	...	[19]1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William Holmes.....	54
16	1	...	...	17	1,203,199	8	273,907	5	.....	1	7	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	49	4	...	...	20,505	74,880	111,844	W. A. Kearns.....	55
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. W. Deewall.....	56
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	84	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. J. Linares.....	57
74	36	...	...	110	[21]6,111,277	29	.....	22	115,778	2	16	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	84	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Josephine D. Randall...	a
17	4	5	...	26	981,060	4	171,172	2	369,416	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	27	2	68	25	.....	10,000	79,529	Frank W. Bramhall.....	58
3	...	...	...	3	27,260	1	.....	3	5,205	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	7	5	.....	12,197	12,197	Arthur Ryan.....	59
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Homer Martin.....	a
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	80,670	.....	80,670	Ronald L. Campbell....	60
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	3	32,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Boege.....	61
7	2	6	...	15	298,961	3	72,252	2	4,029	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	[22]23	...	3	28	7	.....	27,300	27,300	C. C. Christiansen.....	62

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Calif.—Cont.														
1	Santa Monica	53,500	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, School Board	44	25	....	....	....	.....	775	10,606	150	10,756	11,531	M
			Recreation and Playground Department	4	....	3	....	....	.....	3,780	5,820	.....	5,820	9,600	M
			Public Works Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
2	Santa Rosa	12,605	City and Board of Education	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4,504	.....	9,261	9,261	13,765	M&P
3	Selma	3,667	Recreation Department[1]	2	1	3	....	....	665	2,333	2,475	849	3,324	6,322	M
4	South Pasadena	14,356	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation[1]	4	3	2	7	45	5,966	4,939	5,937	1,100	7,037	17,942	M
5	Stockton	54,714	Recreation Department	14	9	3	....	....	11,013	12,085	10,068	18,237	28,305	51,403	M&P
6	Torrance	9,950	Recreation Department[4]	2	1	2	....	....	1,426	11,594	3,030	11,392	14,422	27,442	M
7	Vallejo	20,072	Recreation Commission	8	2	2	....	....	4,346	2,499	8,398	757	9,155	[2]16,000	M
8	Visalia	8,904	Parks and Playground Department	1	....	1	....	....	3,000	900	1,800	882	2,682	[2]6,582	M
9	Whittier	16,115	Recreation Commission	18	9	....	....	7	1,000	1,109	3,474	100	3,574	[2]5,683	M
	Colorado														
10	Boulder	12,958	Recreation Association	4	2	1	1	....	150	300	2,020	.....	2,020	[2]2,470	M&P
11	Cheyenne Wells	695	School Board	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	M
12	Climax	250	Molybdenum Mining Company	1	....	1	....	....	.....	3,918	2,535	4,446	6,981	10,899	P
13	Colorado Springs	36,789	Patty Stuart Jewett Memorial Field	1	....	1	....	....	252	3,403	1,620	15,453	17,073	20,728	M
			Park Commission	6	9	....	....	....	.....	2,615	2,305	1,673	3,978	6,593	M
14	Denver	322,412	Board of Education	27	23	....	....	....	.....	.....	12,550	.....	12,550	[2]12,550	M
			Department of Parks, and Department of Public Grounds and Buildings	18	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,000	M
15	Fort Collins	12,251	Department of Works	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	1,500	M
16	Fort Morgan	4,884	City of Fort Morgan	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,650	530	.....	530	2,180	M
17	Glenwood Springs	2,253	School District No. 1	1	1	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]1,350	M
18	Grand Junction	12,479	Recreation Commission	2	....	1	3	....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	5,130	M
19	Greeley	15,995	Recreation Commission	2	6	....	10	3	.....	300	1,300	50	1,350	[2]1,650	M
20	Holyoke	1,150	Town of Holyoke	1	....	....	....	....	.....	280	510	.....	510	790	M
21	Las Animas Co.[23]	32,369	Board of County Commissioners	1	....	....	4	....	.....	200	400	.....	400	600	C
22	Longmont	7,406	Park Commission and School Board	3	....	1	....	....	1,500	500	1,500	1,950	2,450	5,450	M
23	Pueblo	52,162	Recreation Commission, Inc.	20	3	2	6	120	550	11,135	4,354	2,647	7,001	[2]18,686	CM&P
24	Salida	4,969	School District and City	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	[24]550	M
25	Sterling	7,411	Recreation Commission	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,780	M
	Connecticut														
26	Bridgeport	147,121	Board of Recreation	106	27	4	....	....	.....	4,317	27,400	.....	27,400	[2]31,717	M
27	Bristol	30,167	Playground Commission	4	7	....	....	....	.....	626	1,087	.....	1,087	1,713	M
28	Darien	9,222	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	400	2,500	.....	3,500	3,500	6,400	M
29	Fairfield	21,135	Board of Recreation	20	12	....	21	55	.....	1,160	3,040	611	3,651	[24]811	M
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
30	Glastonbury	6,632	School Board and Board of Selectmen	3	....	....	7	21	1,140	2,180	983	1,418	2,401	[25]721	M&P
31	Greenwich	35,509	Recreation Board	75	22	2	7	51	.....	7,247	16,800	8,045	24,845	32,092	M&P
			Board of Selectmen	4	....	2	....	....	.....	11,400	.....	.....	18,666	30,066	M
32	Hamden	23,373	Recreation Commission	10	9	[25]1	8	....	2,756	2,478	2,090	850	2,940	8,174	M
33	Hartford	166,267	Recreation Division, Park Department	28	11	11	....	....	20,000	35,395	30,918	6,418	37,336	92,731	M
34	Middletown	26,495	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	10	5	....	....	....	1,648	623	2,400	2,560	3,260	7,231	M
35	Milford	16,439	Recreation Commission	7	....	1	....	....	1,000	1,000	2,500	.....	2,500	4,500	M
36	Naugatuck	15,388	School Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	855	365	179	544	1,399	M
37	New Britain	68,685	Municipal Recreation Commission	38	8	....	....	....	.....	757	2,443	.....	2,443	3,200	M
38	New Canaan	6,221	Recreation Commission	2	1	[25]1	6	13	.....	666	983	126	1,109	[26]1,775	M&P
39	New Haven	160,605	Commission of Public Parks	65	1	6	9	121	.....	1,050	.....	.....	39,000	40,050	M
			Board of Education	79	51	....	....	....	.....	174	8,729	2,709	11,438	11,612	M
40	Norwich	23,652	Recreation Commission	10	14	....	....	....	500	1,900	3,100	.....	3,100	5,500	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	2	....	....	....	....	872	1,711	50	5,198	5,248	7,831	M
41	Salisbury	3,030	Recreation Committee	1	....	1	6	20	.....	45	2,325	.....	2,325	2,370	P
42	Seymour	6,754	Playground Association, Inc.	4	2	....	....	10	182	251	452	130	582	[2]1,015	M&P
43	Shelton	10,971	Recreation Commission	1	4	....	31	....	.....	.....	500	100	600	[12]600	M
			Community Building Association	2	....	1	22	15	4,700	1,500	3,500	.....	3,500	9,700	P
44	Stamford	47,938	Board of Public Recreation	25	21	3	....	9	.....	3,827	11,353	2,071	13,424	17,251	M
45	Stratford	22,580	Recreation Department[1]	8	8	....	....	....	.....	231	2,268	.....	2,268	2,499	M
			Sterling Park Trustees	1	1	....	46	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
46	Waterbury	99,314	Park Department	29	33	4	....	....	.....	.....	11,072	.....	.....	31,944	M
47	Watertown	8,787	School Department	17	18	1	....	....	298	65	4,376	.....	4,376	[24]739	M
48	West Hartford	33,776	Department of Recreation[4]	19	7	[27]3	....	50	.....	7,661	6,239	.....	6,239	[2]13,900	M
49	Westport	8,258	Park and Athletic Commission	2	1	....	8	6	1,000	200	800	200	1,000	2,200	M&P
50	Windsor	10,068	Recreation Study Group	2	1	....	25	90	.....	50	425	125	550	[2]600	P
51	Winsted	7,674	Playground Committee	....	2	....	....	....	350	600	500	.....	500	1,450	M&P
52	Woodbridge	2,262	Amity House Association	5	6	....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]860	P
	Delaware														
53	Wilmington	112,504	Board of Park Commissioners	37	21	....	....	....	3,780	.....	8,400	.....	.....	[2]30,559	M
			Department of Adult Education, Board of Education	5	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,573	756	2,329	2,329	M
	Dist. of Columbia														
54	Washington	663,091	Community Center and Playgrounds Department	135	134	87	27	....	25,000	33,122	145,375	83,823	222,260	287,320	M
			National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Department of the Interior	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]54,765	M
	Florida														
55	Bradenton	7,444	Recreation Department[1]	1	....	1	25	75	3,402	4,381	2,100	1,035	3,135	[2]10,918	M&P
56	Clearwater	10,136	Recreation Department[1]	3	....	1	2	5	.....	1,518	3,932	3,978	7,910	[30]9,428	M
57	Dade County[31]	267,739	Park Division	....	....	....	....	....	63,170	1,422	.....	11,795	11,795	[27]6,387	C
58	Daytona Beach	22,584	Recreation Department	2	6	7	10	....	20,000	9,000	9,190	12,586	21,776	50,776	M
59	Fort Lauderdale	17,996	Parks Department	5	....	5	....	....	3,000	15,500	7,500	16,000	23,500	42,000	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1940

thtable

No. of City	Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																						Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
		Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
1	0	1	...	...	11	[9]588,991*	...	.....	3	.....	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	11	18	.....	11,995	11,995	Mrs. Bess Shirley King..	1
a	8	...	...	...	8	2,633,817*	1	38,532	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank P. Holborow.....	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George W. Basil.....	b
2	7	...	...	...	7	169,000	2	12,826	5	29,253	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	9	8	.....	16,148	19,214	John Hawkes.....	2
3	4	2	1	...	7	113,268	1	19,556	1	6,680	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	9	5	.....	17,000	17,000	Richard L. Davis.....	3
4	2	1	4	...	7	198,284	1	70,176	1	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Frank C. Stoney.....	4
5	1	4	...	2	7	623,714	1	71,470	2	2,347	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	15	7	37	22	.....	38,016	38,016	B. E. Swenson.....	5
6	3	...	...	...	3	119,924	3	87,994	1	30,100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	11	.....	10,400	10,400	Dale Riley.....	6
7	6	...	...	...	6	290,569*	1	30,780	3	26,150	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	7	.....	6,576	10,740	E. F. Tandy.....	7
8	3	1	1	1	6	37,525	...	.....	1	8,400	1	1	...	...	...	[19]1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	.....	4,270	4,270	R. C. Whitmore.....	8
9	...	4	...	...	4	[9]14,399	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Newton P. Robinson....	9
10	2	4	2	...	8	50,000*	...	.....	5	7,700	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	2	.....	9,000	9,000	M. H. Soglow.....	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. R. Schwarz.....	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	36,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ralph E. Hargrove.....	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Owen McHugh.....	13
a	6	...	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James M. Nelsen.....	a
14	...	42	...	...	42	689,806	...	.....	26	.....	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	63	28	.....	73,284	73,284	Willard N. Greim.....	14
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	66	2	3	...	1	4	1	5	66	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Asmus.....	a
15	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Burgis G. Coy.....	15
16	...	1	...	...	1	[9]33,250	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dwight E. Neill.....	16
17	...	...	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	.....	787	787	M. R. Moorhead.....	17
18	...	5	...	2	7	58,799*	3	10,000	5	20,000	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	8	1	13	5	.....	9,638	9,638	Glenn Jensen.....	18
19	3	1	1	...	5	14,251	...	.....	5	42,363	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	3	...	.....	.....	.....	Henry Amicarella.....	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Guy L. Bereman.....	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	18,000*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William F. Robinson....	21
22	2	...	2	...	4	[9]27,403	...	.....	1	69,298	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	1	3,500	.....	3,500	C. A. Flanders.....	22
23	...	4	4	...	8	114,127	3	79,800	22	89,890	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	4	23	6	.....	50,590	51,637	Fred W. Huling.....	23
24	...	1	1	...	2	3,500*	...	.....	1	4,000	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Neal Mehring.....	24
25	1	...	1	...	2	7,897	...	.....	4	15,117	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	1	.....	3,880	3,880	Jack E. MacAdams.....	25
26	...	11	...	...	11	[9]117,981	...	.....	6	23,513	1	20	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	26	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Leckie.....	26
27	...	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. C. Hitchcock.....	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter A. Bates.....	28
29	4	4	...	...	8	70,838	...	.....	4	8,800	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	.....	2,680	3,723	Walter H. Hellmann...	29
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	a
30	...	1	...	...	1	49,060*	1	24,604	7	7,334	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	.....	7,468	10,814	Emerson C. Reed.....	30
31	...	14	...	...	14	303,742	3	37,755	15	57,817	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8	...	.....	2,636	10,200	James S. Stevens.....	31
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank L. Carter.....	a
32	...	9	...	...	9	62,720	...	.....	8	1,760	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. James Bulger.....	32
33	...	4	...	16	20	[9]1,183,613	3	223,483	15	444,560	4	25	1	...	3	1	2	...	3	46	1	40	19	.....	67,329	73,599	James H. Dillon.....	33
34	...	9	...	...	9	274,560	...	.....	2	2,872	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	P. M. Kidney.....	34
35	...	4	...	...	4	[9]4,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Fred Driend.....	35
36	...	2	...	...	2	51,000	...	.....	1	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Peter J. Foley.....	36
37	...	9	...	...	9	2,887,056	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	.....	.....	.....	James Naughton, Jr....	37
38	...	1	...	...	1	[9]4,072	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dayton Jones.....	38
39	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	22	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harold V. Doheny.....	39
a	...	23	...	...	23	[9]151,825	1	30,250	8	27,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	.....	24,450	40,396	Albert A. Pilvelis.....	a
40	...	9	...	...	9	76,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Matthew J. Sheridan....	40
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Henry D. Johnson.....	a
41	...	3	1	...	4	1,920	...	.....	1	300	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wilbert R. Hemmerly...	41
42	...	2	...	...	2	10,000*	...	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry A. Leigh.....	42
43	...	3	...	...	3	12,000*	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	18	.....	.....	.....	George W. Anger.....	43
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	26,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	a
44	2	13	5	...	20	249,865	1	10,073	16	28,837	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	Edward J. Hunt.....	44
45	...	6	...	...	6	[9]37,378	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William H. Shea.....	45
a	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Huldah H. Brown..	a
46	...	12	...	...	12	96,917*	4	[5]28,800	...	.....	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William J. Derwin.....	46
47	...	1	...	...	1	[9]5,062	...	.....	3	8,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	500	500	Howard C. Harrison....	47
48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,015	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. W. Feldman.....	48
49	...	3	...	...	3	4,582	1	2,925	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alan E. Bresslin.....	49
50	...	3	...	...	3	5,880	...	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Marguerite C. Marsh	50
51	...	1	...	...	1	20,883*	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Mildred A. Foulds.....	51
52	1	1	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Morris Tyler.....	52
53	...	23	...	...	23	[9]436,795	1	23,350	7	67,348	1	13	...	...	...	[19]1	...	...	5	38	7	8	14	22,300	9,600	32,600	Edward R. Mack.....	53
									6	17,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Marguerite H. Burnett..	a
54	65	48	1	4	118	.....	30	.....	47	.....	13	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	[28]8	128	16	53	36	.....	.....	.....	Lewis R. Barrett.....	54
															[29]10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Albert Clyde-Burton....	a
55	2	1	...	...	3	10,897	3	22,814	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	8	.....	.....	.....	Clayton L. Perreault....	55
56	...	3	5	...	8	.....	1	7,290	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	[19]1	...	...	7	...	...	2	2	.....	2,904	2,904	Eddie C. Moore.....	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	75,000	.....	75,000	A. D. Barnes.....	57
58	4	1	2	...	7	660,073	7	595,194	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	13	.....	11,460	11,460	Cletus R. Allen.....	58
59	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	5,000	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Porter G. Reynolds.....	59

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population[1,2]	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Florida—Cont.														
1	Gainesville	13,757	Department of Public Recreation	11	7	2	17	25	.....	1,500	4,800	200	5,000	6,500	M
2	Hollywood	6,239	Recreational Department[32]	1	....	1	8	....	12,000	600	1,500	500	2,000	14,600	M&P
3	Jacksonville	173,065	Department of Public Recreation[1]	20	4	24	33	20	29,767	20,751	33,265	39,758	73,023	123,541	M
4	Lakeland	22,068	Recreation Department	8	1	5	8	35	60,000	20,000	7,500	1,200	8,700	88,700	M
5	Miami Beach	28,012	Department of Recreation	6	3	8	2	6	18,750	.....	12,750	.....	.....	51,452	M
6	Ocala	8,986	Recreation Commission	1	1	2	....	....	1,800	1,549	2,400	596	2,996	6,345	M
7	Orlando	36,736	Recreation Department[1]	7	8	2	....	32	.....	3,728	6,342	1,500	7,842	11,580	M
8	Palm Beach	3,747	Playground Commission[32]	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
9	St. Augustine	12,090	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	1,620	.....	.....	4,000	M
10	St. Petersburg	60,812	Bureau of Pier and Spa	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,900	M
			Recreation Department	11	3	4	....	....	29,017	16,556	11,650	9,475	21,125	66,698	M
11	Sanford	10,217	Recreation Department	1	1	[25]1	....	....	490	1,420	1,165	952	2,117	4,027	M
12	Tallahassee	16,240	Recreation Department[4]	2	2	1	1	1	3,570	1,252	2,656	360	3,016	[12]7,838	M
13	Tampa	108,391	Board of Public Recreation	16	15	10	85	28	2,957	14,655	22,266	9,590	31,856	49,468	M
	Georgia														
14	Athens	20,650	Playground and Recreation Board	7	2	2	8	....	189	1,326	3,174	150	3,324	4,839	M
15	Atlanta	302,288	Parks and Cemetery Department	7	....	1	....	....	85,378	11,448	14,300	38,864	53,164	[2]149,990	M
16	Augusta	65,919	City of Augusta[32]	....	4	4	....	....	4,252	.....	3,075	.....	3,075	7,327	M
17	Brunswick	15,035	City and County Commissioners	7	1	1	....	....	1,300	250	2,781	792	3,573	5,123	M&C
18	Columbus	53,280	Department of Recreation	5	24	7	28	24	.....	7,562	8,106	1,077	9,183	[2]16,745	M&P
19	Macon	57,865	Recreation Department	....	12	12	....	....	.....	2,700	7,700	1,140	8,840	11,540	M
20	Moultrie	10,147	School Board and Y. M. C. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]900	M
21	Savannah	95,996	Recreation Commission	2	7	3	90	12	.....	700	5,300	1,500	6,800	7,500	M
22	Waycross	16,763	Park and Tree Commission[32]	2	....	....	180	45	2,000	2,000	525	3,700	4,225	[2]8,225	M&P
	Idaho														
23	Blackfoot	3,681	School Board and City	1	1	....	....	....	500	300	450	140	590	1,390	M
24	Boise	26,130	City of Boise	1	1	....	14	....	.....	3,091	465	274	739	[2]3,830	M
25	Coeur D'Alene	10,049	Recreation Council	1	....	....	....	7	.....	535	105	.....	105	[2]640	M
26	Grangeville	1,929	Lions Club	2	....	....	....	....	.....	680	.....	.....	915	1,595	M
27	Idaho Falls	15,024	Youth Welfare Council	6	3	....	....	....	1,500	1,000	1,200	.....	1,200	3,700	M
28	Pocatello	18,133	Recreation Department[1]	1	....	....	....	....	268	1,132	330	200	530	1,930	M
29	Weiser	3,663	City of Weiser	2	....	....	....	....	400	1,036	.....	.....	810	2,246	M
	Illinois														
30	Alton	31,255	Playground and Recreation Department[1]	12	9	2	2	3	.....	10,516	7,877	10,272	18,149	[2]28,665	M
31	Aurora	47,170	Playground Commission	14	17	2	....	....	6,332	5,716	6,980	2,842	9,822	21,870	M
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
32	Berwyn	48,451	Playground and Recreation Commission	2	....	2	....	....	4,110	6,375	3,900	2,940	6,840	17,325	M
33	Bloomington	32,868	Municipal Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	9	.....	1,115	135	.....	135	[2]1,250	M
34	Blue Island	16,638	Playground and Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	140	2,098	600	630	1,230	3,468	M
35	Calumet City	13,241	Memorial Park District Board	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
36	Canton	11,577	Park District Board and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	11,915	779	.....	.....	2,063	[12]14,757	M
37	Centralia	16,343	Recreation Department[1]	9	7	1	25	20	37,500	2,200	3,100	400	3,500	[2]43,200	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,700	M
			Recreation Commission[34]	1	4	4	....	....	.....	14,458	.....	.....	10,542	25,000	M
38	Chicago	3,396,808	Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	68	66	134	....	....	228,270	88,086	329,492	239,022	568,514	884,870	M
			Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, Department of Public Works	39	21	60	....	....	76,706	11,728	156,080	8,634	164,714	253,148	M
			Park District Board	480	142	266	....	....	.....	280,604	760,417	80,000	840,417	[37]1,121,021	M
39	Chicago Heights	22,461	Harold C. Jones Memorial Center	1	3	2	15	10	500	200	2,000	3,000	5,000	[2]5,700	P
40	Cicero	64,712	Clyde Park District	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,551	M
41	Cook County	4,063,342	Forest Preserve District	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,034	C
42	Danville	36,919	Recreation Department[1]	10	9	1	29	80	.....	3,447	5,215	.....	5,215	8,662	M
43	Decatur	59,305	Playground and Recreation Board	20	25	3	10	252	.....	8,671	14,271	1,120	15,391	[2]24,062	M&P
			Park District	....	....	....	....	....	3,202	611	.....	5,786	5,786	9,599	M
44	Dixon	10,671	Park Board	1	8	....	....	....	.....	230	731	366	1,097	1,327	M
45	Elmhurst	15,458	Park District	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]6,000	M
46	Evanston	65,389	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	49	21	7	33	6	.....	14,488	26,210	2,385	28,595	[2]43,083	M
47	Forest Park	14,840	Playground and Recreation Board	2	6	1	10	235	232	1,314	2,690	69	2,759	4,305	M
48	Freeport	22,366	Park Board	4	4	....	9	7	11,200	.....	1,900	.....	.....	[12]18,200	M
49	Glencoe	6,825	Municipal Playground Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	5,756	2,160	7,179	9,339	15,095	M
50	Granite City	22,974	Park District	....	....	....	....	....	55,000	3,431	.....	.....	2,695	[2]61,126	M
51	Herrin	9,352	Cooperative Recreation Association	2	....	....	....	....	410	974	555	500	1,055	[2]2,439	M&P
52	Highland Park	14,476	Community Service, Inc.	5	....	1	35	45	52,803	1,948	3,792	648	4,440	[2]59,191	P
			Park Board	1	3	....	....	....	.....	5,112	.....	.....	12,531	17,643	M
53	Hinsdale	7,336	Recreation Committee	1	2	....	35	....	.....	255	535	10	545	800	P
54	Jacksonville	19,844	Y. M. C. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720	P
55	Joliet	42,365	Department of Recreation, Park District	4	....	1	7	15	.....	.....	1,471	.....	.....	[2]18,974	M
56	Kewanee	16,901	Park District	4	....	....	....	....	5,000	5,000	3,200	500	3,700	13,700	M&P
57	Lake Forest	6,885	Park Board	2	2	....	....	....	.....	1,000	2,800	12,000	14,800	15,800	M
58	Maywood	26,648	Playground and Recreation Board	3	2	2	4	6	.....	3,167	4,270	1,147	5,417	8,584	M
59	Moline	34,608	Park Department	5	10	....	....	....	3,000	600	740	.....	740	4,340	P
60	North Chicago	8,465	Foss Park District	1	....	1	3	1	2,000	1,900	1,380	2,600	3,980	7,880	M
61	Oak Park	66,015	Playground Board	5	9	8	1	....	3,150	11,191	13,398	14,478	27,876	42,217	M
62	Oglesby	3,938	Park Board	5	2	1	8	30	.....	600	1,880	210	2,090	[2]2,690	M&P
63	Pekin	19,407	Park District	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	M
64	Peoria	105,087	Recreation Commission	10	25	....	....	....	.....	300	5,000	.....	5,000	5,300	M
			Park and Pleasure Driveway District	4	3	3	10	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	M
65	Peru	8,983	Recreation Department[4]	9	2	....	5	....	300	1,500	1,709	2,750	4,459	[12]6,259	M
66	River Forest	9,487	Playground and Recreation Board	3	2	4	....	....	96	1,606	5,180	.....	5,180	[2]6,882	M
67	Riverside	7,935	Playground and Recreation Commission	2	2	1	3	5	.....	706	2,375	.....	2,375	[2]3,081	M&P
68	Rockford	84,637	Park District	8	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,875	.....	.....	[12]30,558	M
			Booker Washington Center[38]	....	1	1	7	....	.....	2,112	1,350	.....	1,350	3,462	P

table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers													Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
																					Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
6	2	2	...	10	33,760	1	18,760	10	37,224	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	.....	5,244	5,744	Dr. R. G. Manchester..	1
4	...	2	2	8		1				...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	12	...						Taylor Trout.....	2
16	...	...	...	16	696,170*	2	27,713	6	1,880	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	17	14	6,074	12,599	18,673	Robert S. Wattles.....	3
8	...	4	...	12	[6]431,300	4				...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	6	24	13,000	12,000	27,500	Harry L. Coe, Jr.....	4
3	...	...	...	3	176,596	3	5,000	1		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	2		.....	.....	.....	J. B. Lemon.....	5
3	1	...	...	4	30,000	1	20,868	1	4,721	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	3	.....	4,441	4,441	M. B. Boswell.....	6
1	6	...	...	7	48,639	...	.....	2	11,800	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	C. L. Varner.....	7
1	...	...	...	1	.....	2	.....			...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...		.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Ida B. Large.....	8
...	4	...	...	4	47,261	4	45,355	1	900	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	....	3	.....	2,258	2,258	Bertha Williams.....	9
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	298,910	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	G. L. Roberts.....	10
2	4	14	...	20	67,793	14	512,271	5	711,742	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	6	.....	4,368	4,368	P. V. Gahan.....	a
1	1	...	...	1	[9]11,557*	1	600	4	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	.....	1,532	1,532	Eleanor Morrison.....	11
2	5	...	...	7	27,806	2	7,505	2	11,348	...	1	...	...	...	...	[33]1	...	...	4	...	8	10	4,131	4,146	8,277	Ralph E. Carter.....	12
22	2	...	...	24	[9]914,691*	5	6,000	25	30,000	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	23	1	16	29	.....	19,521	19,521	Nash Higgins.....	13
...	2	...	4	6	114,557*	1	23,477	1	778	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	.....	3,020	3,598	Rozelle Holman.....	14
24	1	...	...	25	609,299	...	.....	9	35,920	7	15	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	88	4	20	38	.....	43,726	43,726	J. Lee Harne, Jr.....	15
4	1	...	...	5	202,205	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	4	...		.....	.....	.....	Ernest Pund.....	16
5	...	...	...	5	91,316	2	44,212	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	6	9	.....	7,833	8,751	Mrs. Dorothy A. Thiot..	17
10	5	...	6	21	793,033	...	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	19	23	.....	14,009	14,675	Edwina Wood.....	18
11	1	...	7	19	364,429	8	98,898	4	25,639	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	6	34	41	.....	54,565	54,565	Mrs. Wilma E. Beggs...	19
1	...	...	...	1		...	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	3	6	.....	.....	5,400	J. H. Kenney.....	20
16	2	...	...	18	549,704	...	.....	1	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	8	.....	11,000	11,000	H. S. Bounds.....	21
5	...	...	1	6	109,741	4	26,201	1	1,053	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	9	10	.....	8,543	9,043	L. V. Bean.....	22
...	1	...	...	1	14,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		.....	800	800	Donald D. Stalker.....	23
...	4	...	...	4	61,500	1	80,303	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	.....	9,360	10,290	Gwendolen S. Stevens...	24
1	2	...	...	3	46,769	...	.....	3	43,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Donald J. Boughton....	25
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	John L. Olmsted.....	26
...	7	...	2	9	93,167*	...	.....	6	16,403	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...		.....	2,475	2,475	Joe Call.....	27
...	4	...	2	6	35,986	1	46,197	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	6	.....	6,092	6,644	R. S. Brown.....	28
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...		.....	.....	.....	D. A. Kramer.....	29
3	7	2	...	12	883,204*	4	53,500	5	42,300	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	12	10	.....	13,143	21,557	R. J. Foval.....	30
...	12	...	...	12	160,821	3	73,008	3	.....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	7	3	.....	26,100	26,100	Russell A. Perry.....	31
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...		.....	.....	.....	Ray C. Moses.....	a
...	5	...	...	5	64,862*	1	36,922	13	26,588	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	4	.....	.....	.....	George Sluka.....	32
...	8	10	...	18	260,575	2	4,195	14	212,526	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	20	16	.....	30,841	40,798	Jessie O. Dixon.....	33
...	7	1	...	8	68,342*	1	38,206	4	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	1	.....	10,678	10,678	Ewald Klings.....	34
3	...	...	...	3	108,000	2	85,350	2	19,763	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	2	2		.....	.....	.....	Edward Fedosky.....	35
...	1	...	...	1		...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...		.....	.....	.....	L. H. Gillet.....	36
...	5	...	...	5	60,600*	2	.....	4	9,500	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	8	5	35,000	3,900	42,560	Howard Johnston.....	37
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000	.....	5,000		a
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[35]399	[35]171	94,100	[36]1,092,400	1,362,400	Ernest Goranson.....	38
68	...	...	...	68	[6]8,673,454	68	.....	...	.....	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...		.....	.....	.....	Herman J. Fischer.....	a
36	...	...	...	36	[9]6,969,484	36	.....	...	.....	3	16	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	14	1	4	.....	.....	.....	Theodore A. Gross.....	b
...	...	...	193	193	[9]3,835,532	88	15,307,655	...	.....	31	100	12	5	...	4	1	6	38	602	81	100	25	.....	.....	.....	V. K. Brown.....	c
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	89,425	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	Gwendolyn Smith.....	39
...	8	...	...	8	433,479	4	373,347	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	17	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	Edward Pacl.....	40
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	3	...	1	...		.....	.....	.....	John B. Morrill.....	41
2	11	...	...	13	251,359	4	181,713	6	6,600	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	29	15	.....	18,000	20,600	George A. Fairhead.....	42
1	17	18	...	36	949,567*	4	76,938	14	125,790	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	21	23	.....	31,086	51,102	R. Wayne Gill.....	43
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...		4,405	.....	4,405	Jessie M. Allen.....	a
...	6	...	...	6	12,600	1	.....	5	12,000	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	John W. Mitchell.....	44
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	...		.....	.....	.....	Oakley V. Morgan.....	45
5	5	...	...	10	461,641	6	147,060	23	245,500	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	13	14	.....	21,650	28,200	Charles T. Byrnes.....	46
...	4	...	...	4	92,221*	...	.....	7	34,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	1	.....	8,093	8,856	Sara Peyton.....	47
...	6	...	...	6	28,200	3	3,000	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Norman C. Sleezer.....	48
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	James A. Williams.....	49
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...		.....	.....	.....	J. W. Seneff.....	50
...	2	...	2	4	488,160*	1	25,800	2	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	5	2,870	14,540	18,774	Arthur D. Brunk.....	51
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	34,199	3	2,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	George Scheuchenpflug..	52
1	4	...	...	5	37,468	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...		.....	.....	.....	Roy Millen.....	a
...	3	...	...	3		...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...		.....	.....	.....	Mrs. S. E. Tarbox.....	53
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	4,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	A. D. Hermann.....	54
6	7	...	...	13	103,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	4	25	3	.....	2,849	2,849	John J. Clemens, Jr.....	55
...	4	...	...	4	47,783	2	5,000	...	.....	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	8	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	B. E. Rose.....	56
...	2	...	...	2	35,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...		.....	.....	.....	R. H. Peters.....	57
...	4	...	...	4	75,000*	...	.....	5	33,000	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Florence Rotermund....	58
...	5	...	...	5	92,250	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	...		.....	.....	.....	Ruby Ledford.....	59
...	1	5	...	6	138,411	2	45,210	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	3	.....	4,880	4,880	Joseph Boak.....	60
5	...	...	...	5	[6]683,517	5	.....	...	.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	6	7	.....	.....	.....	Josephine Blackstock...	61
...	2	...	1	3		1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	.....	3,078	3,804	Harold Snedden.....	62
...	3	...	...	3		...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	3	.....	1,200	1,200	A. G. Keller.....	63
...	14	...	...	14	[9]40,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	.....	35,000	35,000	W. B. Martin.....	64
...	6	...	...	6		1	300,000	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	23	3	15	20	.....	.....	.....	Barney B. Maticka.....	a
...	3	...	...	3	67,000	...	.....	1	2,500	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...		.....	.....	.....	Leslie Hoenscheid.....	65
1	3	...	...	4	58,200*	1	12,000	4	18,000	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	2	.....	.....	.....	William C. Ladwig.....	66
1	5	1	...	7	45,000	1	6,200	1	1,200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6		.....	.....	.....	John Walsh.....	67
...	7	...	...	7	173,471	...	.....	...	.....	...	16	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	45	12	...		.....	.....	.....	Homer E. Folgate.....	68
1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	27,500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	.....	.....	.....	Lola Robinson.....	a

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Illinois—Cont.														
1	Rock Island	42,775	Playground and Recreation Commission	9	3	1	....	5	.....	1,451	3,530	319	3,849	[25]5,300	M
2	Rushville	2,480	Park Board	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	M&P
3	St. Charles	5,870	Baker Memorial Community Center, Inc.	2	....	....	....	....	356	3,094	2,956	2,478	5,434	8,884	P
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	M
4	Springfield	75,503	Playground and Recreation Commission	38	43	6	....	....	.....	12,545	24,039	.....	24,039	36,584	M
			Park District Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
5	Sycamore	4,702	Recreation Commission	2	....	[35]1	24	25	500	2,630	2,400	1,400	3,800	6,930	M
			Park Board	4	2	....	10	10	2,000	7,908	1,700	5,550	7,250	17,158	M
6	Urbana	14,064	Park District	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
			Park District	1	....	....	....	....	56,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]65,339	M
7	Waukegan	34,241	Playground and Recreation Department[1]	9	1	1	4	22	.....	3,726	1,700	.....	1,700	5,426	M
8	Wilmette	17,226	Playground and Recreation Board	3	4	4	....	....	21	2,199	6,909	.....	6,909	9,129	M
9	Winnebago Co.[40]	121,178	County Forest Preserve District	....	....	....	....	....	510	6,000	.....	575	575	7,085	C
			Park District	....	....	....	....	....	3,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,005	M
10	Winnetka	12,430	Community House, Inc.	18	11	6	98	360	360	35,325	15,980	5,205	21,185	56,870	M&P
11	Wood River	8,197	Recreation Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,672	M
	Indiana														
12	Alexandria	4,801	Park Board	5	3	....	5	....	2,085	1,030	1,809	2,000	3,809	6,924	M
13	Anderson	41,572	Community Recreation Program Board[41]	16	21	5	81	269	2,561	23,083	10,322	37,033	47,355	72,999	M&P
14	Bedford	12,514	Recreation Commission[32]	....	1	....	33	6	3,000	1,400	800	400	1,200	[25]600	M
15	Brazil	8,126	City Recreation Department[4] and Y. M. C. A.	....	4	....	3	31	.....	250	300	.....	300	[2]550	M
				....	....	....	....	....	265	380	400	100	500	1,145	M&P
16	Butler	1,794	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
17	Columbus	11,738	Recreation Commission	16	19	4	....	....	2,672	6,242	5,470	1,593	7,063	[2]15,977	M&P
18	Crawfordsville	11,089	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	964	100	.....	.....	3,000	M&P
19	East Chicago	54,637	Department of Community Recreation, Park Commission	3	3	3	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,162	M&P
20	Elkhart	33,434	Schools and Chamber of Commerce	7	8	....	....	12	25	190	1,700	.....	1,700	[2]1,915	M&P
21	Elkhart County[42]	72,634	County Recreation Committee	12	9	....	10	10	.....	750	3,540	.....	3,540	4,290	C&P
22	Elwood	10,913	City of Elwood	....	....	....	6	28	540	1,105	.....	1,896	1,896	3,541	M
23	Evansville	97,062	Recreation Department, Park Board	35	22	2	145	1020	2,822	11,535	13,759	8,043	21,802	[2]36,159	M&P
24	Fort Wayne	118,410	Wheatley Social Center[38]	2	1	3	....	....	600	1,450	5,008	950	5,958	8,008	P
25	Hammond	70,184	Park Commission	12	1	3	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,300	M
26	Indianapolis	386,972	Recreation Department, Park Board	129	92	23	29	....	19,984	43,388	30,470	59,784	90,254	153,626	M
27	Jeffersonville	11,493	Recreation Department[1]	1	3	....	....	....	50	461	810	.....	.....	1,321	M
28	Kokomo	33,795	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	....	14	....	.....	2,616	300	.....	300	[2]2,916	M
											900	.....	.....	2,700	M
29	La Porte	16,180	Civic Auditorium Advisory Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
			Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	100	150	1,250	.....	1,250	[2]1,500	M
30	Lebanon	6,529	Common Council	1	....	....	....	....	100	1,504	300	548	848	2,452	M
31	Logansport	20,177	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,023	M
32	Michigan City	26,476	Y. M. C. A. and Park Board	5	1	....	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P
33	Mishawaka	28,298	Board of Works	8	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	8,825	M
34	Mount Vernon	5,638	Parks Department[32]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
35	North Township[43]	132,752	North Township Trustees	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,954	M
36	Pendleton	1,681	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	423	416	.....	2,089	2,089	2,928	M
37	Plymouth	5,713	Park Department	1	....	....	1	....	200	750	300	1,700	2,000	2,950	M
38	Portland	6,362	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	500	600	700	1,000	1,700	2,800	M
			City of Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
39	Richmond	35,147	School Board	5	4	....	....	....	.....	250	1,471	.....	1,471	1,721	M
			Townsend Community Center[38]	1	2	3	4	67	450	1,435	3,600	30	3,630	5,515	M&P
			Department of Public Recreation[4]	88	15	1	....	....	.....	6,333	11,167	.....	11,167	[2]17,500	M
40	South Bend	101,268	Department of Public Parks	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]24,437	M
			Hering House Welfare League[38]	3	3	2	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
41	Speed	800	Louisville Cement Corporation	1	2	2	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
42	Terre Haute[44]	62,693	Park Board	15	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,600	M
43	Wabash	9,653	Community Service	1	5	....	....	....	.....	4,974	1,601	.....	1,601	6,575	M&P
44	Whiting	10,307	Community Service	2	1	3	....	....	.....	24,400	6,100	9,300	15,400	39,800	P
	Iowa														
45	Ames	12,555	Recreation Commission	17	8	....	16	2	.....	837	1,943	220	2,163	3,000	M
46	Burlington	25,832	Municipal Recreation Administration	8	....	....	....	8	.....	2,079	110	265	375	[2]2,454	M
47	Cedar Rapids	62,120	Playground and Recreation Commission	36	18	3	84	246	50,526	2,242	7,945	1,588	9,533	[2]62,301	M
			Department of Parks and Public Property	5	1	....	....	....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	11,500	12,900	M
48	Davenport	66,039	Board of Park Commissioners	39	21	2	....	....	10,462	7,914	9,315	15,443	24,758	43,134	M&P
49	Des Moines	159,819	Playground and Recreation Commission	44	41	4	....	....	.....	2,500	26,500	.....	26,500	[2]29,000	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	20,379	13,751	.....	43,251	43,251	77,381	M&P
50	Dubuque	43,892	Department of Recreation[1]	12	11	2	....	....	13,976	6,607	3,765	2,852	6,617	[45]27,200	M
			Park Board	....	1	....	7	....	1,800	750	900	2,900	3,800	6,350	M
51	Grinnell	5,210	Grinnell College	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	P
52	Iowa City	17,182	Recreation Board	2	3	1	6	....	400	1,231	2,032	.....	2,032	3,663	P
53	Mapleton	1,824	Town Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	246	.....	.....	457	703	M
54	Mason City	27,080	Recreation Activities Committee and Y. M. C. A.	8	....	....	....	....	8,718	161	1,200	.....	1,200	[2]10,079	M
55	Oskaloosa	11,024	City and Independent School District	1	....	....	1	....	.....	660	300	.....	300	[2]960	M&P
56	Pocahontas	1,730	Town of Pocahontas	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
57	Sioux City	82,364	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	47	68	2	30	359	.....	3,514	15,029	2,015	17,044	20,558	M
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,178	M
58	Waterloo	51,743	Park Board	4	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,160	M
			Recreation Commission	22	15	1	48	17	850	2,268	4,822	855	5,677	[28]8,795	M&P

th table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Around	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	.	8	...	1	9	$146,253*	...	.....	7	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	10	5	.....	14,071	17,527	Melville H. Hodge	1
2	.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. A. Dyson	2
3	.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	57,213	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert F. Munn	3
4	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bert Turner	a
4	.	19	...	...	19	$168,242	1	40,103	26	58,607	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John E. MacWherter	4
5	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
5	.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	62,850	6	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	.....	1,600	2,100	Weldon B. Wade	5
6	.	1	...	1	1	66,500*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	.....	850	850		a
6	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. C. Noel	6
7	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles L. Whyte	7
8	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
8	1	13	...	...	14	129,534	1	88,834	10	.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	5	.....	12,895	12,919	Karl Daydif	a
8	.	3	4	...	7	130,641	1	33,777	2	47,962	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	.....	7,500	12,744	Daniel M. Davis	8
9	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	3,742	H. O. Lundgren	9
10	1	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George B. Caskey	10
11	1	1	...	...	2	13,500	2	110,000	2	80,000	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles F. Barnes	a
11	.	1	...	...	1	$12,000*	1	38,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	.....	8,500	8,500	Merle W. Manley	11
12	.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George McDermott	12
13	.	15	12	...	27	736,874*	2	95,866	8	95,248	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	9	39	11	.....	18,694	23,994	Edw. J. Ronsheim	13
14	2	6	...	...	8	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	1	22	7	.....	.....	.....	Paul Tyndall	14
15	.	5	...	...	5	28,100*	2	5,300	1	61,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	.....	12,000	12,000	E. A. Brunoehler	15
16	2	2	...	...	4	65,100*	...	.....	1	18,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	.....	2,400	2,400	C. E. Jenkins	16
17	.	3	1	...	4	23,195	3	12,000	2	60,000	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Donald Du Shane	17
18	.	6	...	...	6	99,000	2	26,000	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	.....	3,600	3,600	Sherman P. Smith	18
19	6	15	9	5	35	880,089	4	145,053	24	301,560	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	16	6	20	7	.....	20,928	21,086	Rudolph Jarabak	19
20	.	8	...	...	8	76,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harrison P. Berkey	20
21	2	13	10	2	27	286,298	1	4,122	16	140,694	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	24	3	.....	21,320	21,401	Vic Palmer	21
22	1	6	...	...	7	164,420	3	23,000	7	39,837	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	16	5	.....	18,545	20,633	George W. E. Smith	22
23	.	21	...	...	21	566,500*	4	322,600	38	103,500	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	25	2	41	18	.....	81,080	100,880	James R. Newcom	23
24	.	1	...	...	1	9,545*	2	51,838	5	16,645	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	.....	10,000	10,000	Edgar J. Unthank	24
25	6	10	...	...	16	440,000	2	78,000	3	11,500	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	16	2	16	4	.....	.....	14,000	A. B. Scott	25
26	.	70	...	...	70	645,316	10	.....	...	.....	1	25	3	3	...	1	5	...	5	85	23	67	45	.....	.....	.....	H. W. Middlesworth	26
27	.	4	...	...	4	190,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. Harlan Vogt	27
28	1	6	...	...	7	77,818	2	117,225	2	9,202	...	1	...	...	...	[19]1	...	[19]1	...	12	...	12	5	.....	19,000	19,300	C. G. Abrams	28
29	.	1	...	...	1	.....	1	150,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. E. Walker	29
[a]	.	6	...	...	6	38,000	...	.....	4	2,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	O. Don Edmonds	a
30	.	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harold Beck	30
31	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Sam Snell	31
32	.	9	...	...	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	...	5	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	5	1	17	5	.....	.....	.....	E. L. McComb	32
33	.	6	...	...	6	$93,874	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	3	11	4	.....	.....	1,568	F. M. Steele	33
34	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James M. Bennett	34
35	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John J. Mehan	35
36	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Walker	36
37	.	2	2	...	4	26,250	1	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	2	300	.....	300	A. F. Becknell	37
38	.	7	...	...	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Starbuck	38
39	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	[19]1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. W. Hodgin	39
[a]	.	7	...	...	7	98,042*	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	13	3	.....	2,052	2,052	L. H. Lyboult	a
[b]	.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	25,395	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Thelma Pruitt	b
40	.	24	...	...	24	290,480	1	664,638	19	45,831	2	8	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	36	7	41	11	.....	74,928	75,599	Floyd V. Merriman	40
[a]	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
[b]	.	1	...	...	1	18,000	1	13,500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. G. Smith	b
41	1	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jesse G. Dorsey	41
42	13	19	17	4	53	.....	16	435,075	40	.....	9	8	2	...	3	2	3	3	2	8	2	25	15	.....	.....	.....	Frank P. Elder	42
43	.	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	5	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	.....	5,014	6,914	W. C. Mills	43
44	.	3	...	...	3	51,000	1	314,000	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	12	2	.....	11,200	14,200	John Sharp	44
45	.	5	...	4	9	37,928	...	.....	8	13,688	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	Ray Donels	45
46	.	4	...	1	5	21,959	1	4,757	13	3,588	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	10	3	.....	11,893	11,893	Adrian D. Kuepper	46
47	.	12	...	2	14	185,691	...	.....	3	$47,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	20	8	.....	5,685	7,413	Nevin Nichols	47
[a]	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	.....	.....	3,500		a
48	5	8	...	...	13	648,900*	...	.....	7	7,875	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Romine	48
49	.	...	...	33	33	443,113*	2	12,510	7	8,434	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	14	10	4	.....	10,920	10,920	Kathryn E. Krieg	49
[a]	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	47	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Helen Richter	a
50	1	8	...	...	9	$144,084	2	32,556	1	3,103	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	3	4	1,880	3,788	6,168	Carl L. Grabow	50
[a]	.	2	...	...	2	38,176	...	.....	2	14,400	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	7,000	.....	7,000	Wendelin Rettenberger	a
51	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John C. Truesdale	51
52	.	3	...	...	3	28,502	1	19,672	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	.....	3,528	3,528	M. Eugene Trowbridge	52
53	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. L. Weaver	53
54	.	9	...	...	9	$47,164*	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	3	.....	1,080	1,080	Evron M. Karges	54
55	.	5	...	...	5	26,000	...	.....	3	15,000	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	6	.....	7,400	7,400	Gretchen Jensen	55
56	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. P. McCarlan	56
57	.	23	10	...	33	620,963	...	.....	30	51,667	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	13	1	.....	10,128	10,128	Ferdinand A. Bahr	57
[a]	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	22	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. O. Johnson	a
58	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. C. Chesterman	58
[a]	.	9	...	2	11	126,070*	...	.....	8	17,680	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	1,229	3,248	4,894	C. D. Wardell	a

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Kansas														
1	Coffeyville	17,355	Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	.....	100	1,204	.....	1,204	1,304	M
2	Garden City	6,285	City and Park Department	3	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1,100	M&P
3	Liberal	4,410	Park Department	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	M
4	Salina	21,073	Park Department	6	3	....	....	....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	M
5	Topeka	67,833	Board of Education	20	24	....	....	10	.....	820	4,174	383	4,557	5,377	M
6	Wichita	114,966	Board of Park Commissioners	19	16	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,115	M
7	Winfield	9,506	Board of Education	11	20	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]2,500	M
	Kentucky														
8	Bellevue	8,741	Board of Education	5	3	....	....	....	.....	300	1,000	.....	1,000	1,300	M
9	Fort Thomas	11,034	Recreation Committee	4	3	....	....	....	.....	448	1,450	606	2,056	2,504	M
10	Gilbertsville	329	Tennessee Valley Authority	2	....	2	33	....	25,000	1,000	4,000	.....	4,000	30,000	M
11	Kings Mountain	450	Activities Association	2	....	....	....	....	40,000	385	398	90	488	40,873	P
12	Lexington	49,304	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation[4]	14	11	1	....	108	.....	6,154	9,685	13,893	23,578	29,732	M
			Recreation Department[38]	7	9	2	2	11	500	2,208	5,477	1,077	6,554	9,262	M
13	Louisville	319,077	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare, and Park Board	18	15	17	....	....	.....	6,722	18,013	5,380	23,393	[46]30,115	M
	Louisiana														
14	Lafayette	19,210	Recreation Commission and Park Commission	7	5	3	5	....	.....	1,008	5,525	2,880	8,405	9,413	M
15	Monroe	28,309	Recreation Department[1]	4	11	2	23	....	.....	680	2,720	200	2,920	[3]3,600	M
			Streets and Parks Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	M
16	New Orleans	494,537	Audubon Park Commission	14	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,034	M
			Playground Community Service Commission	15	27	30	....	....	300,000	5,903	33,369	.....	33,369	339,272	M
			City Park Improvement Association	4	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	49,181	M
	Maine														
17	Brunswick	7,003	Department of Playgrounds[1]	1	5	....	....	....	212	337	413	.....	413	962	M
18	Lewiston	38,598	School Department	4	3	....	....	....	526	957	.....	.....	1,814	3,297	M
19	Orono	3,702	Playground Committee	2	1	....	18	....	15	88	300	5	305	408	M&P
20	Portland	73,643	Recreation Commission	4	19	1	....	....	.....	3,979	5,530	2,190	7,720	11,699	M
			Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	2,184	4,515	.....	8,077	8,077	[48]14,776	M
21	Sanford	14,886	Park Commission	4	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	M
22	Washburn	1,805	School Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	80	200	.....	200	280	M
	Maryland														
23	Baltimore	859,100	Department of Public Recreation[1]	177	189	40	3	280	19,522	20,845	108,181	30,963	139,144	179,511	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]191,260	M
24	Cumberland	39,483	Streets and Public Property Department	....	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	[12]500	M
25	Frederick	15,802	Playground Commission	5	8	....	....	....	.....	150	890	.....	890	1,040	M
26	Greenbelt	2,831	Recreation Department	2	1	3	....	15	.....	4,453	4,993	3,056	8,049	[3]12,502	M
27	Hagerstown	32,491	Playground Board	7	6	....	....	....	.....	205	1,260	10	1,270	[21]1,475	M&P
28	Takoma Park	8,938	Parks and Playgrounds Committee	4	3	....	....	....	600	100	1,100	.....	1,100	1,800	M
	Massachusetts														
29	Andover	11,122	Andover Guild and Playground Department[4]	5	8	2	18	43	950	1,905	4,995	.....	.....	[2]7,850	M&P
30	Arlington	40,013	School Board	8	7	....	....	....	.....	999	1,547	2,104	3,651	4,650	M
31	Attleboro	22,071	Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	300	300	300	600	900	M&P
32	Belmont	26,867	Playground or Recreation Commission	21	11	....	....	....	295	5,514	8,326	4,851	13,177	18,986	M
			Metropolitan District Commission[49]	....	....	....	....	....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]100,000	S
			Department of Extended Use, School Committee	67	96	....	....	....	.....	8,087	30,676	30,898	61,574	69,661	M
33	Boston	770,816	Park Department	16	10	26	....	....	97,640	16,400	41,400	91,050	132,450	246,490	M
			Department of Physical Education, School Committee	[50]500	....	....	....	....	.....	7,938	44,721	13,004	57,725	65,663	M
			Community Recreation Service, Inc.	3	2	5	1	....	.....	6,165	15,100	4,671	19,771	25,936	P
34	Brockton	62,343	Playground Commission[22]	1	....	1	....	....	.....	10,651	.....	.....	10,159	20,810	M
35	Brookline	49,786	Gymnasium and Bath Commission, and Recreation Department[1]	12	7	5	....	....	.....	7,328	17,912	19,527	37,439	44,767	M
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
36	Cambridge	110,879	Board of Park Commissioners	43	21	10	....	....	20,094	4,913	32,679	28,333	61,012	[2]86,019	M
37	Concord	7,972	Recreation Committee	4	6	....	....	....	.....	345	1,396	.....	1,396	1,741	M
38	Dalton	4,206	Community Recreation Association	3	1	3	9	....	.....	8,662	7,219	2,320	9,539	18,201	M&P
39	Dedham	15,508	Community Association, Inc.	4	4	3	8	50	545	1,193	3,148	186	3,334	5,072	P
			School Committee	2	10	....	....	....	.....	450	1,300	.....	1,300	1,750	M
40	Easthampton	10,316	Recreation Commission	6	6	....	....	....	250	500	1,000	500	1,500	2,250	M
41	Fairhaven	10,938	Park Commission	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P
42	Falmouth	6,678	Community Center, Inc.	1	....	....	4	....	1,500	2,000	240	.....	240	3,740	M&P
43	Fitchburg	41,824	Board of Park Commissioners	10	5	1	36	14	.....	.....	3,454	.....	.....	[2]9,300	M
44	Framingham	23,214	Civic League	1	....	....	12	....	.....	.....	2,050	.....	.....	9,544	P
			Park Department	5	7	....	....	....	.....	2,646	1,100	4,640	5,740	8,386	M
			Greenwood Memorial Trustees	1	1	2	1	....	.....	4,150	2,600	3,100	5,700	9,850	M
45	Gardner	20,206	Parks and Playgrounds Department	6	5	....	....	....	322	934	1,980	1,377	3,357	4,613	M
			Golf Course Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	811	.....	2,077	2,077	2,888	M
46	Holyoke	53,750	Parks and Recreation Commission	22	34	2	....	....	.....	3,571	8,920	10,471	19,391	[2]22,962	M
47	Leominster	22,226	Playground Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,924	M&P
48	Lexington	13,187	Park Department	5	5	....	....	....	3,165	1,466	1,538	4,437	5,975	10,606	M
49	Lowell	101,389	Board of Park Commissioners	3	....	....	....	....	.....	3,357	750	15,819	16,569	19,926	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
..	7	...	...	7	[9]14,400*	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thelma Mifflin	1
..	4	...	...	4	2,750	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T. S. Bailey	2
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. N. Evans	3
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I. R. Ricklefs	4
..	16	...	...	16	168,245	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	41	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	L. P. Dittemore	5
..	9	...	...	9	327,736	4	50,000	6	15,000	...	15	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	16	3	9	8	.....	.....	.....	Bernie L. Goodrum	6
..	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Evan E. Evans	7
..	1	...	...	1	[9]15,773*	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	Richard L. Bourn	8
..	3	...	...	3	[9]16,707	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles H. Kuhn	9
1	2	...	...	2	.....	2	35,000	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	O. D. Johnson	10
1	1	...	...	1	[2]2,400	...	.....	2	24,300	1	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John E. Robinson	11
1	6	...	...	6	269,111	3	55,989	2	9,732	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Anna S. Pherigo	12
..	4	...	...	5	377,884	2	44,575	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	3	1	.....	2,604	2,604	Mrs. Hattie H. Rowe	a
1	3	22	...	...	25	1,101,239	5	202,745	24	57,906	...	34	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	94	14	22	13	.....	12,592	12,592	W. A. Moore	13
1	2	5	...	...	7	243,836	1	53,286	3	1,251	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	[4]71	...	.....	.....	3	.....	1,820	1,820	J. E. Whitford	14
1	..	4	...	...	4	30,000	1	61,700	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lucyle Godwin	15
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. R. Tidwell	a
1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Hayes	16
..	26	...	...	...	26	[9]1,025,285	1	64,840	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	7	...	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L. di Benedetto, Sr.	a
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	1	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. L. W. Griffis	b
1	..	2	...	...	2	[6]6,300	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	George W. Crimmins	17
1	..	7	...	...	7	138,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	2	...	...	4	14	.....	508	508	Louis Masciadri	18
1	..	1	...	...	1	[3]3,360	...	.....	1	2,874	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....	60	60	Dana M. Simmons	19
2	..	12	...	...	12	[9]252,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Granville R. Lee	20
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	27,351	.....	27,351	William J. Dougherty	a
2	..	3	...	...	3	30,000	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Harry Stott	21
2	..	1	...	...	1	5,625	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. J. McGaughy	22
2	35	28	...	51	114	1,918,874	8	601,689	87	453,747	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	76	60	.....	86,757	86,757	Virginia D. Durbin	23
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	28	2	...	...	1	3	...	7	110	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James V. Kelly and W. C. Thayer	a
2	..	5	...	...	5	26,000	...	.....	...	.....	5	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	5	1,172	1,702	Ralph L. Rizer	24
2	..	6	...	...	6	192,239*	...	.....	...	.....	3	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	1	300	300	Mrs. Helma Hann Bowers	25
2	3	...	...	...	3	211,250	...	.....	2	12,000	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vincent C. Holochwost	26
2	..	8	...	...	8	62,176*	...	.....	8	.....	6	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Russell L. Kepler	27
2	..	4	...	...	4	16,160	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. J. Bride	28
2	..	3	...	...	3	22,197	1	15,115	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Margaret Davis	29
3	..	7	...	1	8	[9]28,865	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Joseph S. Keating	30
3	..	1	...	...	1	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John E. Anderson	31
3	..	...	...	10	10	222,648	...	.....	...	.....	2	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	21	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lewis S. Harris	32
3	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	14	20	...	...	.....	2	...	1	20	...	.....	.....	500,000	.....	500,000	Nelson Curtis	33
..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	14	456,000	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James T. Mulroy	a
..	62	28	...	...	90	1,902,000	11	1,408,816	1	9,000	11	91	14	...	...	2	2	...	200	1	188	48	.....	12,012	208,000	William M. Mullen	b
..	..	164	...	...	164	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nathaniel J. Young	c
..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	191	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	[5]230	.....	.....	.....	44,667	W. Duncan Russell	d
3	..	11	...	3	14	[9]192,889	11	262,000	...	.....	...	11	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	8	3	49	20	12,000	27,757	46,038	Arthur T. Wells	34
3	..	12	...	...	12	164,194	3	112,459	...	.....	2	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	6	11	.....	.....	.....	Charles P. Cameron	35
..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles P. Cameron and Edward P. Sheehan	a
3	5	9	...	9	23	820,728	4	.....	3	18,000	6	8	3	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	13	6	41	18	42,000	27,327	69,546	Stephen H. Mahoney	36
3	..	2	...	...	2	16,800	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Anne Root	37
3	..	1	...	1	2	24,000	2	79,000	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	5	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	William L. Stearns	38
3	..	1	...	...	1	[9]10,500	1	19,100	5	3,500	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	200	.....	200	David R. Kibby	39
4	..	6	...	...	6	[9]19,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	5	.....	.....	600	600	Francis R. Liddell	a
4	3	6	4	...	13	23,000	1	2,400	3	6,500	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2	9	2	.....	.....	.....	Howard Stone	40
4	..	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. H. B. Dutton	41
4	1	1	...	...	2	2,600	1	35,000	...	.....	...	3	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	4	3	6,400	7,300	13,700	John R. Tulis	42
4	9	...	...	2	11	562,000	3	65,000	6	48,700	...	3	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	...	15	3	14,400	14,400	28,800	John C. O'Malley	43
4	..	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. D. MacCormick	44
..	..	6	...	...	6	28,500	4	93,875	2	7,688	1	6	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	10	4	6,500	12,503	19,177	Raymond J. Callahan	a
4	..	...	...	...	...	.....	1	40,890	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Richard N. Greenwood	45
..	..	5	...	...	5	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Ellen Lehoux	a
..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fred G. Kegler	b
4	..	12	...	...	12	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Mina F. Robb	46
4	..	3	...	...	3	72,000	3	.....	...	.....	1	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	Fred L. Perry	47
4	..	3	...	...	3	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	8,723	.....	8,723	John J. Garrity	48
4	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	17	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	7	.....	.....	154,102	.....	154,102	John W. Kernan	49

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Mass.—Cont.															
1	Lynn	98,123	Park Department	15	20	....	....	....	17,109	4,800	5,500	7,800	13,300	35,209	M	
2	Marblehead	10,856	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	450	200	....	2,200	2,200	2,850	M	
3	Melrose	25,333	Park Department	6	6	....	....	....	9,225	....	3,112	....	....	[12]41,309	M	
4	Milton	18,708	Cunningham Foundation	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P	
			Park Department	2	4	....	....	....	....	119	1,190	....	1,190	1,309	M	
5	New Bedford	110,341	Committee on Bath Houses	1	....	1	2	10	541	922	....	....	7,478	8,941	M	
6	Newton	69,873	Recreation Department[1]	55	47	3	....	30	....	15,430	32,500	32,672	65,172	[2]80,602	M	
			Rebecca Pomroy House	1	6	1	23	....	....	1,798	2,100	1,963	4,063	5,861	P	
7	Northampton	24,794	Look Memorial Park Board	8	4	....	....	....	5,700	6,000	3,600	2,400	6,000	17,700	P	
8	Pittsfield	49,684	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	1	15,270	2,776	1,545	19,401	20,946	38,992	M	
9	Quincy	75,810	Board of Park Commissioners	1	24	....	....	....	....	....	6,868	....	....	20,000	M	
10	Salem	41,213	Park Department	24	15	....	....	....	657	....	5,257	....	....	19,593	M	1
11	Somerville	102,177	Recreation Commission	24	26	4	7	....	....	1,401	13,854	5,170	19,024	20,425	M	1
12	Southbridge	16,825	School Department	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	M	1
13	Spencer	6,641	Park Commissioners and School Board	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	300	500	800	800	M	1
14	Springfield	149,554	Recreation Division, Park Department	38	32	1	....	....	....	11,250	38,677	39,089	77,766	89,016	M	1
15	Walpole	7,443	Park Department	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[12]365	M	1
16	Wellesley	15,127	School Department	8	9	....	10	....	....	500	....	....	....	2,400	M	1
17	Westboro	6,463	Recreation Division, School Department	2	....	....	4	....	2,000	200	2,000	300	2,300	[24]4,500	M&P	1
18	Westfield	18,793	Playground Commission	2	1	1	....	....	300	1,000	2,500	1,800	4,300	5,600	M	1
19	West Newton	10,005	Community Centre, Inc	4	[51]6	1	6	32	....	1,315	3,032	371	3,403	[24]4,718	M&P	1
20	West Springfield	17,135	Park and Playground Department	9	5	....	....	....	....	300	1,700	....	1,700	2,000	M	2
			Community Y. M. C. A	3	1	....	6	10	....	....	200	150	350	[12]350	P	
21	Whitman	7,759	School Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	60	60	M	2
22	Woburn	19,751	Department of Public Works	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	2
23	Worcester	193,694	Parks and Recreation Commission	34	10	....	....	....	....	13,245	5,434	30,141	35,575	48,820	M	2
	Michigan															
24	Albion	8,345	Recreation Department[1]	5	2	....	....	....	....	450	2,550	....	2,550	[2]3,000	M	2
25	Allegan	4,526	Community Council	1	4	....	....	....	....	332	635	153	788	[21]1,120	P	2
26	Ann Arbor	29,815	Board of Education and Park Commission	41	20	....	....	93	....	13,021	8,422	25,441	33,863	46,884	M	2
			Dunbar Community Association[38]	8	5	2	8	13	750	1,680	2,700	....	2,700	5,130	P	
27	Battle Creek	43,453	Civic Recreation Association	52	4	2	....	....	3,020	4,800	8,080	3,100	11,180	19,000	M&P	2
28	Bay City	47,956	Department of Recreation	21	13	1	....	9	....	1,600	4,300	300	4,600	[26]200	M	2
29	Benton Harbor	16,668	Board of Education and City	5	1	....	....	20	2,150	1,426	1,200	4,873	6,073	9,649	M&P	2
30	Bessemer	4,080	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	2
31	Coldwater	7,343	Youth Council, Citizenship Council, and Board of Public Works	2	....	....	....	....	700	....	600	....	....	2,400	M&P	2
32	Dearborn	63,584	Department of Recreation[1]	53	33	3	182	85	....	18,275	23,300	15,400	38,700	56,975	M	2
33	Detroit	1,623,452	Department of Parks and Recreation	151	135	106	156	53	27,527	149,982	260,566	388,184	648,750	[2]826,259	M	2
34	Dowagiac	5,007	School Board	3	1	....	....	....	900	100	920	....	920	[21]920	M&P	2
35	East Grand Rapids	4,899	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	40	90	[12]90	M	2
36	Ecorse	13,209	Recreation Department	2	1	....	5	3	1,500	1,200	2,400	1,000	3,400	[26]6,100	M&P	2
37	Escanaba	14,830	Department of Parks and Recreation	1	1	....	....	150	9,873	4,903	2,725	4,840	7,565	[22]22,341	M	2
38	Ferndale	22,523	Recreation Department, Board of Education	11	8	1	....	....	850	750	6,500	....	6,500	8,100	M	2
39	Flint	151,543	Mott Foundation and Board of Education	199	232	....	33	197	1,500	12,484	34,870	3,600	38,470	52,454	M&P	2
			Community Music Association[53]	1	1	....	1	31	....	2,584	2,248	1,800	4,048	[26]6,632	M&P	
40	Gogebic County	31,797	Board of County Road Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C	2
41	Grand Haven	8,799	Department of Recreation[4]	2	3	....	....	....	....	300	1,200	200	1,400	1,700	M	2
42	Grand Rapids	164,292	Department of Public Recreation[1]	115	37	....	11	32	....	11,716	12,168	28,056	40,224	51,940	M	2
			Park Department[54]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27,003	M	
43	Grosse Pointe	6,179	Neighborhood Club	2	1	2	....	....	324	306	3,721	10,031	13,752	14,382	P	2
			Board of Education	6	4	....	....	....	1,500	250	2,340	250	2,590	4,340	M	
44	Hamtramck	49,839	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	30	7	2	....	....	500	1,981	11,546	1,580	13,126	[21]5,607	M	2
45	Harbor Beach	2,186	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	150	150	1,600	100	1,700	2,000	M	2
46	Hastings	5,175	City Youth Council	1	3	....	....	....	....	202	405	....	405	607	M&P	2
47	Highland Park	50,810	Recreation Commission	24	8	3	17	8	....	8,055	17,700	8,025	25,725	[2]33,780	M	2
48	Holland	14,616	Recreation Commission	12	10	....	....	....	....	400	2,100	100	2,200	2,600	M	2
49	Iron County[55]	20,243	County Park Trustees	6	....	....	....	....	9,910	1,512	1,344	2,326	3,670	15,092	C	2
50	Jackson	49,656	Ella W. Sharp Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	6,500	7,000	....	....	18,000	31,500	P	2
51	Kalamazoo	54,097	Department of Recreation[1]	47	30	3	....	....	230	2,780	14,500	5,700	20,200	[23]23,210	M	2
			Douglass Community Association, Inc.[38]	2	1	1	....	....	....	2,153	2,593	....	2,593	4,746	P	
			Municipal Golf Association	1	....	....	....	....	2,728	3,529	2,400	3,655	6,055	12,312	M	
52	Lansing	78,753	Board of Park Commissioners and Board of Education	72	19	2	90	50	....	....	10,530	....	....	[2]40,555	M	2
53	Lincoln Park	15,236	Recreation Department[32]	1	....	....	....	....	5,000	....	800	....	800	5,800	M	2
54	Ludington	8,701	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	344	595	398	993	1,337	M	2
55	Marquette	15,928	Public Works Department	3	....	1	....	45	22,308	....	2,750	....	....	[2]42,596	M	2
56	Menominee Co.	24,883	County Road Commission	1	....	....	....	....	500	1,500	....	....	800	2,800	C	2
57	Midland	10,329	Recreation Commission	4	1	....	....	5	1,435	2,650	3,165	3,500	6,665	[21]0,750	M	2
			Community Center	28	9	[56]2	24	4	....	5,935	4,678	6,474	11,152	17,087	P	
58	Monroe	18,478	Recreation Commission	11	6	....	1	8	....	4,700	4,000	....	4,000	[2]8,700	M	2
59	Mount Clemens	14,389	Department of Recreation	16	8	....	....	5	....	400	2,160	558	2,718	3,118	M	2
60	Mount Pleasant	8,413	Recreation Department	6	6	[25]1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,611	M	2
61	Muskegon	47,697	City of Muskegon	1	....	....	....	....	....	500	300	....	300	800	M	2
62	Muskegon Heights	16,047	City of Muskegon Heights	1	1	....	....	....	390	129	500	108	608	1,127	M	2
			Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	117	280	....	280	397	M	
63	Nahma	700	Bay De Noquet Company	....	....	....	1	....	128	70	....	280	280	478	P	2
64	Niles	11,328	Department of Recreation[4]	1	....	1	....	1	....	1,200	1,250	162	1,412	[22]2,612	M	2
65	North Muskegon	1,694	Public Schools	3	....	....	....	....	4,000	....	250	....	....	5,000	M	2

table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service							
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures					
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	15	...	15	30	145,000	3	72,389	10	.....	4	18	2	...	1	...	1	...	7	6	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	John Morrissey	1
2	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. B. Litchman	2
3	6	...	...	6	[9]58,905	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	George W. Rogers, Sr.	3
4	1	...	...	1	143,380	1	10,000	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. L. Caldwell	4
5	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John L. Kelly	a
6	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	879	.....	879	Leonard S. Dodge	5
7	8	6	...	11	25	1,600,000*	5	38,000	9	.....	1	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	.....	.....	1,464	.....	1,464	F. Ewing Wilson	6
8	...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	12,010	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	308	.....	308	Helen I. Sandstrom	a
9	...	1	...	1	37,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	3	26,400	600	27,000	M. F. Narum	7
10	...	6	...	6	125,053	1	37,410	...	.....	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	14	5	8,300	.....	24,299	Joseph F. Kelly	8
11	...	19	...	19	222,070	2	50,000	29	123,200	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	45	20	.....	35,000	47,000	William J. Spargo	9
12	...	14	...	14	[9]153,454	...	.....	4	118,389	1	14	12	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	1	13	4	.....	17,800	18,857	Henry D. Cunningham	10
13	8	11	4	23	320,000	2	6,000	4	45,000	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	13	1	.....	7,554	12,824	Francis J. Mahoney	11
14	...	4	...	4	.....	3	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. H. Greene	12
15	...	2	...	2	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	William A. Thibault	13
16	11	27	...	38	.....	...	.....	8	375,000	1	11	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	55	7	54	34	.....	108,649	134,891	Arthur E. Gardner	14
17	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Frederick F. Libby	15
18	...	4	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Herbert H. Snow	16
19	...	...	1	1	11,915	...	.....	1	8,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	2	.....	200	400	Willard G. Patton	17
20	1	...	...	1	125,000	3	50,000	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Edward W. Cerveny	18
21	...	...	...	...	.....	1	13,589	2	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gertrude MacCallum	19
22	5	...	...	5	50,994	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	G. A. Clark	20
23	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	3,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clifton E. Cartmill	a
24	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. E. Holt	21
25	1	6	...	7	121,519	1	74,309	...	.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	.....	8,400	8,400	Ralph Dickson	22
26	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	20	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	36	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	John J. Nugent	23
27	1	3	...	4	58,500	...	.....	1	22,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	3	1	.....	168	168	Chase H. Hammond	24
28	...	4	...	4	[9]4,747	...	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Clark Muma	25
29	6	3	5	6	20	121,543	...	.....	9	19,058	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	11	1	.....	1,365	1,365	L. H. Hollway	26
30	...	...	...	...	.....	1	27,121	1	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	.....	6,146	6,146	Douglas E. H. Williams	a
31	...	12	...	...	12	[9]94,623	1	87,691	5	4,010	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	15	2	60	11	.....	35,064	35,064	A. R. Flannery	27
32	1	18	...	...	19	254,000	...	.....	2	3,500	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	8	2	.....	.....	.....	Walter A. Olsen	28
33	...	8	...	...	8	84,097*	1	13,938	5	55,159	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	6	5	.....	8,403	9,109	Jack Smith and Frances Burke	29
34	2	...	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. P. N. Massie	30
35	...	1	...	...	1	6,000	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	14	4	.....	.....	.....	Robert E. Sharer	31
36	2	21	...	...	23	[9]307,745	...	.....	14	.....	3	17	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	15	1	11	21	.....	19,776	19,776	Henry D. Schubert	32
37	45	106	151	...	302	11,305,261*	10	[52]2,596,841	125	[52]2,357,252	2	53	1	1	1	1	4	17	1	230	11	109	74	2,044	155,836	195,467	C. E. Brewer	33
38	1	3	...	...	4	.....	2	14,000	2	7,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	.....	1,890	2,130	O. C. Morningstar	34
39	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	Forrest G. Averill	35
40	3	2	1	...	6	147,509	...	.....	2	5,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	4	800	2,000	3,800	William Weeber	36
41	3	1	...	...	4	81,760*	3	106,378	7	10,674	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	28	4	.....	25,000	27,381	Bevier Butts	37
42	...	8	...	...	8	68,181	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	David C. Brown	38
43	13	25	...	...	38	884,892	1	30,255	26	355,681	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	43	18	.....	14,570	14,570	Frank J. Manley	39
44	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William W. Norton	a
45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	25,000	.....	25,000	C. A. Olson	40
46	1	3	...	...	4	25,000*	...	.....	1	2,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	.....	810	810	Ray Schaubel	41
47	...	13	...	13	26	663,340	3	35,556	20	50,167	5	8	...	1	...	...	...	3	48	5	50	15	.....	61,034	61,034	John Bos	42
48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a
49	1	...	...	...	1	43,062	1	189,711	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	George Elworthy	43
50	...	7	...	...	7	110,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	2	.....	1,020	1,020	Forrest Geary	a
51	4	9	...	...	9	584,898	1	53,412	9	153,103	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	20	6	.....	12,428	12,644	C. James Reid	44
52	4	1	...	...	2	13,125	1	6,000	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	R. S. Brotherton	45
53	...	3	...	...	3	8,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	.....	122	122	Lyle Bennett	46
54	2	...	...	8	10	829,465*	3	57,800	9	230,160	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	...	5	3	.....	8,141	8,141	H. G. Myron	47
55	...	4	...	...	4	25,500	...	.....	2	8,500	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Leon N. Moody	48
56	...	2	...	...	2	5,820	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	H. F. Larson	49
57	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	....	....	.....	.....	17,000	Lyle Ambs	50
58	...	12	...	...	12	[9]193,099*	...	.....	13	17,785	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....	Lawrence P. Moser	51
59	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	11,000	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	.....	5,183	5,183	E. N. Powell	a
60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	F. C. Strome	b
61	...	20	...	...	20	327,561*	...	.....	15	29,000	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	1	29	2	18	14	.....	6,500	6,500	Mrs. H. R. Harvey and Henry Croll, Jr.	52
62	2	6	...	...	8	24,500	1	.....	5	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Clarence Hicks	53
63	...	1	...	...	1	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	H. H. Hawley	54
64	...	4	...	...	4	42,370	1	.....	2	13,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	15	1	6,537	13,244	19,781	Clarence T. Bullock	55
65	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	E. J. Pearce	56
66	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	1	...	.....	378	10,626	Larry W. Brown	57
67	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	112,539	4	8,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	.....	1,000	1,000	Guy L. Shipps	a
68	...	6	...	...	6	[9]90,237	...	.....	8	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	B. M. Hellenberg	58
69	...	8	...	...	8	65,428	...	.....	1	3,500	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	.....	450	450	Bernard Ballantine	59
70	1	4	...	...	5	[9]115,788*	1	10,225	3	1,925	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	9	3	.....	.....	15,000	Mrs. L. M. Sweeney	60
71	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	.....	2,000	2,000	Frank Driscoll	61
72	...	1	...	...	1	42,702	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....	C. P. Ziegler	62
73	...	6	...	...	6	43,663	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	.....	1,500	1,500	O. E. Johnson	a
74	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Charles Good	63
75	1	5	...	1	7	188,386	1	16,440	...	.....	1	1	...	...	[19]1	...	...	...	13	4	8	2	1,424	6,240	7,664	Willard K. Weimer	64
76	...	3	...	...	3	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Max S. Smith	65

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Michigan—Cont.														
1	Oakland County...	254,068	County Park Trustees											4,016	C
2	Otsego	3,428	School Board and City Commission	1						100	375		375	475	M
3	Plymouth	5,360	Recreation Commission	2	1		20			352	575		575	927	M&P
4	Pontiac	66,626	Recreation Department	40	7	2				2,510	5,681		5,681	[3]8,191	M
5	Port Huron	32,759	Board of Education	1			24		2,000	1,200	600		600	3,800	M
6	Rochester	3,759	Board of Education and Village Council	1	1				90	25	405		405	520	M
7	Saginaw	82,794	Department of Public Works	6	3					897	1,290	94	1,384	2,281	M
8	St. Joseph	8,963	Board of Education and City	4	2				855	160	1,050	153	1,203	[2]2,218	M&P
9	St. Louis	3,039	Community Council and Board of Education	1					100	500	250		250	850	M&P
10	South Haven	4,745	Board of Education	1	1						550	80	630	630	M
11	Stambaugh	2,081	City Commission	1					5,000		125	50	175	5,175	M
12	Three Rivers	6,710	Board of Education and Village Council	2	1					38	550		550	588	M
13	Trenton	5,284	Recreation Department, Board of Education	6	3				300	500	3,000	200	3,200	[12]4,000	M
14	Wayne	4,223	Recreation Council	1		1				1,260	2,000	240	2,240	[3]3,500	M&P
15	Wyandotte	30,618	Department of Recreation[1]	15	6	1			325	6,215	3,150	3,140	6,290	[2]12,830	M
16	Ypsilanti	12,121	Recreation Department[4]	6	5					300	2,400	100	2,500	[2]2,800	M
	Minnesota														
17	Alexandria	5,051	Board of Education and Park Board	4			6	6		1,000	1,200	800	2,000	[3]3,000	M
18	Anoka	6,426	City of Anoka	1					1,000		200			11,800	M
19	Aurora	1,528	Independent School District No. 13	1						1,159	1,200		1,200	2,359	M
20	Austin	18,307	Civic Recreation Department[1]	2		1	8		656	1,200	2,424	95	2,519	[24]4,375	M
21	Bayport	2,633	Village Council	2						251	365	38	403	654	M
22	Bird Island	1,201	Public Schools and City Council	1	1					35	125		125	[2]160	M
23	Cannon Falls	1,544	Park Board	1						300	150		150	450	M
24	Carlton	700	Board of Education	1						100	450		450	550	M
25	Chisholm	7,487	Recreation Department, Library Board	10	1	1				2,745	2,920		2,920	[25]5,665	M
26	Coleraine[57]	1,325	Independent School District and City Council	5	4		4		2,000					6,000	M
27	Cottonwood	690	Board of Education	1						25	265		265	290	M
28	Crookston	7,161	Park Board	1	1									6,953	M
29	Dawson	1,646	Park Board and School Board	1	1		1		400	1,500	450	550	1,000	2,900	M
30	Duluth	101,065	Recreation Department and Park Department	60	18	1			46,000	18,192	10,560	54,629	65,189	129,381	M
31	Eveleth	6,887	Recreation Department	2		2				600			4,400	[25]5,000	M
32	Forest Lake	1,120	Board of Education	1						120	150	100	250	370	M
33	Frazee	1,167	School District No. 8 and Village Council	1					75	25	250		250	[2]350	M
34	Hastings	5,662	City Council and School Board	1					400	300	300		300	[21]1,000	M
35	Hibbing[58]	16,385	Recreation Department[4]	17	3	5				19,267	9,635	14,265	23,900	43,167	M
36	Isle	567	School Board	2							175		175	175	M
37	Jackson	2,840	City Council	1					20	86	600		600	706	M
38	Kasson	1,230	Park Board	1	1		3		700	300	150	585	735	1,735	M
39	Lake Benton	903	School Board	2			3								M
40	Litchfield	3,920	Board of Education and Village Council	2			1			97	465		465	[12]562	M
41	Little Falls	6,047	Park Board	2					1,000	200	300	605	905	[2]2,105	M&P
42	Madison	2,312	Board of Education and City Council	4	1				67	75	930		930	[21]1,072	M
43	Milaca	1,627	School Board	1						180	180		180	360	M
44	Minneapolis	492,370	Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners	50	28	19		247		87,801	49,933	185,682	235,615	[3]323,416	M
			Board of Education	1						22,889	810	7,289	8,099	30,988	M
45	Moorhead	9,491	American Legion Auxiliary and City		1						36		36	[12]36	M&P
46	Moose Lake	1,432	School Board and Village	2	1				800	200	540		540	1,540	M
47	Mountain Iron[60]	1,492	Independent School District No. 21	3	2				125	400	2,000	300	2,300	2,825	M
48	Nashwauk	2,228	Board of Education	3						250	500	350	850	[21]1,100	M
49	New Prague	1,645	Board of Education	1					2,200	200	300	50	350	2,750	M
50	New Ulm	8,743	City Council	10	4		5		2,041	3,211	1,686	2,677	4,363	[29]6,615	M
51	North St. Paul	3,135	School Board	1							150		150	150	M
52	Red Wing	9,962	Board of Public Works	4	5			4		2,226	1,400	1,511	2,911	5,137	M
53	Robbinsdale	6,018	City Council	2				7		700	600		600	[21]1,300	M&P
54	Rochester	26,312	Board of Education	4	4		5			150	1,675		1,675	1,825	M
			Board of Public Health and Welfare	2	1	1	5	10		1,998	1,964		1,964	[3]3,962	M&P
55	St. Cloud	24,173	Recreation Commission and School Board	10	2	[25]1			2,135	1,133	1,979	2,122	4,101	[27]7,369	M
56	St. Louis Co.[61]	206,917	Leisure Education Department, County Rural Schools[32]	24	20	4	25	190		2,002	10,172	4,224	14,396	16,398	C
57	St. Paul	287,736	Bureau of Playgrounds, Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings	17	8	25	53	122	7,334	31,400	31,980	12,851	44,831	83,565	M
58	St. Peter	5,870	City Council	2	1		4	6	600		540			1,890	M
59	South St. Paul	11,844	Parks and Playgrounds Department	1			4		1,000	5,575	325	4,425	4,750	11,325	M
60	Springfield	2,361	School District and City Council	5	2									1,370	M
61	Staples	2,952	School Board and City Council	1					25		200		200	225	M
62	Stewartville	1,025	Board of Education	1						20	150		150	170	M
63	Stillwater	7,013	Recreation Department[1]	1			5	25	20	480	680	620	1,300	[21]1,800	M
64	Tyler	1,005	School District No. 23	2						50	350	100	450	500	M&P
65	Wabasha	2,368	City Council and School Board	1							340		340	340	M
66	Wadena	2,916	Recreation Planning Board	1			1			150	275		275	[2]425	M
67	Wells	2,217	Village Council and School Board	2	1						475		475	475	M
68	White Bear Lake	2,858	Board of Education	1											M
69	Willmar	7,623	City Council and Recreation Board	1			2		75	950	200	325	525	1,550	M&P
70	Winona	22,490	Recreation Department[1]	1		1				3,865	1,720	900	2,620	6,485	M
71	Zumbrota	1,386	Board of Education	1			2			40	300		300	340	M
	Mississippi														
72	Jackson	62,107	Park Department											1,584	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1940

The table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
												1				[19]1											John A. Bradley	1
	2			2	37,375*						1	1								4	1	2	1		106	106	Dave Arnold	2
	4			4	39,750						1	2							1	4	1	5					Anthony S. Matulis	3
	13			13	141,463	1	114,534	6				3								16	2	20	24		22,492	22,492	A. E. Genter	4
	14			14	172,000	2	1,850					12	2	12				1		8	1	12	12		8,000	8,000	C. V. Fowler	5
	1	1		2							1	1								4	1	2	1				Norman S. Wheeler	6
	19	3		22	[9]86,547	1						6		2					1	5	2	24	6			118,124	Russel O. Koenig	7
	2			2	20,400						1		1							6	1		1	2,500	120	2,620	Fred Harrsen	8
	2			2	[9]7,500						1	1								2	1	5	3			400	Elliott Oldt	9
	2			2									1							2							Davis J. Baer	10
	1			1	[9]1,900*						1	2	1							3		3			2,484	2,484	Willard Anderson	11
	2			2	[9]5,700															2							F. R. Pellegrom	12
	1			1	20,000				2		1	1						1		3							Walter D. Farrer	13
4				4	74,438				4	1,457		1										2	1			3,240	Harry Ranch	14
	8			8	127,924				4	27,795		5								7	1	12	5				Benjamin F. Yack	15
	5			5	59,391*				3	25,000		1								7	2					600	Christy Wilson	16
	4			4					2	8,050		1	1							4		4	2		1,400	5,000	Forrest L. Willey	17
	2			2	[9]3,000				1	4,000		1	1			1				2		3			2,500	2,500	C. Rudolph Johnson	18
2	2	1		5	15,000*	1	1,440	2	4,976	1	1	1		1				1		1		3			2,116	2,116	M. W. Van Putten	19
1	6			7	158,603	1	10,500	10	64,040	1	1	1						1	1	12	1	9	2		8,400	8,400	Harry Strong	20
								1			1	1								2			1				F. B. Slaughter	21
1				1				2	800	1	1							1		2		1	1		800	815	R. I. Seder	22
										1	1								1								J. A. Anderson	23
	1			1				1		1	1							1		2							John H. Duckstad	24
	5			5	46,948*	1	23,272	4	2,410		1										1	8	10		7,207	7,207	Dewey Dahl	25
2	4	5		11	8,640			5	1,000	1	1	1						2		8		2	1	1,600	400	2,080	H. W. Dutter	26
																											L. E. Norstad	27
																			1	2	1						C. D. Mitchell	28
	1			1				1	500	1	1								1	3	1						B. A. Gimmestad	29
8	13			21	178,878	8	105,262	30	192,290	2	13	5				2				30		14	6	66,200	20,491	86,691	V. C. Dunder	30
	3			3	17,862	3	29,100	1	1,600	1	1	1								4		4	1		3,400	3,400	Andrew Jagunich	31
	1			1				1	1,080			1								1							B. C. Kuefler	32
1				1				1			1	1								2		1	1		500	500	N. E. Wohlwind	33
1	2			3	10,000			3		1	1	1								2		3	1		250	270	R. C. Schmidt	34
	6			6	20,080	1	198,000	10	29,534	2	2	1						1		8		32	12		10,482	10,482	J. T. Porteous	35
	1			1				1			1	1															Albert Ingberg	36
												1								1							A. E. Wallace	37
	1			1	7,500														1					4,000		4,000	Dr. R. R. Robertson	38
2				2																							Adrian W. Little	39
2	1	1		4	[9]10,311*			3		1	1	1								1		2			375	375	Clarence A. Nelson	40
3				3	115,886	4	98,066				2	1								2		4	3		3,825	6,705	Wheeler Van Steinburg	41
	1	1		2	60,720			1	8,000										1			3	1				Rev. F. H. Bergman	42
	1			1	1,000						1								1								Dale Dougherty	43
12	23			35	2,565,987	25		22	14,000		51	15				5		1	207	19	40	25		68,397	68,835	Karl B. Raymond	44
	10			10	[9]150,913			67	202,820													14	10		20,208	20,208	Hugo Fischer	a
	1			1	4,900														1		1		1		38	38	Mrs. W. R. Eckerstrom	45
	1			1	5,820			1			1	1															Opal Haugen and Lloyd Shawl	46
	4			4				4			1	3			1			1				2	1		2,500	2,500	George A. Kakela	47
	2			2				3			1	1						1		4		6	1				Judd F. Gregor	48
	1	1		2								2	1			1				6							E. L. Schmidt	49
	4			4	24,000						1	1							1	5	3						Carl W. Frank	50
								1	800																		M. E. Johnson	51
	1			1	4,800						1	1							1	6	1						James F. Enz	52
1				1	47,594			18	11,898	1	1									4		3	3		1,844	2,444	James W. Wakely	53
	6			6	36,462															6							Paul F. Schmidt	54
1	6			7	23,766	1	78,162	4	1,045	1	1		1							9		5	4		8,023	8,556	Stephen Flynn	a
	5			5		2	24,690	5	18,669		1	2	1				1			2	1	8	4	150	8,400	8,550	James D. Mitchell	55
	46			46						10	37											1			207	207	B. G. Leighton	56
20	8			28	1,424,032*	20	1,508,035	4	6,081		35	1				3		1	115		30	13	3,461	51,566	69,855	Ernest W. Johnson	57
		1	2	3						1	1		1					1	2	1	2	3		2,312	2,312	R. T. Lindenberg	58
	5			5	55,000			5	500	1	2							1	7	1	3	1		520	520	Robert G. Wentworth	59
	1	1		2	11,250			1	545	1	1							1					1		30	30	A. O. Davidson	60
2				2	16,000*			2	6,500	1	1	1								2		2			1,325	1,325	William Fox	61
	1			1																							J. E. Sutherland	62
	4			4	35,616			6	25,200		1	1								2		3	4		4,240	4,260	Joseph P. Crawley	63
	1			1				1	1,000		1									2							Harold A. Petersen	64
								1		1	1	1								2							M. J. Kraus	65
	1			1	25,000*			2	10,000	1	1				1					2		2	2		2,000	2,000	J. R. Schunert	66
	3			3	8,000					1										1							Elmer W. Wigen	67
	1			1				2	2,646	1	1									5							James L. Brown	68
2	1		3	6	25,360	1	6,600	1	3,850		1	1								4		5	2		5,084	5,084	Edward F. Murphy	69
	5			5	92,070	3	120,871				2	1								4		4	5		9,941	10,827	Michael J. Bambenek	70
	1	1		2							1									2							H. F. Schulte	71
											2					1		1	8	1						H. M. Carmichael	72

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Missouri															
1	Columbia	18,399	Recreation Commission	15	8	3	5	....	961	2,195	6,887	854	7,741	[2]10,897	M	1
2	Kansas City	399,178	Recreation Division, Welfare Department	4	1	[285]	....	....	.....	6,000	7,200	.....	7,200	[2]13,200	M	2
3	St. Joseph	75,711	Board of Park Commissioners	12	....	....	....	....	16,000	5,748	4,700	6,138	10,838	32,586	M&P	3
4	St. Louis	816,048	Board of Education	267	256	....	....	....	40,000	7,211	67,998	11,439	79,437	126,648	M	4
			Department of Public Welfare	58	64	44	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	
5	University City	33,023	Board of Park Directors	28	9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,319	M	5
6	Webster Groves	18,394	School District	2	1	....	....	....	.....	150	360	.....	360	[2]510	M	6
	Montana															
7	Bozeman	8,665	Recreation Board	4	4	....	....	....	.....	1,427	.....	.....	3,750	5,177	M	7
8	Great Falls	29,928	Board of Recreation	16	14	2	....	....	.....	6,102	5,010	.....	5,010	11,112	M	8
9	Lewistown	5,874	Youth Coordinating Council and City	2	3	....	20	6	300	2,000	1,685	.....	1,685	[3]3,985	M	9
10	Missoula	18,449	Recreation Council	2	....	....	....	....	.....	600	400	100	500	1,100	M	10
	Nebraska															
11	Alliance	6,253	City of Alliance	5	1	....	1	5	5,800	1,176	1,126	.....	1,126	8,102	M	11
12	Beatrice	10,883	Park Board and Y. M. C. A.[32]	2	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,043	.....	.....	[7]7,950	M	12
13	Blair	3,289	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	M	13
14	Grand Island	19,130	City Council	2	....	1	43	31	70,963	12,018	2,790	1,210	4,000	86,981	M&P	14
15	Lincoln	81,984	Recreation Board and City Recreation Department	12	12	4	15	12	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	[3]32,800	M	15
16	Omaha	223,844	Recreation Department[32]	20	10	1	....	....	15,000	1,800	5,500	4,000	9,500	26,300	M	16
17	Pender	1,135	Board of Village Trustees	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	500	M	17
	New Hampshire															
18	Berlin	19,084	Parks and Playgrounds Department	4	4	....	....	....	.....	200	700	.....	700	900	M	18
19	Claremont	12,144	Playground Commission	1	2	....	....	....	750	1,800	450	2,500	2,950	5,500	M	19
20	Concord	27,171	Playground Department[1]	16	9	1	....	....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	9,720	M	20
21	Dover	14,990	Park Department	....	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	480	.....	480	[12]480	M	21
			Neighborhood House Association, Inc.	....	1	....	[6]36	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	P	
22	Lebanon	7,590	Carter Community Building Association	2	....	1	....	....	573	1,644	3,192	891	4,083	6,300	M&P	22
23	Manchester	77,685	Parks, Commons and Playgrounds Department	2	1	....	....	....	18,126	7,904	3,970	23,413	27,383	53,413	M	23
24	Newport	5,304	Town of Newport[32]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	200	350	200	550	750	M	24
25	Pittsfield	1,300	School District	1	1	....	....	....	.....	244	325	427	752	996	M&P	25
	New Jersey															
26	Belleville	28,167	Recreation Department	3	3	1	....	....	1,490	2,004	3,795	1,102	4,897	8,391	M	26
27	Bloomfield	41,623	Board of Recreation Commissioners	25	8	3	....	26	.....	8,150	16,150	.....	16,150	24,300	M&P	27
			World War Memorial Association[63]	1	....	....	....	....	250	2,620	300	1,600	1,900	4,770	M&P	
28	Burlington	10,905	Board of Education and City	1	6	....	....	....	.....	50	730	.....	730	780	M	28
29	Collingswood	12,685	Board of Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	.....	200	.....	900	900	1,100	M	29
30	East Orange	68,945	Board of Recreation Commissioners	13	8	3	13	300	252	9,506	17,310	19,656	36,966	46,724	M	30
31	Egg Harbor City	3,589	Department of Public Property	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	275	M	31
32	Elizabeth	109,912	Board of Recreation Commissioners	97	46	9	20	200	.....	13,283	31,429	8,159	39,588	[2]52,871	M	32
33	Englewood	18,966	Board of Education	4	....	....	....	....	.....	175	825	.....	825	1,000	M	33
34	Essex County[64]	837,340	County Park Commission	22	22	1	....	....	.....	15,915	14,198	106,333	120,531	136,446	C	34
35	Freehold	6,952	Recreation Association	....	4	....	....	....	.....	28	220	.....	220	248	M&P	35
36	Hackensack	26,279	Board of Education	9	7	....	16	....	.....	700	3,200	300	3,500	4,200	M	36
37	Hackettstown	3,289	Board of Education	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	M	37
38	Haddonfield[65]	9,742	Camden County Y. M. C. A.	1	1	....	....	....	.....	60	75	.....	75	135	M&P	38
39	Harrison	14,171	Board of Recreation	5	3	1	....	....	.....	960	3,856	2,184	6,040	7,000	M	39
40	Hillsdale	3,438	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	M&P	40
41	Hoboken	50,115	Department of Parks and Public Property	6	7	13	....	....	.....	2,500	22,000	.....	22,000	24,500	M	41
42	Hudson County[67]	652,040	County Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	136,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	221,812	C	42
43	Irvington	55,328	Department of Public Recreation	4	4	4	26	179	.....	1,727	9,728	1,640	11,368	[2]13,095	M	43
44	Jersey City	301,173	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	42	7	35	36	45	6,000	3,500	39,300	8,424	47,724	57,224	M	44
			Department of Parks and Public Property	20	8	26	....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	
45	Kearny	39,467	Board of Recreation	2	....	2	9	5	.....	2,000	3,664	9,336	13,000	15,000	M	45
46	Leonia	5,763	Playground Committee	1	1	....	....	10	45	59	440	11	451	[2]555	M	46
47	Linden	24,115	Board of Recreation Commissioners	21	8	1	1	....	.....	4,247	6,558	4,791	11,349	[2]15,596	M	47
48	Livingston	1,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1	....	....	....	4	7,500	1,162	330	.....	330	[2]8,992	M	48
49	Maplewood	23,139	Bureau of Public Works	4	6	....	....	....	.....	200	1,650	.....	1,650	1,850	M	49
50	Millburn	11,652	Recreation Commission	2	2	4	58	....	.....	4,250	6,900	3,550	10,450	14,700	M	50
51	Montclair	39,807	Board of Education	5	....	1	2	....	.....	124	3,364	.....	3,364	3,488	M	51
52	Moorestown	6,500	Township Recreation Commission	1	2	2	100	320	1,315	4,800	3,185	5,200	8,385	[2]14,500	M&P	52
53	Morristown	15,270	Park Department	5	....	....	10	....	.....	700	2,000	.....	2,000	2,700	M	53
54	Mount Tabor	500	Camp Meeting Association	1	1	....	....	....	.....	200	300	.....	300	500	M&P	54
55	Newark	429,760	Recreation Department, Board of Education	202	120	84	2000	60	.....	38,313	195,648	17,590	213,238	251,551	M	55
56	New Brunswick	33,180	Department of Parks and Public Property	8	3	....	....	....	.....	1,074	1,780	.....	1,780	2,854	M	56
57	North Plainfield	10,586	Recreation Commission	3	2	....	....	....	.....	260	740	.....	740	1,000	M	57
58	Ocean City	4,672	Municipal Playground Board	3	1	1	1	12	4,078	3,058	2,137	2,716	4,853	11,989	M	58
59	Orange	35,717	Department of Parks and Public Property[32]	18	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	[12]3,500	M	59
60	Passaic	61,394	Recreation Bureau, Park Department	32	28	5	....	....	.....	3,100	9,495	.....	9,495	[2]12,595	M	60
61	Passaic County[69]	309,353	County Park Commission	9	....	2	....	....	1,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]34,283	C	61
62	Paterson	139,656	Board of Recreation	22	20	1	25	....	.....	2,495	.....	.....	11,460	[2]13,955	M	62
63	Perth Amboy	41,242	Recreation Department	40	40	3	....	....	2,500	2,800	9,000	3,700	12,700	18,000	M	63
64	Plainfield	37,469	Recreation Commission	33	9	4	....	....	.....	5,242	5,830	4,177	10,007	15,249	M	64
65	Radburn	1,600	Radburn Association	4	4	2	16	....	.....	3,870	3,780	1,000	4,780	8,650	M	65
66	Red Bank	10,974	Playground Committee	2	2	....	....	10	.....	100	500	100	600	700	M	66

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
...	...	...	5	5	52,462*	2	19,949	3	12,218	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	3	.....	2,025	2,025	Kenneth Osman	1
...	...	...	17	17	82,250	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Glenn H. Park	2
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	29	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John W. Twitty	3
26	52	6	10	94	2,128,619	...	.....	...	.....	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	40	68	42	185,000	20,900	205,900	Alfred O. Anderson	4
1	32	...	...	33	[9]712,773	8	380,768	...	.....	...	36	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	118	27	31	26	.....	.....	.....	John E. Scully	a
...	8	...	5	13	[9]26,827	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	16	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Osmond A. Kropp	5
...	1	...	...	1	8,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	.....	1,800	1,800	Thomas B. Smith	6
...	2	...	...	2	.....	3	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. H. Lake	7
...	11	5	...	16	187,000	...	.....	13	28,668	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	6	.....	12,302	12,302	Frank C. Kammerlohr	8
...	3	2	...	5	18,136*	2	3,580	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	9	11	.....	8,528	8,528	Gordon Knight	9
...	4	...	...	4	21,000*	...	.....	4	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	5	4	.....	7,560	7,660	J. A. Laux	10
...	3	1	...	4	22,847	1	4,309	4	2,019	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	3	.....	6,142	8,494	Mrs. Alice Nelson	11
...	5	1	...	6	13,087	...	.....	7	.....	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	9	2	.....	7,425	7,425	Charles E. Plath	12
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Reed O'Hanlon	13
...	8	...	8	92,820*	6	82,240	4	4,300	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	15	10	.....	15,286	15,467	Walter Smith	14
...	20	...	9	29	237,086*	4	51,297	2	4,102	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	...	12	10	.....	20,000	20,000	James C. Lewis	15
12	25	...	...	37	130,320	20	.....	13	.....	4	15	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	23	5	60	30	2,500	109,300	117,318	William Meyers	16
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter H. Heyne	17
...	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Clifford H. Littlefield	18
2	1	...	...	3	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Albert B. Kellogg	19
1	8	...	...	9	94,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul G. Crowell	20
...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter S. McDaniel	21
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	6,300	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	260	260	Edith G. Brewster	a
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	.....	.....	.....	W. E. D. Ward	22
...	9	...	...	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	...	...	.....	.....	18,126	T. Edward McIntyre	23
...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Leonard F. Dudley	24
...	1	...	...	1	17,055*	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. B. Badger	25
...	3	2	...	5	68,541	1	18,340	3	18,504	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	3,000	3,000	Edward J. Lister	26
1	7	...	6	14	[9]464,000*	...	.....	3	24,900	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	.....	5,500	5,500	C. A. Emmons	27
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
...	6	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Vann H. Smith	28
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. S. Wigfield	29
...	3	...	5	8	988,808	4	46,000	9	15,200	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	3	2	.....	2,712	3,312	John M. Rowley	30
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John Schuster, Jr.	31
3	16	...	6	25	655,445*	5	431,257	12	128,790	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	5	4	.....	3,000	4,000	Arthur T. Noren	32
...	4	...	...	4	55,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Winton J. White	33
...	30	...	...	30	[9]237,805	...	.....	...	.....	7	31	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	68	5	1	2	.....	435	435	K. V. C. Wallace	34
...	4	...	...	4	[9]9,093	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Leigh Cobb	35
...	9	...	...	9	51,411	1	18,963	3	3,200	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank DeMartine	36
...	1	...	...	1	6,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Morrison	37
...	2	...	...	2	[9]2,500	2	2,500	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	Raymond I. Jacoby	38
...	...	...	3	3	56,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. George Hughes	39
...	1	...	...	1	3,491	...	.....	1	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Olaf W. Hogrelius	40
5	...	...	...	5	[66]48,000	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Julius Durstewitz	41
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	64	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frederic C. Hoth	42
2	4	...	...	6	167,312	2	26,653	5	24,118	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	17	10	.....	4,200	4,900	Philip LeBoutillier	43
5	...	...	12	17	1,150,000	...	.....	9	400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	10	.....	20,000	20,000	Louis A. Lepis	44
6	12	...	...	18	750,000*	...	.....	...	.....	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	16	12	.....	11,000	29,000	Frank A. Deisler	a
...	6	...	...	6	350,426*	1	17,018	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Walter F. Oliver, Jr.	45
...	1	...	...	1	14,855	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	George D. Butler	46
...	9	...	...	9	[9]52,014	1	10,095	8	19,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	.....	2,550	2,550	Frank M. Krysiak	47
...	4	...	...	4	38,647	1	3,018	9	4,267	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	.....	5,340	5,340	P. D. Stout	48
...	6	...	...	6	20,000	4	13,000	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. W. Heilmann	49
3	1	2	...	6	57,911	2	15,508	7	16,351	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry A. Wuelser	50
...	5	...	...	5	33,868	...	.....	1	1,860	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Arthur J. Garthwaite	51
...	5	1	7	13	[9]24,607*	4	124,449	5	4,000	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Charles L. Juliana	52
...	5	...	...	5	104,400*	...	.....	6	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Gerald R. Griffin	53
...	1	...	...	1	[9]1,250	...	.....	1	500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George W. Earl	54
34	12	...	5	51	[68]4,551,796*	...	.....	34	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	8	.....	26,265	26,265	Ernest H. Seibert	55
...	7	...	...	7	[9]72,206	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	William Beck	56
...	3	...	...	3	16,000*	...	.....	1	1,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	.....	160	160	Fred H. Green, Jr.	57
1	1	...	...	2	45,558	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Lorne C. Rickert	58
2	5	...	...	7	655,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ralph E. Giordano	59
...	10	...	...	10	803,680	...	.....	9	97,400	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	2	7	2	.....	5,275	5,275	Reeve B. Harris	60
...	4	...	2	6	556,548	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	6	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles A. Winans	61
...	23	...	...	23	1,165,000	1	60,000	1	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	5,000	.....	5,000	Alfred P. Cappio	62
...	13	...	...	13	.....	3	23,600	10	71,000	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	17	5	.....	.....	.....	Charles T. Kochek	63
...	7	5	...	12	168,856	...	.....	5	60,152	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	2	1	13,604	1,750	15,354	R. O. Schlenter	64
2	2	...	...	4	[9]45,000	2	58,000	1	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner	65
...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. A. Robbins	66

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	N. J.—Cont.														
1	Ridgefield Park	11,277	Board of Recreation	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2,875	293	2,022	2,315	5,190	M	1
2	Ridgewood	14,948	Shade Tree and Parks Commission	4	....	....	....	....	.....	2,190	.....	.....	1,216	[2]3,406	M	2
3	Roxbury Twsp.[70]	3,879	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	100	280	.....	280	380	M	3
4	Rutherford	15,466	Board of Recreation Commissioners	3	3	....	55	50	1,495	2,769	1,207	4,034	5,241	9,505	M	4
5	South Orange	13,742	Recreation Department[1]	2	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	M	5
6	Summit	16,165	Board of Recreation Commissioners	23	17	2	11	25	.....	5,601	9,163	6,380	15,543	21,144	M	6
7	Tenafly	7,413	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	300	500	.....	500	800	M	7
8	Trenton	124,697	Department of Parks and Public Property	26	22	1	....	....	.....	8,260	12,066	6,688	18,754	27,014	M	8
9	Union	16,472	Recreation Advisory Committee	20	8	....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,735	M	9
10	Union County[71]	328,344	County Park Commission	50	24	8	495	....	28,905	39,371	38,367	75,107	113,474	[72]181,750	C	10
11	Westfield	18,458	Playground Committee	3	1	....	1	....	.....	500	2,000	.....	2,000	2,500	M	11
12	West New York	39,439	Recreation Division, Park Department	3	....	3	14	4	.....	600	4,600	500	5,100	[2]5,700	M	12
13	West Orange	25,662	Department of Parks and Public Property	10	7	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	13
	New Mexico															
14	Albuquerque	35,449	Heights Community Center	1	5	1	4	....	1,500	320	2,045	260	2,305	4,125	M	14
15	Tucumcari	6,194	Kiwanis Club and Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50	300	.....	300	[2]350	M&P	15
	New York															
16	Albany	130,577	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	22	51	3	....	....	.....	3,000	17,730	.....	17,730	20,730	M	16
17	Altamont	890	Town Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	17
18	Amsterdam	33,329	Recreation Department[1]	30	7	1	5	44	1,842	3,576	4,933	4,935	9,868	[2]15,286	M	18
19	Auburn	35,753	Recreation Commission Booker T. Washington Community Center[38]	21 1	17 1	1 1	12 2	21	.....	3,721	7,324	3,124	10,448	[2]14,169	M P	19 a
20	Batavia	17,267	Recreation Department and Board of Education	5	2	....	....	....	.....	2,000	1,200	.....	1,200	[12]3,200	M	20
21	Binghamton	78,309	Board of Education and Department of Parks	31	27	....	....	....	.....	1,037	7,376	.....	7,376	8,413	M	21
22	Briarcliff Manor	1,830	Park Department	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1,135	985	954	1,939	3,074	M	22
23	Buffalo	575,901	Division of Recreation, Department of Parks	25	26	48	....	....	97,302	29,469	83,805	164,873	248,678	375,449	M	23
24	Cazenovia	1,689	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	12	300	.....	300	312	M	24
25	Cohoes	21,955	Department of Public Works[32]	5	2	....	1	....	.....	75	150	.....	150	225	M	25
26	Cooperstown	2,599	Village of Cooperstown	1	....	....	....	....	.....	285	300	.....	300	585	M&P	26
27	Corning	16,212	Board of Public Works	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	M	27
28	Croton-on-Hudson[75]	3,843	Recreation Commission	1	1	1	....	....	.....	1,000	2,600	.....	2,600	[2]3,600	M&P	28
29	Delmar[76]	2,500	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	29
30	Dobbs Ferry	5,883	Park and Recreation Commission	1	2	2	5	12	3,500	292	2,325	.....	2,325	[76]6,117	M&P	30
31	East Aurora	5,253	Mothers' Club	1	1	....	....	....	.....	80	320	.....	320	400	M	31
32	Eastchester[78]	20,340	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	19	11	2	52	56	.....	2,158	7,843	2,467	10,310	[2]12,468	M	32
33	Elmira	45,106	Recreation Department	2	1	....	....	....	.....	940	258	962	1,220	2,160	M	33
34	Floral Park	12,950	Playground Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	2,144	650	3,233	3,883	6,027	M	34
35	Glens Falls	18,836	Recreation Commission	8	9	1	37	80	672	1,269	3,613	5,117	8,730	10,671	M	35
36	Gloversville	23,329	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	3,646	1,186	2,623	4,230	6,853	11,685	M	36
37	Hartsdale	3,000	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	75	325	.....	325	400	M	37
38	Hempstead	20,856	Board of Education, Village, and Police Department	14	6	....	4	....	.....	300	2,800	.....	2,800	[2]3,100	M&P	38
39	Herkimer	9,617	Recreation Commission	2	3	....	....	....	1,000	452	1,448	880	2,328	3,840	M	39
40	Hudson	11,517	Common Council	2	5	....	2	....	387	312	494	52	546	[2]1,245	M	40
41	Ithaca	19,730	Park Department, Board of Public Works Board of Education Social Service League Southside Community Center[38]	4 8 2 1	....	....	....	....	7,981	887	1,353	2,409	3,762	12,630	M	41
					5	....	11	7	4,043	934	4,170	950	5,120	10,097	M	a
					3	....	65	....	613	2,505	4,258	.....	4,258	7,376	P	b
					....	1	13	....	.....	1,579	1,200	5	1,205	2,784	P	c
42	Kenmore	18,612	Board of Education	10	2	....	....	....	15,000	852	2,150	.....	2,150	[12]18,002	M	42
43	Kingston	28,589	Department of Recreation, Board of Public Works	15	10	1	11	83	40,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	[25]7,617	M	43
44	Lake Placid	3,136	Village Board[80] North Elba Park District	3 2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	5,000	M	44
					....	1	9	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,546	M	a
45	Larchmont	5,970	Department of Public Works	2	2	....	....	8	1,500	200	900	1,500	2,400	4,100	M	45
46	LeRoy	4,413	Recreation Commission	2	1	....	....	....	.....	300	600	50	650	950	M	46
47	Lyons	3,863	Village Board and School Board	2	1	....	9	12	.....	600	400	300	700	1,300	M&P	47
48	Mahopac	407	Board of Education	1	1	....	2	25	176	28	350	75	425	629	M&P	48
49	Middletown	21,908	Recreation Commission	8	7	....	....	....	750	1,800	2,500	590	3,090	5,640	M	49
50	Monroe County[81]	438,230	Department of Public Welfare	2	1	2	35	20	.....	.....	2,890	.....	2,890	2,890	C	50
51	Mount Kisco	5,941	Recreation Commission	1	2	....	2	11	900	1,400	1,750	825	2,575	[24]4,875	M&P	51
52	Mount Vernon	67,362	Recreation Commission	39	29	7	51	5	.....	8,270	22,860	6,917	29,777	[2]38,047	M	52
53	Naples	1,152	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	50	25	200	.....	200	275	M	53
54	Newark	9,646	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50	200	.....	200	250	M	54
55	Newburgh	31,883	Recreation Commission	14	8	3	46	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,132	M	55
56	New Rochelle	58,408	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	48	14	13	....	....	.....	4,219	28,852	32	28,884	[2]33,103	M	56
57	New York City	7,454,995	Department of Parks Division of Recreational and Community Activities, Board of Education	512 733	429 561	505 3	....	....	.....	43,300	1,035,860	764,035	1,799,895	1,843,195	M	57
							....	....	.....	38,000	219,490	53,561	273,051	311,051	M	a
58	Niagara Falls	78,029	Recreation Department, Bureau of Parks Community Center Association[38]	36 1	35 1	2 2	....	....	.....	4,980	8,457	22,850	31,307	36,287	M	58
							5	....	.....	830	2,720	300	3,020	3,850	P	a
59	North Tonawanda	20,254	Department of Parks and Recreation	15	2	2	2	....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	M	59
60	Nyack	5,206	Women's Civic League	2	2	....	....	....	41	99	438	.....	438	578	P	60

the table

No. of City (1 car rooms)	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: School Year Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Recreation Buildings: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Indoor Recreation Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Emergency Service: Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Emergency Service: Expenditures: Leadership	Emergency Service: Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	1			1	27,300	1				1	1								6	1	1	1		414	414	Agnes Gartlan	1
2																			1							H. Leuning	2
3	3			3	[9]2,800*					1	3	1							4							J. B. Shambaugh	3
4	3			3	31,150			1	700	1	3								10							H. A. Borchert	4
5	1			1						1	4							1	16	1						Joseph J. Farrell	5
6	1		4	5	174,900	1	18,489	6	18,911	1	1								12	1	1		480	480	H. S. Kennedy	6
7	1			1	5,000			1		1	1															Millard G. DuBois	7
8	5 7			12	264,000*	1	3,500	1		2	8	4							52	1	6	1				Fred Cooper	8
9	12			12	[9]90,000	1		8											2							Mrs. Esther Egbert	9
10	15			15	450,159*					3	19		7			[7]31		2	19	2			16,900		16,900	F. S. Mathewson	10
11	3			3	27,880	1	21,009				2								2		1	2		1,020	1,020	Carl E. Cluesmann	11
12	2 1			3	15,000			2		1	2								10	2						Louis Truncellito	12
13	4 1			5	85,000	1	2,000			1	2								9							William E. Boland	13
14	1			1	38,000	1	52,482				1								2	1	6	6		5,600	6,100	Mrs. Irene Teakell	14
15	1		1	2	[9]7,966			1	4,006		1		1					1	2	1		3	10,000		10,150	Ray A. Paulson	15
16	20			20	[9]560,000*			10	25,089	2	8						4	1	60	5						Frederick F. Futterer	16
17											1	1			[19]1											B. N. Sparks	17
18			5	5	176,581			8	34,822	2								1	1	2	35			16,078	Joseph Golden	18
19	9			9	[74]107,564*			4	20,955		5								17	3	5					George Syme, Jr.	19
a	1			1		1															1	2				Irene Catalan	a
20		7	5	12	80,000*			1		1	3								13	1	8	2		3,300	3,300	Dr. Goddard DuBois	20
21	13			13	[9]88,814			5		1	6	3							2		11	1		1,277	1,277	L. D. Greenman	21
22	1			1	5,363						1							1	3	1						Alfred H. Pearson	22
23	3 26			29	3,531,109	9	401,398	73	537,661	3	19	1			2	2		8	79	13	16	4	140,626	18,120	158,746	Edward Tranter	23
24	2			2	3,856			1	479	1	1	1							2							M. H. Buckley	24
25																		1								Joseph S. Wright	25
26	1			1	8,500						1	1														Lester G. Bursey	26
27											3							1	4							C. F. Wilson	27
28	2			2		1	17,620			1	1	3									3		1,032	1,032	Raymond C. Smith	28
29	2			2	18,000*					1	1								6							Solon L. Butterfield	29
30	1			2	60,500	1	12,400	2	8,460	1	1								2	1	6	4		155		Earle H. Shinn	30
31	1			1						1	1								4	1						Mrs. A. E. Nield	31
32	1 5		4	10	[9]102,735	1	31,703	6	9,399		1										1	3		2,980	2,980	Vivian O. Wills	32
33	13			13	231,320			3		1	1								12		16	15		21,948	21,948	John J. Murray	33
34			1	1		2				1	2								10							Louis P. Weber	34
35	2 3			5	104,890	1	17,400	1	21,360	1	3	1							9		5	1	835	5,335	9,012	Burt M. Keene	35
36	1 3			4	[9]17,800					2	2							1	11							Arthur E. Severn	36
37	1			1	[9]2,650					1									5							Everett S. Webb	37
38	6			6	18,000			4		1	2		1									2		80		Harold Levine	38
39	2 1			3						2	2								4	1	7					Mrs. John Campbell	39
40	4	1	1	6	25,760*			1	2,880	1	1								5		3			1,408	1,408	Donald C. Huddleston	40
41												1			1			1	4	1			3,480		3,480	Richard S. Baker	41
a	6		5	11	45,435			3	6,068	1	2															E. E. Bredbenner	a
b		1		1		2	40,000														5	3				Dora E. Nelson	b
c	1			1		1	8,997														7	1				James L. Gibbs	c
42	2	1	5	8	[9]57,800			4		1	1						1		16							Earl H. Ruckman	42
43	4 6		2	12		3		4			7								12	6	15	5	54,000	5,184	59,504	Sidney G. Lutzin	43
44	4			4								1							2							Edward C. Herb	44
a						1	10,000	1		1	1					1										H. L. Garren	a
45	1			1	8,000	1					1								6	1			15,000		15,000	Arthur Richards	45
46	1			1	10,000					1	1								4							E. J. Reifsteck	46
47	1		2	2	10,750			1		1	1								3							George S. Miller	47
48	1			1	6,750							1														Paul H. Rhode	48
49	6		3	9	119,067*	1	800				3								1							John E. Hughes	49
50	12 6		3	21	121,323			18	78,410	1	1								4		30				16,471	L. L. Hutchinson	50
51	2			2	17,880	3	18,005	1			1								2		4	4		4,240	5,140	F. Fulton Carpenter	51
52	3		14	17	[9]336,876	2	16,946	27	82,146	1	7								16		20	16	2,070	11,623	13,693	Helen K. Sullivan	52
53	1			1	[9]2,472			1	1,149	1	1							1								Roger Killian	53
54	1 3			4							3								4	1						H. W. Hatsell	54
55	1 4		1	6	140,000*						1							1	8							Douglas G. Miller	55
56	5 4	7		16	453,327			11	60,455	1	5	2									7			6,300	7,290	Peter J. Mayers	56
57	15			415	74,272,673	104	2,128,464			15	159	6	6			11	9	16	583	155			10,000,000		10,000,000	James V. Mulholland	57
a	56 237			393	5,605,832					17	27						39		101		1066	465			230,061	Mark A. McCloskey	a
58	17			17	[9]90,705						2				1	1		1	20	2	8	1		3,831	5,051	John A. Liddon	58
a						1	13,457			1	1															J. M. Pollard, Sr.	a
59	12			12	178,580	1	1,800	5	71,916		5		1				1		12	1	5	1		3,600	3,600	William L. Ramsay	59
60	1			1	7,875	1	7,175				1								1							C. Blanche Drummond	60

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	N. Y.—Cont.														
1	Olean	21,506	Board of Education	....	....	....	....	....	.....	483	.....	1,789	1,789	2,272	M
2	Oneida	10,291	Park and Playground Commission	1	12	....	....	....	700	775	893	51	944	2,419	M
3	Oneonta	11,731	Board of Education	2	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	700	.....	700	700	M
4	Ossining	15,996	Recreation Commission	43	11	1	4	....	586	2,421	7,875	1,618	9,493	12,500	M
5	Oswego	22,062	Department of Works	9	....	....	....	....	.....	350	1,200	.....	1,200	1,550	M
6	Peekskill	17,311	Board of Education	6	6	....	....	....	.....	300	2,700	.....	2,700	3,000	M
7	Port Chester	23,073	Recreation Commission	24	12	1	4	106	.....	1,675	5,164	429	5,593	[27]268	M
8	Poughkeepsie	40,478	Board of Education	31	48	....	....	....	347	243	5,740	1,314	7,054	7,644	M
			Department of Parks[32]	4	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
9	Purchase	180	Purchase Community, Inc	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	P
10	Rochester	324,975	Division of Playgrounds and Recreation, Park Bureau	22	20	27	....	....	.....	22,399	35,874	85,758	121,632	144,031	M
			Board of Education	9	9	1	....	....	10,627	5,363	7,705	.....	7,705	23,695	M
11	Rome	34,214	Public Works Department	18	17	1	45	17	200	3,445	5,500	2,000	7,500	11,145	M
12	Saratoga Springs	13,705	Board of Education	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	M
13	Schenectady	87,549	Department of Parks and Recreation	32	21	1	....	....	6,000	10,652	17,475	90	17,565	34,217	M
14	Southampton	3,818	Board of Village Trustees	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,266	.....	1,189	1,189	2,455	M
15	Syracuse	205,967	Dunbar Association, Inc.[38]	2	3	5	21	....	31,461	3,110	6,380	510	6,890	41,461	P
			Municipal Recreation Commission	38	67	15	....	....	.....	4,500	35,400	.....	35,400	39,900	M
			Park Department	4	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,048	M
16	Tarrytown	6,874	Recreation Commission	4	1	1	14	10	.....	1,544	2,150	306	2,456	4,000	M
17	Troy	70,304	Recreation Department[1]	11	15	2	....	....	.....	5,639	8,667	19,144	27,811	33,450	M
18	Utica	100,518	Department of Recreation[1]	44	35	2	....	....	300	8,909	16,460	12,581	29,041	[28]38,250	M
19	Watertown	33,385	Recreation Department	13	10	2	20	172	2,918	6,375	5,410	2,584	7,994	[21]17,287	M
20	Westchester Co.	573,558	County Park Commission[83]	[84]	[84]	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714,353	C
			County Recreation Commission	66	38	9	414	351	13,238	40,890	49,213	39,744	88,957	[2]143,085	C
21	Westfield	3,434	Welch Field Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	M&P
22	White Plains	40,327	Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation Centers	8	16	10	3	....	.....	10,482	20,634	27,960	48,594	59,076	M
23	Yonkers	142,598	Recreation Commission	72	64	18	....	....	2,764	8,775	45,686	19,735	65,421	76,960	M
	North Carolina														
24	Burlington	12,198	Department of Recreation[1]	2	4	1	31	41	.....	320	2,107	.....	2,107	2,427	M&P
25	Canton	5,037	Y. M. C. A.	2	....	....	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	P
26	Charlotte	100,899	Park and Recreation Commission	7	2	....	....	....	15,641	5,937	2,318	7,696	10,014	31,592	M&P
27	Durham	60,195	Recreation and Park Department	31	21	3	80	25	3,500	8,780	14,340	12,005	26,345	[28]38,625	M
28	Goldsboro	17,274	County Community Memorial Association, Inc	3	5	2	7	42	350	2,801	2,745	1,457	4,202	7,353	M,C,P
29	Greensboro	59,319	Recreation Commission	45	23	11	55	34	1,839	11,237	25,571	8,250	33,821	46,897	M
30	High Point	38,495	Department of Parks and Recreation	3	....	1	....	....	2,577	4,130	2,275	16,325	18,600	25,307	M
31	Lexington	10,550	Park and Playground Committee	3	1	[85]1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,851	M&P
32	Montreat	100	Southern Presbyterian Church	3	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	P
33	Mount Airy	6,286	Recreation Committee	2	....	....	....	5	.....	50	270	.....	270	[2]320	M&P
34	New Bern	11,815	Parks and Playgrounds Department	1	....	....	....	....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	M&P
35	Rocky Mount	25,568	Recreation Department[4]	5	3	1	5	....	14,843	40,619	1,299	9,044	10,343	65,805	M
36	Wilson	19,234	Park Department	....	1	[25]1	....	100	.....	234	350	.....	350	[86]584	M&P
37	Winston-Salem	79,815	Public Recreation Commission	12	10	4	....	5	.....	6,849	9,960	4,526	14,486	21,335	M&P
	North Dakota														
38	Bismarck	15,496	Board of Park Commissioners	3	....	1	....	....	1,140	2,217	2,898	.....	2,898	[2]6,255	M
39	Carrington	1,850	Park Board and Local Organizations	2	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	[2]800	M&P
40	Enderlin	1,593	Park Board	....	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]750	M
41	Fargo	32,580	Park District	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
42	Finley	677	American Legion	1	....	....	....	....	400	20	60	.....	60	480	M&P
43	Grand Forks	20,228	Board of Park Commissioners	4	1	....	....	....	4,908	3,868	2,085	4,093	6,178	14,954	M
44	Lisbon	1,997	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	1,500	1,000	.....	.....	450	2,950	M
45	Minot	16,577	Board of Park Commissioners	3	....	....	....	....	2,131	2,449	.....	.....	3,345	7,925	M
46	Valley City	5,917	City of Valley City	2	....	....	....	6	.....	500	.....	.....	1,425	[21]925	P
47	Wishek	1,112	City Council	3	....	....	....	....	600	200	300	25	325	1,125	M
	Ohio														
48	Akron	244,791	Municipal Golf Commission	1	....	1	....	....	.....	5,012	.....	.....	9,347	14,359	M
			Recreation Department[1]	30	6	1	....	191	.....	24,559	6,812	15,470	22,282	46,841	M
49	Bluffton	2,077	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	100	253	.....	253	353	M
50	Canton	108,401	Recreation Board, City School District	21	22	3	....	....	1,043	11,924	11,175	10,408	21,583	[28]34,550	M
51	Cincinnati	455,610	Public Recreation Commission	223	130	26	339	3080	259,337	111,073	93,401	57,963	151,364	[25]521,774	M
52	Cleveland	878,336	Department of Parks and Public Properties	136	52	26	14	....	11,227	43,765	28,569	183,205	211,774	[2]266,766	M&P
			Board of Education	93	34	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,747	M
53	Cleveland Metropolitan Pk. Dist.[83]	1,250,000	Metropolitan Park Board	13	....	....	....	....	551	1,563	6,737	12,922	19,659	21,773	M
54	Cleveland Heights	54,992	Division of Public Recreation, Board of Education	49	39	1	23	45	.....	2,628	12,743	1,518	14,261	16,889	M
55	Columbus	306,087	Division of Public Recreation, Department of Public Service	146	41	20	....	....	3,373	13,184	31,261	9,900	41,161	[25]57,718	M
56	Cuyahoga Co.[89]	1,217,250	Recreation Commission	3	....	3	....	....	.....	2,330	3,835	.....	3,835	[2]6,165	C
57	Cuyahoga Falls	20,546	Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]2,278	M
58	Dayton	210,718	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	46	13	19	433	771	.....	52,392	.....	.....	.....	175,078	M&P
59	Defiance	9,744	Board of Recreation	6	3	....	1	....	2,890	1,162	1,125	875	1,500	[2]6,052	M
60	Fostoria	13,453	School Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	150	500	50	550	700	M
			Park Commission	4	....	....	....	....	5,500	5,000	1,000	755	1,755	12,255	M
61	Gallipolis	7,832	Board of Education	2	1	....	2	....	.....	900	610	614	1,224	2,124	M

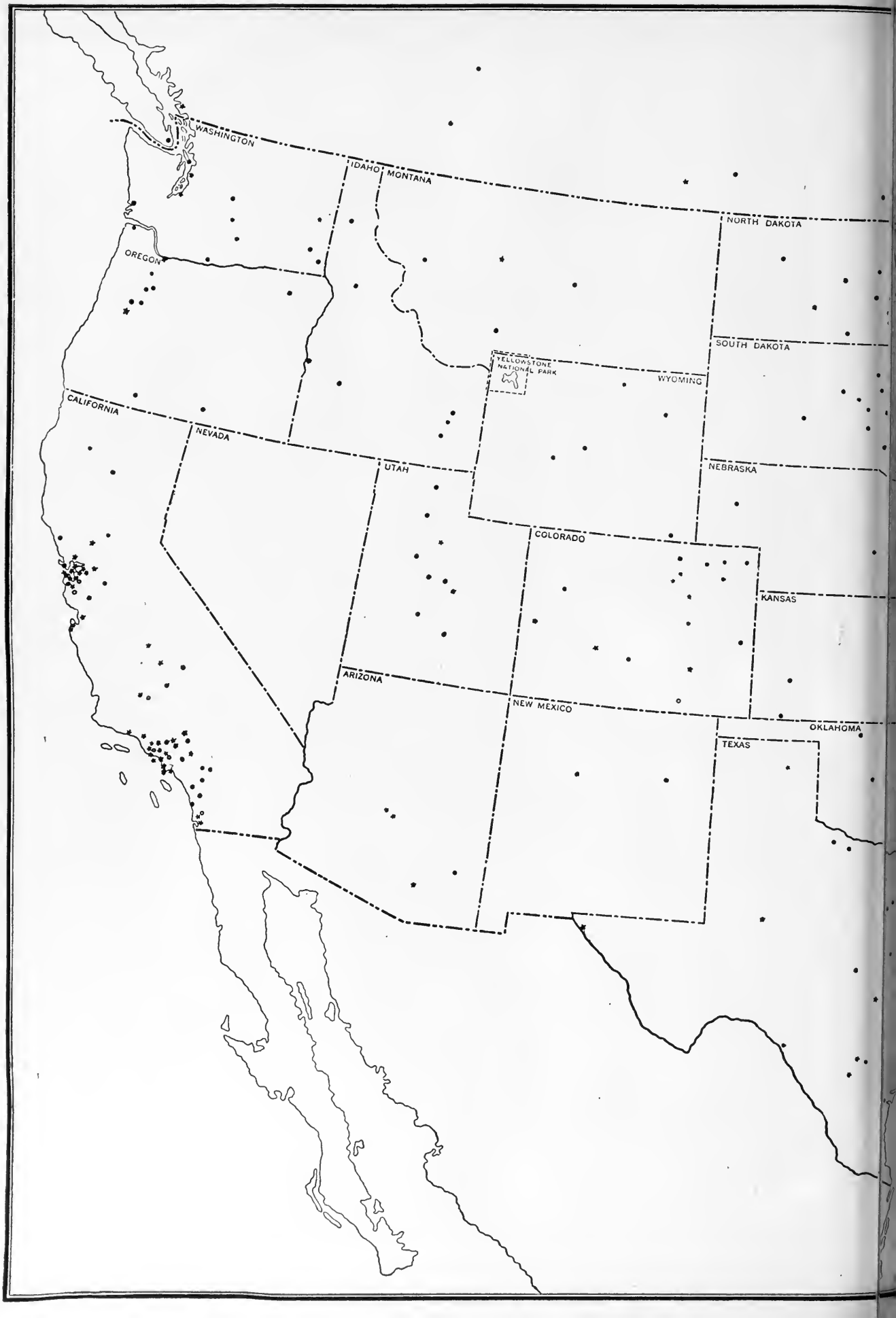
RCREATION STATISTICS FOR 1940

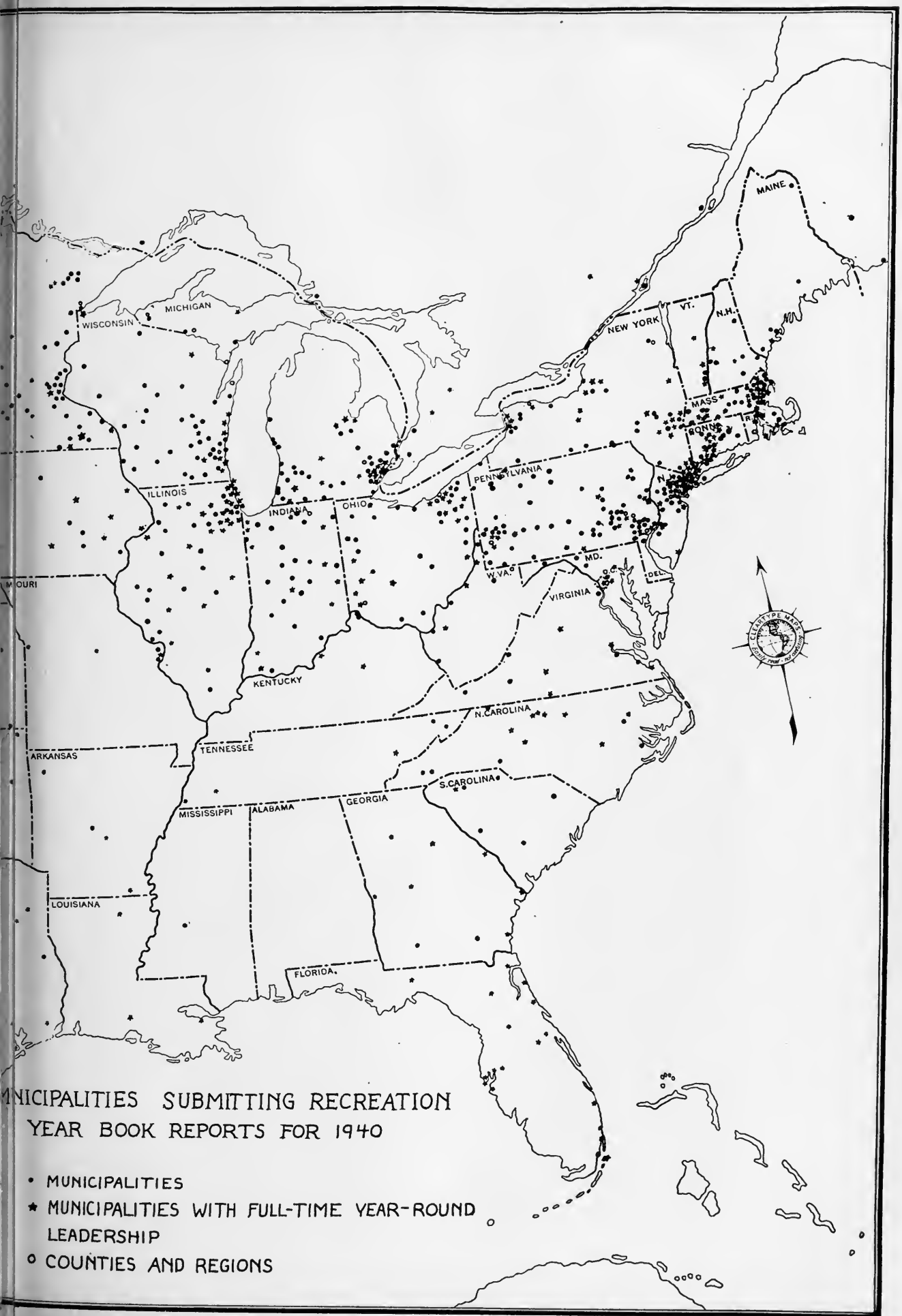
thtable

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1																				1							H. W. Stone	1
2		9			9	[9]40,706*	4	25,000				2		1						5							F. M. Donahue	2
3		3			3	9,000					1	1															W. E. Long	3
4		6			6	46,880	1	70,875	2	3,975		1			1					7		2		1,875	1,875	Frederic T. Feeney	4
5		6			6							3								4							J. Francis Gill	5
6		5			5	64,000					1	1						1		3	1	3		300	300	G. H. Nichols	6
7	9	2			11	[9]102,922			6	5,618		3										10		6,185	7,253	Doris E. Russell	7
8	3	8			11	281,372			3	11,000	1	3								12	1	8		934	2,680	Sam J. Kalloch	8
a							2	13,000				10			1					2						Frank M. Berry	a
9							1					1								2						Marion D. Coday	9
10	25	7			32	3,211,857	29	2,408,893			3	18	2			3	1	2	46	3		51	15				Gertrude M. Hartnett	10
		8		14	22	149,552	1		9	44,454	4	5					2		7			42	13		40,000	40,000	Elmer K. Smith and Rocco Pagnella	a
11	4	3			7	246,384*	4	187,000				5							1	11	2	10	10			7,138	William L. Koch	11
12				1	1	6,000					1	2								12	1						Patrick B. Kearney	12
13		4		9	13	170,066			6	15,844		2	2			[11]0	1		2	41	1	11	1	12,000		12,000	F. H. Marvin	13
14													1														Charles F. Grulloz	14
15		1		1	2		1	25,318														5	4				Theodore E. Brown	15
a		32			32	1,104,253	6	13,051	20	93,981	2	23							10	90	3	10	10			65,387	Smith T. Fowler	a
b																2								37,338		37,338	William A. Barry	b
16				3	3	42,569*	1	10,839	3	9,540	1	2		1						2					2,598	2,716	Pauline T. Foley	16
17		9			9	[9]172,499					2	5				1			1	23	3						Edward A. Wachter	17
18		10		7	17	367,902			9	[8]59,200	1	7							2	44	10	12	5				M. Esthyr Fitzgerald	18
19	2	8	2		12	145,115	1	22,200	5	9,548	2	3							2	10	1	34	1		14,207	14,207	Jackson J. Perry	19
20												12	5			4			3	10	1						George S. Haight	20
a							1								1								1	23,300	1,000	24,300	E. Dana Caulkins	a
21		1			1							1	1							2							Henry E. Clarke	21
22	3	6			9	133,025			13	24,669	1	6							1	17	1						Frank T. Hanlon	22
23		15	16		31	1,297,585	1	4,750	79	264,609	1	6							2	32		21	14		9,484	9,484	James F. McCrudden	23
24				5	5	73,119	3	18,942				9									1	9	1		4,153	5,720	Ollie Stadler	24
25		2			2				2	10,280	1	2		1					1	7							G. C. Suttles	25
26		19			19	199,008	8	31,453			1	6							2	26	1	13	22		28,352	28,352	J. M. Ray	26
27	2	4	5	14	23	398,983	4	115,878	4	24,177	1	3			1				4	31	5	18	14	14,800	20,742	35,542	C. R. Wood	27
28		6			6		1	162,501										1									Charles Stapleton	28
29	2	3	10		13	[59]196,919*	1	118,204	6	46,885	1	13			1				2	27	5	2	6		5,000	8,000	Daniel R. Neal	29
30		8			8	[9]43,200	4				1	8				1			2	15	2	4	6				W. F. Bailey	30
31												1				1			1	4	1				3,000	4,000	J. L. Gordon	31
32		1			1							1	1							6		3	3				Albert R. Bauman	32
33		1			1	3,960														4	1						Wally Shelton	33
34	3	4	1		8	91,657														7		9	8		10,000	10,000	Francis Fenbee	34
35	2	6			8	105,000	2	19,800	1		1	1		1					1	9	1	10	12		8,720	10,000	Mrs. J. M. Bandy	35
36	4	2			6	88,458	2	59,364				3									1	3	15			461	Pattie Ruffin	36
37	5	5			10	701,046			6	13,771	1	10							2	4	72	1	12	6		18,188	21,113	L. B. Hathaway	37
38		2			2	50,000	2	15,000	6	50,600		1				1				1	7	1	9	3		7,000	7,000	Myron H. Atkinson	38
39		1			1	[9]1,000			1		1	1				1					1						Leon Galehouse, Jr.	39
40												1	1							1	1						Lewis Larson	40
41		12			12							2	1				1	1	1	6	2	12	10				F. G. Storrs	41
42													1														Thomas Simonson	42
43		3			3	29,486*	1									1			1	8	1	6	2	92	2,359	8,982	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski	43
44		1			1	10,000			1			1	1	1	[19]1					1							C. G. Mead	44
45		5			5						1	1				1			1	12	1	2					Dave Hovey	45
46		2			2	2,952	2	35,143	1	450					1				1			10	7		6,864	6,864	Milton Oppegaard	46
47		1			1														1	3		1			162	162	J. E. Mattson	47
48																1											Charles A. Burns	48
a		32	8		40	721,175*	4	58,930	12	240,780		16			1			2		56	3	180	90		179,866	179,866	Willis H. Edmund	a
49		1			1	8,000			1											4		1					A. J. B. Longsdorf	49
50		16			16	312,726			15	21,922		7							3	26	3	26	7				C. W. Schnake	50
51	8	48			56	[9]1,347,471*	9	161,246	287	421,865	6	44		1		3	8	[87]41	169	10	171	23	365,120	158,050	586,741	Tam Deering	51
52	7	71			78	1,334,514	13	1,494,074				31	3		1	2	5	5	127	3	78	52	894,526	132,132	1,026,658	Margaret E. Mulac	52
a		19		24	43	453,274			47	360,787	4						2		2	2	24	18		18,319	18,319	G. I. Kern	a
53											1	17	3		1	1		3		3		8		2,000		2,000	C. H. Buchwald	53
54		2		8	10				10		1	9					1		18						1,000	1,000	Earle D. Campbell	54
55	6	22			28	240,606	6	173,297	7	24,001	1	18			1		1		2	40	14	27	19				Grace English	55
56	51	22			73	3,517,898	12		51		10	34	6					2				124	41		113,161	113,711	Charles L. Howells	56
57		6			6						1	3	1							4	1	6	7			5,100	George B. Kirk	57
58	5	26			31	1,290,566	8	399,692	4	20,770	4	9		1		1	3	3	2	56	11	43	28		34,875	35,715	Daniel E. Wagner	58
59		4			4							1							1	3	1						Lester H. Hale	59
60		4			4	27,000						2								2	1	4	3				D. W. Trubey	60
a												1							1	2	1	3					J. F. Rolfes	a
61																			1		1						Gar Griffith	61

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Ohio—Cont.															
1	Geneva	4,171	Junior Chamber of Commerce	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200	450	.....	450	[2]650	P	1
2	Hamilton	50,592	Department of Parks and Recreation	7	....	1	6	....	1,296	7,434	6,125	12,250	18,375	27,105	M	2
3	Hamilton County[90]	621,987	Public Recreation Commission	6	2	2	....	....	20,000	3,400	3,300	2,700	6,000	29,400	C	3
4	Lakewood	69,160	Board of Education	93	96	1	....	10	.....	3,000	.....	.....	27,300	30,300	M	4
5	Lima	44,711	Department of Recreation[1]	9	9	....	6	80	60,800	4,100	4,300	835	5,135	70,035	M	5
6	Lisbon	3,379	Youth Association	8	2	....	78	60	.....	500	2,100	600	2,700	[2]3,200	M&P	6
7	Lorain	44,125	Park Board	6	....	....	....	....	2,500	.....	2,200	.....	.....	26,500	M	7
8	Lyndhurst	2,391	Department of Recreation[4]	1	1	....	....	....	.....	67	342	.....	342	[2]409	M	8
9	Martins Ferry	14,729	Recreation Commission	7	3	1	5	5	5,000	1,548	2,628	860	3,488	[2]10,036	M&P	9
10	Newark	31,487	Board of Education	5	1	....	....	....	.....	150	1,260	3,010	4,270	4,420	M	10
11	Niles	16,273	Recreation Service[1] Park Commission	12 4	1 1	1	70	108	500	1,920 529	2,863	312	3,175 2,199	5,595 2,728	M M	11
12	North Canton	2,988	Y. M. C. A.	1	1	....	16	....	.....	118	150	72	222	340	P	12
13	Painesville	12,235	Recreation Department[4]	3	3	1	4	90	1,000	1,650	2,500	.....	2,500	5,150	M&P	13
14	Portsmouth	40,466	Park Department[32]	8	....	....	....	....	.....	3,003	3,943	4,747	8,690	11,693	M	14
15	Salem	12,301	Memorial Building Association	2	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	M&P	15
16	Sandusky	24,874	Recreation Commission	2	2	....	....	....	6,080	1,589	480	.....	480	8,149	M	16
17	Shaker Heights	23,393	Board of Education	12	16	....	....	....	.....	500	5,393	500	5,893	6,393	M	17
18	Springfield	70,662	Department of Municipal Recreation	2	....	....	....	10	.....	1,845	1,269	520	1,789	3,634	M	18
19	Steubenville	37,651	Department of Parks and Recreation	11	7	1	2	363	5,948	9,420	7,675	5,946	13,621	[2]28,989	M	19
20	Struthers	11,739	Park Board and Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	4,500	M	20
21	Summit County	339,405	Akron Metropolitan Park District	4	3	....	....	....	16,700	5,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	26,700	C&P	21
22	Toledo	282,349	Frederick Douglass Community Association[38] Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	1 56	1 12	1 6	....	....	.....	8,164	2,230	1,184	3,414	11,578	P	22
							....	166	40,441	14,340	49,339	47,087	96,426	151,207	M	
23	Troy	9,697	Recreation Association[32]	2	4	1	....	7	.....	162	1,403	45	1,448	1,610	M	23
24	Wapakoneta	5,225	Board of Education	3	1	....	....	....	.....	2,000	775	1,200	1,975	3,975	M	24
25	Youngstown	167,720	Playground Association Park and Recreation Commission Township Park District Board	4 43 10	4 25 1	1 3	6 2	13	.....	1,000	2,500	258	2,758	3,758	P	25
									1,563	19,418	17,146	81,435	98,581	119,562	M	
									7,220	14,221	6,255	27,250	33,505	54,946	M	
26	Zanesville	37,500	City Recreational Department[1]	2	6	....	....	....	.....	300	1,000	.....	1,000	1,300	M	26
	Oklahoma															
27	Ada	15,143	Park Commission	1	2	....	1	....	2,500	3,000	.....	.....	1,000	6,500	M	27
28	Cherokee	2,553	City Commission	3	2	....	....	....	850	227	.....	.....	1,483	2,560	M	28
29	Cushing	7,703	City of Cushing	1	1	....	....	....	.....	100	750	.....	750	850	M	29
30	El Reno	10,078	Park Department	4	....	....	....	....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	M	30
31	Miami	8,345	Department of Public Utilities	4	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	800	1,300	1,800	M	31
32	Muskogee	32,332	Recreation Council and Park Department	....	....	....	35	6	1,000	400	.....	300	300	[24]1,700	M&P	32
33	Oklahoma City	204,424	Recreation Division, Park Department	20	21	3	600	270	.....	2,361	10,887	3,447	14,334	[2]16,695	M	33
34	Tulsa	142,157	Park Department	14	2	2	....	....	.....	13,100	8,000	14,680	22,680	35,780	M	34
	Oregon															
35	Albany	5,654	Parks and Playgrounds Department	3	1	....	....	....	918	1,739	1,292	891	2,183	4,840	M	35
36	Astoria	10,389	School Board	1	3	....	....	....	7,000	30	810	.....	810	7,840	M	36
37	Corvallis	8,392	Summer Recreation Committee	4	10	....	....	....	.....	7	421	.....	421	428	M&P	37
38	Eugene	20,838	Playground and Recreation Commission	11	3	1	11	29	.....	971	4,313	143	4,456	[25]427	M	38
39	Klamath Falls	16,497	Recreation Department[4]	4	....	....	....	....	400	108	700	200	900	1,408	M	39
40	Lakeview	2,466	Board of Education and City Council	2	2	....	9	7	500	1,130	200	.....	200	[21]830	M	40
41	Newberg	2,960	Park Commission	2	1	....	....	....	.....	200	237	65	302	502	M	41
42	Pendleton	8,847	Parks Commission	....	3	....	....	....	.....	150	350	.....	350	500	M	42
43	Portland	305,394	Bureau of Parks, Department of Finance	39	40	13	29	207	118,974	.....	36,538	.....	.....	241,119	M	43
44	Salem	30,908	City and School District	9	2	....	....	9	693	4,047	3,327	.....	3,327	8,067	M	44
45	Silverton	2,925	Parent-Teacher Association	1	2	....	1	....	.....	100	170	.....	170	270	P	45
	Pennsylvania															
46	Aliquippa	27,023	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2,829	450	3,933	4,383	7,212	M	46
47	Allegheny County[93]	1,411,539	Department of Parks	9	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,905	C	47
48	Allentown	96,904	Recreation Commission and School Board	114	23	3	14	107	14,611	4,094	9,730	3,609	13,339	[2]32,044	M&P	48
49	Altoona	80,214	Park and Recreation Commission	....	10	....	....	....	.....	350	1,000	1,150	2,150	2,500	M	49
50	Amity Township[94]	975	Playground and Recreation Association	1	1	....	....	....	.....	25	208	35	243	268	P	50
51	Beaver Falls	17,098	Recreation Board	3	....	....	....	6	3,012	283	500	105	605	3,900	M	51
52	Berks County	241,884	Recreation Board[95]	5	3	....	....	....	.....	583	3,305	545	3,850	4,433	C	52
53	Bethlehem	58,490	Department of Public Recreation[1]	28	21	2	54	163	.....	5,891	9,543	2,508	11,951	[217]942	M	53
54	Blairsville	5,002	Parks and Playgrounds Department	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727	M	54
55	Blandon	800	Individual	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	200	P	55
56	Bradford	17,691	Parks Department and Playground Commission	....	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[12]372	M	56
57	Butler	24,477	Recreation Board	4	4	....	....	....	.....	588	1,362	.....	1,362	1,950	M	57
58	Canonsburg	12,599	Borough Council	5	2	....	....	....	.....	720	.....	.....	4,100	4,820	M	58
59	Carlisle	13,984	School Board and Borough Council	7	6	....	5	6	.....	187	1,044	173	1,217	1,404	M	59
60	Catasauqua	4,764	Board of Education	4	2	....	....	....	1,200	4,696	1,000	3,437	4,437	10,333	M	60
61	Cheltenham Twp.[96]	19,082	Parks and Playgrounds Committee	6	....	....	....	....	1,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,075	M	61
62	Clairton	16,381	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Affairs	5	2	1	....	70	1,023	1,737	3,816	.....	3,816	[26]576	M	62
63	Coatesville	14,006	Department of Parks and Public Property	4	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,850	.....	.....	9,696	M	63
64	Connellsville	13,608	Recreation Board	1	....	....	7	22	8,464	3,749	225	1,260	1,485	13,698	M&P	64
65	Crafton[97]	7,163	Recreational Committee	4	6	....	....	....	.....	320	550	.....	550	[2]870	M&P	65
66	Delaware County	310,756	County Park and Recreation Board[98]	5	3	....	....	....	5,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,634	C	66
67	Dormont	12,974	Borough Council	4	1	....	....	....	.....	4,167	1,481	2,394	3,875	8,042	M	67

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lincoln Cahn	1
2	...	7	...	...	7	$397,456	...	.....	...	.....	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	3	9	8	.....	10,740	13,425	L. J. Smith	2
3	17	4	...	...	21	1,960,500	2	17,000	44	1,511,600	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	7	14	12	62,000	29,000	91,000	Tam Deering	3
4	1	14	10	...	25	940,000	1	2,850	18	395,450	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	3	...	...	.....	32,000	32,000	Charles A. Foster	4
5	...	12	...	...	12	357,000	2	.....	6	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	3	18	6	100,000	14,000	114,000	Harold C. Dillon	5
6	2	...	...	...	2	65,000	1	58,621	1	17,862	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	.....	2,120	2,120	O. M. McGeath	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George J. Crehore	7
8	...	1	...	...	1	19,451*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank G. Curtiss	8
9	...	5	...	...	5	34,328	1	1,537	5	15,896	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	6	.....	6,394	6,394	Campbell A. Fowler	9
10	1	5	...	...	6	64,350	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	7	4	.....	9,203	9,203	Clifford E. Orr	10
11	6	2	...	...	8	115,658*	2	9,280	7	43,880	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	12	9	.....	13,905	13,905	W. G. Llewellyn	11
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Reba L. Howells	a
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles B. Williams	12
13	1	5	...	...	6	72,638	2	.....	6	.....	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	3	.....	7,200	7,200	Stanley Prague	13
14	...	10	...	...	10	42,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,000	Ross E. Windom	14
15	...	2	...	...	2	8,500	1	30,000	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	J. M. Kelley	15
16	...	4	...	...	4	29,608	2	.....	8	.....	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	5	.....	.....	.....	Elizabeth M. Niles	16
17	...	7	...	...	7	$15,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles A. Thornton	17
18	1	7	...	...	8	202,722	1	44,292	4	58,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	.....	1,800	1,800	William F. Keller	18
19	...	9	...	...	9	$119,510	1	74,866	4	127,609	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	...	14	9	.....	20,040	94,200	R. B. McClintock	19
20	...	3	...	...	3	80,000	...	.....	2	12,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	13	5	.....	.....	.....	Andrew M. Lindsay	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	.....	22,000	D. H. Slaybough	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	61,842	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	.....	5,760	6,720	Clarence L. Thomas	22
a	24	24	7	3	58	999,309*	12	309,302	8	17,977	3	21	1	3	1	...	2	...	9	58	9	66	54	152,817	114,685	274,439	Ernest A. Curley, Jr.	a
23	1	4	...	...	5	7,805	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	A. M. Dixon	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. L. Taylor	24
25	1	4	...	...	5	124,000	...	.....	2	3,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	.....	1,550	1,850	John H. Chase	25
a	...	23	...	...	23	$300,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	38	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Tom Pemberton	a
b	...	...	...	1	1	170,574	1	6,108	2	40,507	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Kenneth Wible	b
26	...	5	...	...	5	$38,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. M. Shamp	26
27	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	3,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wayne Wheelock	27
28	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ira A. Hill	28
29	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter Barham	29
30	4	2	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	6	...	.....	2,100	2,100	John Oliver Hall	30
31	...	3	...	...	3	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. G. Freehauf	31
32	6	3	4	...	13	.....	6	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	$13	6	2	8	8	.....	8,400	8,400	Hale Bicknell	32
33	16	5	...	...	21	$4,025,246	20	3,258,334	2	.....	1	13	1	...	...	1	2	...	10	26	10	48	51	.....	50,677	50,677	Catherine Simpson	33
34	12	...	...	...	12	68,000*	1	15,000	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	42	18	2	16	.....	3,000	4,000	O. A. Zeigler	34
35	...	3	...	...	3	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	4	.....	1,080	1,080	R. E. McCormack	35
36	...	4	...	...	4	$15,634	...	.....	3	15,634	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	.....	900	900	Gwen J. LaBarre	36
37	...	3	...	...	3	$2,574	...	.....	6	3,775	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	.....	.....	744	Kenneth Munford	37
38	2	2	4	...	8	69,581	...	.....	15	43,680	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	18	10	.....	4,627	6,816	Thomas W. Fisher	38
39	...	5	...	...	5	15,020	...	.....	6	12,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	David S. Bridge, Jr.	39
40	...	...	2	...	2	.....	4	2,500	5	2,100	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Earle E. Vossen	40
41	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Mueller	41
42	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	.....	87	87	Mrs. A. C. McIntyre	42
43	6	38	...	...	44	1,159,079*	5	282,618	16	57,140	2	3	...	2	2	1	2	...	8	61	22	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. P. Keyser	43
44	2	3	...	...	5	320,399	1	5,000	1	2,100	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	10	5	.....	4,468	4,468	Vernon Gilmore	44
45	...	2	...	...	2	14,850	...	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	.....	720	720	Ray Goates	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. A. Thomas	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	35	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Nathan H. Kaufman	47
48	...	19	...	...	19	562,500	1	43,200	31	31,808	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	1	...	...	98,794	.....	98,794	Irene D. Welty	48
49	...	19	...	...	19	$161,492*	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	9	20	.....	2,125	2,125	R. H. Wolfe	49
50	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. William Martin	50
51	...	4	...	...	4	10,000	1	4,500	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. De Witt Snodgrass	51
52	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lloyd H. Miller	52
53	...	17	...	...	17	235,644*	2	88,441	4	23,208	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	10	9	60,000	4,200	64,700	Robert M. Shultz	53
54	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry C. McCrea	54
55	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Grace Rothermel	55
56	...	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. L. McCutcheon	56
57	...	4	...	...	4	$45,000*	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ellis W. Love	57
58	...	6	...	...	6	.....	4	73,500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	10	1	.....	9,930	9,930	Cecil F. Barnes	58
59	...	6	...	...	6	59,490	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George P. Searight	59
60	...	1	...	...	1	60,000	1	1,000	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. Russell Moat	60
61	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harold C. Pike	61
62	...	6	...	...	6	$129,083	4	65,967	2	1,975	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	26	30	.....	12,564	13,564	Michael E. Wargo	62
63	1	4	...	1	6	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	Chester Ash	63
64	...	4	...	...	4	145,832*	2	69,382	2	2,132	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	4	.....	15,072	32,175	Tweed Stafford	64
65	...	2	...	...	2	12,455	...	.....	3	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. A. Stauffer	65
66	1	1	...	...	2	58,000*	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	21,579	1,516	23,817	Carl H. Schmitt	66
67	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. J. Landis	67


WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
OREGON
SOUTH DAKOTA
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
KANSAS
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS


MAINE
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W.VA.
MD.
D.C.
DEL.
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
N.CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
S.CAROLINA
GEORGIA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
LOUISIANA
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YEAR BOOK REPORTS FOR 1940
• MUNICIPALITIES
★ MUNICIPALITIES WITH FULL-TIME YEAR-ROUND LEADERSHIP
o COUNTIES AND REGIONS

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Penn.—Cont.															
1	Downingtown	4,645	Kerr Memorial Park Commission and School Board	1	1	....	....	....	504	708	268	1,273	1,541	2,753	M	1
2	Du Bois	12,080	City Council	4	....	....	....	....	....	431	396	881	1,277	1,708	M	2
3	Easton	33,589	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	2	....	....	....	....	500	250	150	600	750	[21]1,500	M	3
			Board of Education	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	540	....	540	540	M	a
4	Ephrata	6,199	Borough Council	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	262	73	335	335	M	4
			School District	5	....	....	....	....	....	300	1,240	....	1,240	1,540	M	5
5	Erie	116,955	Bureau of Water	13	....	....	....	....	2,544	1,874	3,848	17,151	20,999	25,417	M	a
			Department of Parks and Public Property	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[4823,643]	M	b
6	Etna	7,223	Borough Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,600	M	6
7	Forty Fort	6,293	Borough Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	675	975	1,498	M	7
8	Greensburg	16,743	Playground Association	6	6	....	....	....	435	601	1,378	379	1,757	2,793	M&P	8
9	Huntingdon	7,170	Playground and Swimming Pool Committee	5	3	....	....	....	150	....	1,500	200	1,700	1,850	M	9
10	Indiana	10,050	Community Committee	....	1	....	....	....	....	325	225	....	225	550	M&P	10
11	Johnstown	66,668	Municipal Recreation Commission	39	24	....	....	24	....	....	4,542	....	....	[2]24,339	M	11
12	Kane	6,133	Parent-Teacher Association and Loyal Order of Moose	1	....	....	4	....	....	50	200	....	200	250	P	12
13	Kennett Square	3,375	Park and Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	325	....	....	[12]375	M&P	13
14	Kutztown	2,966	Recreation Board[32]	2	3	....	1	....	....	80	440	60	500	580	M	14
15	Lancaster	61,345	Recreation and Playground Association	16	18	2	43	18	....	2,023	7,968	2,962	10,930	12,953	M&P	15
			Buehmiller Park Trustees	....	....	....	....	....	1,600	....	....	....	....	5,914	P	a
16	Latrobe	11,111	Recreation Commission	3	4	....	....	....	300	636	860	....	860	1,796	M&P	16
17	Lebanon	27,206	Progressive Playground Association	1	1	....	....	....	191	89	517	2	519	799	M	17
			Southeastern Playground Association	1	1	....	....	....	258	151	457	....	457	866	M&P	a
18	Lewisburg	3,571	Community Activities Council	1	....	1	30	42	....	....	1,800	....	1,800	[21]1,800	M&P	18
19	Lewistown	13,017	Fifth Ward Playground Association	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	150	50	200	200	P	19
20	Lock Haven	10,810	Playground Association	1	6	....	....	....	....	126	510	99	609	735	M	20
21	Mechanicsburg	5,709	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	M	21
22	Milton	8,313	Playground Committee	4	1	....	....	20	....	45	300	....	300	345	M	22
23	Mount Joy	2,855	Rotary Club	1	....	....	....	....	....	54	200	....	200	254	M&P	23
24	Myerstown	2,692	Playground Association[52]	1	3	....	....	....	350	150	200	150	350	850	M&P	24
25	New Kensington	24,055	School Board	5	1	....	....	....	....	140	742	....	742	882	M	25
26	Norristown	38,181	School Board	4	8	....	....	....	....	451	1,480	....	1,480	1,931	M	26
27	Oil City	20,379	Recreation Board	2	3	....	....	....	....	74	904	....	904	978	M	27
28	Philadelphia	1,931,334	Smith Memorial Playgrounds and Martin School Recreation Center	12	17	19	[99]39	....	....	11,256	38,791	9,923	48,714	59,970	P	28
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	280	174	79	....	....	....	30,379	147,567	146,886	294,453	324,832	M	a
			Playground and Recreation Association	9	8	4	86	19	....	8,041	13,149	3,891	17,040	25,081	P	b
			Commissioners of Fairmount Park	21	15	4	....	....	....	2,766	17,464	49,878	67,342	70,108	M	c
29	Phoenixville	12,282	Recreation Commission	2	1	....	....	....	....	500	2,400	100	2,500	3,000	M	29
30	Pittsburgh	671,659	Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,000	....	40,000	40,000	50,000	M	30
			Board of Public Education	90	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	a
			Soho Public Baths	1	1	....	....	....	....	50	1,605	....	1,605	[21,655]	M&P	b
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	148	115	51	....	....	465,000	55,050	163,653	80,480	244,133	764,183	M&P	c
31	Reading	110,568	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation[1]	68	62	6	194	1025	74,000	10,405	28,578	8,506	37,084	[2]121,489	M&P	31
32	Robesonia	1,570	Recreation Board	2	1	....	....	....	....	100	500	....	500	600	M&P	32
33	St. Marys	7,653	Boys' Club of St. Marys	3	....	....	....	1	....	41	1,233	....	1,233	[21,274]	P	33
34	Scranton	140,404	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	18	18	6	9	165	5,100	7,857	13,623	14,086	27,709	[240,666]	M	34
35	Selinsgrove	2,797	Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	....	100	225	....	225	325	M	35
36	Sharon	25,622	Playground Commission	3	2	....	....	7	600	245	1,070	....	1,070	1,915	M&P	36
37	Smethport	1,840	Borough Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	150	160	....	160	310	M	37
38	Somerset	5,430	Lions Club	1	....	....	14	....	800	300	450	150	600	1,700	M&P	38
39	Souderton	4,036	Playground Association	3	1	....	....	....	900	500	1,000	200	1,200	2,600	M	39
40	Steelton	13,115	School Board	8	7	....	....	....	....	350	1,650	....	1,650	2,000	M	40
41	Sunbury	15,462	Kiwanis Club	1	1	....	....	2	110	190	250	30	280	580	P	41
42	Swissvale	15,919	Recreation Board	2	3	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,000	M	42
43	Titusville	8,126	Playground Commission	2	....	....	....	3	....	115	375	....	375	490	M	43
44	Warren	14,891	Park Commission	1	6	....	....	....	....	400	1,100	....	1,100	1,500	M	44
45	Washington	26,166	Playground Board	4	41	....	....	....	....	308	3,392	....	3,392	3,700	M	45
46	Wayne	3,000	Radnor Township School District	4	1	....	....	....	....	474	1,561	....	1,561	[22,035]	M&P	46
47	West Chester	13,289	Community Center Board[33]	2	1	3	6	....	1,500	2,000	4,000	1,500	5,500	9,000	M&P	47
			Recreation Council, Civic Association	3	....	....	3	24	....	637	875	463	1,338	1,975	P	a
48	West Leesport	489	Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	10	159	4,500	350	....	350	5,009	M	48
49	West Reading	4,907	Board of Recreation	4	3	....	....	....	4,862	2,454	1,392	1,989	3,381	10,697	M	49
50	West York	5,590	Playground Association	1	1	....	1	18	....	127	176	68	244	371	M	50
51	Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley[103]	250,000	Playground and Recreation Association	17	18	3	85	....	....	4,546	12,010	300	12,310	[216,856]	M&P	51
52	Womelsdorf	1,450	Recreation Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	82	330	....	330	412	M&P	52
53	Wyomissing	3,320	Playground Association	3	1	....	....	....	....	3,201	924	763	1,687	4,888	M	53
54	York	56,712	Department of Recreation[1]	52	24	1	....	100	500	2,962	5,509	3,600	9,109	[212,571]	M	54
			Crispus Attucks Association[38]	1	1	2	14	....	....	....	2,700	....	....	5,614	P	a
	Rhode Island															
55	Cumberland[104]	10,625	American Legion Post No. 14	....	2	....	14	....	....	100	300	....	300	[2]400	M&P	55
56	Newport	30,532	Board of Recreation Commissioners	9	7	3	....	....	814	4,328	5,928	5,545	11,473	16,615	M	56
57	Providence	253,504	Playground Department[1]	40	66	8	....	....	....	7,200	....	....	22,331	29,531	M	57
58	South Kingstown[106]	7,282	Neighborhood Guild and Recreation Commission	7	6	2	10	8	1,729	4,663	7,022	2,776	9,798	16,190	M&P	58

CREATION STATISTICS FOR 1940

table

Per 10,000	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
..	1	...	...	1	65,440*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John P. Noll	1
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E. V. Johnson	2
..	2	1	...	3	50,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	.....	600	600	Roy E. Zellers	3
..	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ray E. Peifer	a
..	1	...	...	1	12,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. C. Wagner	4
..	8	...	...	8	$55,367	...	.....	...	.....	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	4	2	.....	.....	.....	D. G. Evans	5
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. S. Dunwoody	a
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gale H. Ross	b
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. L. Marshall	6
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. MacMeekein	7
..	6	...	...	6	41,724	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. W. Leeking	8
..	3	...	...	3	$60,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Edward G. Jones	9
..	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	6	.....	300	300	Paul J. Woodring	10
..	26	...	...	26	$170,070	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John J. Cullen	11
..	1	...	...	1	16,561	...	.....	3	4,563	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	R. Russel Yost	12
..	1	...	...	1	$4,500	1	500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. George Ladley	13
..	1	...	...	1	11,589	...	.....	1	900	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oscar L. Stein	14
..	14	...	...	14	375,336	1	18,000	7	44,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	5	.....	19,700	19,700	Grant D. Brandon	15
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John B. Kendig, Jr.	a
..	4	...	...	4	$42,375	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. I. Snyder	16
..	1	...	...	1	30,000	1	2,500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John J. Light	17
..	1	...	...	1	19,950*	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paul E. Kuhlman	a
1	...	...	...	1	18,600	1	6,600	4	4,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	.....	2,535	2,735	R. Oscar Smeal	18
..	1	...	...	1	17,790*	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. S. L. Allison	19
..	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	117	Mrs. W. T. Betts	20
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. W. Strong	21
..	4	...	...	4	33,629	...	.....	1	4,019	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	William McK. Wright	22
..	1	...	...	1	$5,600*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Joseph D. Moore	23
..	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Hazel C. Farquhar	24
..	4	...	...	4	$13,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Veronica Mazur	25
..	9	...	...	9	49,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Leroy Lewis	26
..	4	...	...	4	21,450	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oscar E. Collins	27
4	...	...	1	5	[100]	4	345,720	1	58,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. P. H. Valentine	28
10	...	...	...	40	[1017],273,630	19	.....	...	.....	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	40	13	80	30	.....	81,000	568,344	Gertrude MacDougall	a
..	47	...	[102]47		$316,683	2	39,840	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	117	.....	.....	.....	C. H. English	b
..	8	...	...	8	$392,776	...	.....	...	.....	2	36	6	1	...	...	4	...	...	158	1	.....	.....	194,238	.....	194,238	R. T. Vogdes	c
..	4	...	...	4	27,185	...	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Magyar, Jr.	29
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ralph E. Griswold	30
..	20	...	21	41	849,312	...	.....	64	133,000	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles W. Nethaway	a
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Charles W. Houston	b
..	90	...	17	107	3,284,629*	18	.....	...	.....	2	30	...	3	...	...	...	1	22	21	1	15	1	405,000	.....	405,000	Louis C. Schroeder	c
..	32	7	...	39	$765,404*	4	126,174	20	176,537	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	3	18	3	246,260	27,207	275,107	Thomas W. Lantz	31
..	1	...	...	1	20,000*	...	.....	1	300	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Richard M. Moll	32
..	1	...	...	1	19,995*	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Henry J. Brock	33
2	12	...	...	14	211,841	2	317,995	...	.....	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	3	5	2	.....	8,000	43,266	Warren C. Smith	34
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	200	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Celia E. Marks	35
..	5	...	...	5	21,423	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	.....	1,279	1,581	Kenneth H. Collins	36
..	1	...	...	1	3,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	100	100	Harry F. Schmidt	37
..	1	2	...	3	96,020*	1	12,960	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	5	5	.....	710	710	A. J. Kerin	38
..	1	...	2	3	7,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Floyd G. Frederick	39
..	7	...	...	7	92,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fred Knuth	40
..	1	...	...	1	12,500	2	2,000	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Paul F. Keefer	41
1	4	...	...	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....	W. C. Smittey	42
..	3	...	...	3	35,000*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Henry Ott	43
..	5	...	...	5	35,240	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M. L. Dougherty	44
..	10	...	...	10	$40,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ruth H. Ferrell	45
..	3	...	...	3	20,876	...	.....	3	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sydney V. Rowland	46
1	...	...	...	1	75,000	1	70,000	1	70,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	8	.....	12,000	12,000	Everett Johnson	47
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clinton E. Moffett	a
..	1	...	...	1	15,750*	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lloyd L. Clemens	48
..	2	1	...	3	108,668	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	John H. Shaner	49
..	1	...	...	1	10,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Palmer E. Poff	50
..	40	...	...	40	1,045,000	1	5,000	20	65,000	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4	45	50	.....	.....	.....	Ruth E. Swezey	51
..	1	...	...	1	20,033*	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Howard F. Good	52
..	1	...	1	2	$48,000*	1	2,500	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. W. Rank	53
..	12	...	...	12	$288,963*	2	.....	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	.....	1,135	1,135	Frances J. White	54
..	...	...	...	...	.....	1	35,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chester N. Hayes	a
..	2	...	...	2	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John T. McNulty	55
..	2	...	6	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	[1052]	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arthur Leland	56
19	7	7	...	33	1,500,000*	...	.....	12	.....	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	.....	.....	.....	4,323	4,323	Henry J. Bishop	57
1	7	...	...	8	$16,867	2	.....	...	.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Helen M. Wilson	58

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	South Carolina														
1	Florence	16,054	City Manager	....	....	....	75	228	....	....	....	....	....	[107]1,261	M
2	Greenville	34,734	Phillis Wheatley Association[38]	2	1	3	6	....	150	425	3,000	500	3,500	4,075	P
3	Greenwood	13,020	County Board of Education and City	1	1	....	....	....	....	427	1,623	351	1,974	2,401	M
4	Greer	2,940	School Board[32]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P
5	Orangeburg	10,521	Playground Commission	....	8	....	2	7	147	390	2,283	....	2,283	2,820	M
6	Rock Hill	15,009	Junior Chamber of Commerce	1	1	....	....	....	....	1,300	1,500	....	1,500	2,800	M
	South Dakota														
7	Alpena	440	Town of Alpena	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	M
8	Armour	1,013	Recreation Committee	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	518	M&P
9	Brookings	5,346	Park Board	4	3	....	8	....	....	1,608	450	....	450	2,058	M&P
10	Clark	1,291	Board of Education	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	450	....	....	1,600	M
11	Huron	10,843	Park Board	1	....	....	4	37	200	1,361	400	762	1,162	2,723	M
12	Lake Preston	886	Commercial Club and Park Board	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	650	600	1,250	1,250	M
13	Mitchell	10,633	Park Board	5	....	....	5	....	6,965	1,661	2,260	1,200	3,460	12,086	M
14	Pierre	4,322	Park Department	2	....	....	....	....	956	251	325	225	550	1,757	M
15	Redfield	2,428	City Council and Kiwanis Club	2	....	....	....	....	....	30	230	....	230	260	M
16	Sioux Falls	40,832	Mayors' Department Park Department	1	....	1	....	....	1,000	700	1,800	....	1,800	3,500	M&P M
17	Vermillion	3,324	City Auditor	4	2	....	....	6	....	2,000	....	....	1,200	3,200	M
18	Watertown	10,617	Youth Council Park Board	1	1	....	2	....	....	200 790	63	....	63 1,479	263 2,270	P M
19	Woonsocket	1,050	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	75	120	25	145	220	M
20	Yankton	6,798	City Commission	5	....	....	7	5	800	1,141	380	....	380	2,321	M
	Tennessee														
21	Bemis	3,750	Y. M. C. A.	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,428	M
22	Johnson City	25,332	Board of Education	5	....	....	5	12	....	200	416	....	416	616	M
23	Kingsport	14,404	School Board	6	4	....	....	....	....	230	1,719	60	1,779	[2]2,009	M
24	Knoxville	111,580	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	2	1	[109]2	19	36	5,252	2,683	2,700	75	2,775	[2]10,710	M
25	Memphis	292,942	Park Commission	45	44	35	....	....	68,131	....	49,342	....	....	186,335	M
	Texas														
26	Austin	87,930	Recreation Department[4]	80	23	14	46	317	1,793	27,183	38,102	15,767	53,869	[2]82,845	M&P
27	Beaumont	59,061	Barnwell Community Center[38]	....	1	1	9	5	200	325	600	....	600	1,125	P
28	Big Spring	12,604	City of Big Spring	4	....	1	9	73	30,000	2,000	2,500	500	3,000	35,000	M
29	Corpus Christi	57,301	Department of Recreation[1]	1	1	2	24	76	5,500	2,200	3,500	800	4,300	[2]12,000	M
30	Dallas	294,734	Parks and Recreation Department	36	24	25	110	50	....	....	44,653	....	....	162,032	M
31	Del Rio	13,343	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	480	M
32	Denton	11,192	Park Board	2	4	....	7	31	115	....	600	....	....	[2]2,649	M
33	Electra	5,588	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	200	1,282	....	720	720	2,202	M
34	El Paso	96,810	Recreation Commission Municipal Golf Course	4	1	2	22	200	11,200	4,000	3,500	1,000	4,500 6,643	19,700 14,799	M M
35	Fort Worth	177,662	Recreation Department[1]	42	22	17	100	37	3,114	36,205	20,658	24,301	44,959	84,278	M&P
36	Galveston	60,862	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	1	20	....	4,475	700	1,200	5,100	6,300	11,475	M
37	Greenville	13,995	Park Commission, and Light and Water Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,209	M&P
38	Highland Park	10,288	Town Council	4	....	....	....	....	1,557	2,071	1,062	291	1,353	4,981	M
39	Houston	384,514	Recreation Department[1]	40	28	30	15	267	....	27,340	53,573	3,040	56,613	[2]83,953	M
40	Lampasas	9,167	City of Lampasas	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	M
41	Longview	13,758	School Board and Park Department	6	6	4	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	[2]16,000	M
42	Lufkin	9,567	Park Department	2	....	....	....	....	1,780	774	840	120	960	3,514	M
43	New Braunfels	6,976	Park Department	2	....	2	....	....	10,671	2,000	1,600	....	1,600	[12]14,271	M
44	Pampa	12,895	City and Women's Federated Clubs	7	1	4	9	3	1,150	960	5,220	75	5,295	7,405	M&P
45	Paris	18,678	City of Paris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
46	San Antonio	253,854	Recreation Department[4] Park Department	14	17	14	25	16	1,800	6,467	....	....	32,733	[2]41,000 31,822	M M
47	Seguin	7,006	City Recreation Department	7	2	....	....	....	4,000	4,000	3,321	6,152	9,473	17,473	M
48	Tyler	28,279	Park and Recreation Board	6	3	1	....	....	71,714	....	4,175	....	....	81,750	M
49	University Park	4,200	Park Commission and City[32]	8	1	....	....	....	350	972	2,206	....	2,206	3,528	M
50	Waco	55,982	Department of Recreation[1]	19	9	6	11	12	1,181	6,066	6,820	2,108	8,928	[2]16,175	M
51	Wichita Falls	45,112	Park Department	2	....	....	....	....	....	4,092	....	....	5,784	[2]9,876	M
	Utah														
52	American Fork	3,333	Recreation Committee	2	1	....	12	....	3,200	1,000	1,200	....	1,200	5,400	M
53	Bingham Canyon	2,834	American Legion Post No. 30 and Jordan School District	1	....	....	....	....	....	500	375	....	375	875	M&P
54	Logan	11,868	Recreation Department[4] and School Board	4	10	....	....	15	300	1,700	754	....	754	2,754	M
55	Manti	2,268	City of Manti	1	....	....	2	....	....	565	....	....	120	[2]685	M&P
56	Ogden	43,688	Recreation Council, Parks Department	14	12	....	6	11	33,000	....	4,000	....	....	[2]42,250	M
57	Orem	2,914	Sharon's Cooperative Educational Recreational Association	3	3	....	1	72	4,700	12,015	1,076	....	1,076	17,791	M&P
58	Payson	3,591	Recreation Council	4	2	....	18	....	553	1,734	1,118	....	1,118	[2]3,405	M
59	Provo	18,071	Recreation Department[4] and School Board	12	8	1	1	....	39,265	1,923	3,082	576	3,658	[2]44,846	M
60	Salt Lake City	149,934	Department of Parks and Public Property	16	23	1	45	27	4,327	4,300	15,775	23,618	39,393	48,020	M
	Vermont														
61	Barre	10,909	Recreation Department[1]	3	2	2	....	....	....	1,900	3,000	1,500	4,500	6,400	M
62	Bellows Falls	4,236	Bellows Falls Village Corporation	1	....	....	....	....	3,500	869	114	980	1,094	5,463	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
1			5		2	21,900	3	2,290										1	3	1	3	10				David G. Adams	1
			2		1	12,500			2	1		11	1					4					1,500	1,500	Mrs. Hattie Duckett	2
1			3	48,600	3	5,500	2	5,400		2								4		1	9				A. C. Nichols	3
									1	2			1					2							Margaret Burnett	4
			7	[9]79,922						5								5		1	1				Mrs. Martha H. Zeigler	5
7			7	[9]25,560	3	9,300				2				1			2	7	1	1	5	2,000	2,000	J. J. Ranch	6
									1	1							1	1		1					Allen J. Brigham	7
2			2						1	1	1							2	1	1					Norris S. Aardappel	8
1			1		1					1				1			1	2	1	4		168	243	C. B. Herreman	9
			1		1	2,000			1	1							1	2							E. F. Voss	10
4			4	26,400*	1	21,840			3	4	1							5		9	6	7,036	7,036	Warren Case	11
1	1		2						1	1							1	3		2	1				Otto O. Thorsnes	12
5			5	49,340	1	23,175	6	[10][8]3,080		1	1			1				6	5	8	6	20,499	11,516	32,515	Herbert Munroe	13
2			2	4,865			1	14,149		1			1				1	4	1	9		5,121	5,121	Thilmer Benson	14
1			2	10,610					1	1	1							3		2	3		895	920	O. A. Haddorff	15
5			5	79,650	2	58,330	2		1		1					1	1	5	2	15	6			16,365	Barney A. Boos	16
										1	2				1			6	2						Margit Arno	a
4			4		1				1	2				1			1	3	1						E. A. Lenhart	17
5			5	25,800	1	23,400					1							4		12	3				Russell W. White	18
															1			7							Mary Andrew	a
											1														F. D. Richards	19
2			2	5,454			2	7,164		2							2			6	1	5,048	5,588	Mary-Faith Kiley	20
1			1	14,614	1	270,000				1			1	1			1	1	1						L. J. Denning	21
9			9	27,150*						3												480	480	C. E. Rogers	22
3			3	97,709*																					Paul R. Elliott	23
8		3	11	231,211			9	82,962		7					1			17	2	15	15	18,406	18,406	John E. Gronseth	24
9		22	31	1,415,965	5	324,947	21							2	1		5	45	21	9	11	15,202	68,361	Minnie M. Wagner	25
10			11	1,081,523	3	89,758	6	28,925		8	2				1		7	17	7	11	8	25,871	11,837	37,708	James A. Garrison	26
			1	86,321	1													1							Rev. Charles F. L. Graham	27
			5		2	35,000				1					1		1	4	2	10	9	7,000	10,600	Malcolm Bridges	28
5	2	2	19		1	5,000	8	88,500	1		3							12		9	16	17,500	17,500	Hugh T. Henry	29
19	1		42	1,381,870	11	534,568			1	19	1				2		4	100	28	23	44	38,931	38,931	L. B. Houston	30
																	1								F. J. Schmidt	31
			7		1	1,978	3	5,270										6	1	15	15	10,080	10,771	Mary A. Murphy	32
1			4		1	65,000	2	71,000		1							1	2	1	12	8	9,903	9,903	E. W. Presson	33
4			41		1	30,300	17	215,688		4							2	6	2	48	32	25,000	63,700	88,700	E. R. Bowman	34
															1											a
13			28	938,065*	2	169,119				21	1				4		5	38	6	22	28		55,753	76,254	R. D. Evans	35
			4	635,988	3	25,207			1	4	1			[11][9]1				10		4	7		7,500	7,500	Joe R. Greenan	36
2			5	130,968	1	7,512	2			1							1	4		2	11		7,865	7,865	Elizabeth Howell	37
																	1	6	1						Roderic B. Thomas	38
	1	2	16	[9]872,860	15	[11][1]820,529	4			10							3	28	1	20	40		43,870	43,870	Corinne Fonde	39
									1	1							1	2	1						Porter Briggs	40
			5	5,500	3				1	3	1	2	5	2			1	10	2	4	4	2,000	2,000	4,000	H. L. Foster	41
			1		2	5,000	2	5,000	1	1	1	1						4	2			4,000		4,000	C. L. Stine	42
					2	30,600				1				1			1				1			400	A. D. Nuhn	43
2			12	340,129			7	7,668	3	4	2		3	1	1		2	9	1	7	7	9,348	9,468	Steve Matthews	44
									1	1							1	5	1						W. F. Hicks	45
7			17	1,140,000*	10	877,680	2	3,320		8							8	38	1	13	22	24,288	24,288	William P. Witt	46
														1	1										Henry F. Hein	a
4		1	7	154,958*	5	149,000				1				1			3	2	3	3	3				Clarence E. Saegert	47
8			12		5		1			3	1						1	13		20	20	159,688		207,688	C. C. Bunnenberg	48
2			2									1					1	6							Ralph Stamps	49
			13	227,480	1		7	24,120		4					1		1	11	7	18	16		17,935	18,535	R. Foster Blaisdell	50
			9	229,000						2					1			22	2	14	19				Frank Collier	51
4	2		6				8	4,800	1	1			1					4		1	2		4,160	4,160	Leo B. Nelson	52
										6															B. J. Santistevan	53
5			6	218,568*	1		1	1,800	1	2						1		6	1	13	4		11,679	11,679	Glen Worthington	54
3	1		5				3	4,380	1	2		5					1	3	3	4			2,640	2,640	Virgil Decker	55
17			18	279,500	1	4,200			2	6		1		1			2	14	3	8	2	5,000	1,000	6,000	Aaron S. Horne	56
1			1	[9]18,758					1	1							1	1		2	5		3,000	3,084	Victor C. Anderson	57
5			6	69,050*			4	32,960	1	2			2					2	1	2	14		2,969	2,969	Stanley Wilson	58
3		1	4	80,000			4	75,000	1	2		2	1	[11][2]1			1	9	3	7	16		7,480	8,120	Phyllis R. Brown	59
15		3	18	588,070	4	[11][3]144,597	5			6				3			7	42	1	26	13	9,996	31,418	47,203	Jessie Schofield	60
3			3	8,000	1	12,000	1	300		1	1						1	3	1	2	1			2,484	Joseph Brislin	61
			1	3,500	1					1								3		1	1				C. C. Congdon	62

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illi

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Vermont—Cont.														
1	Brattleboro	9,622	Recreation Department[1]	6	2	1	9	45	452	423	2,376	143	2,519	[2]3,394	M&P
2	Putney	296	Community Center, Inc.	....	2	....	25	....	740	272	888	.....	888	1,900	P
3	Springfield	5,182	Recreation Commission	3	....	[25]1	27	53	1,030	.....	1,536	28	1,564	[2]2,594	M
			The Community House	2	1	....	....	....	.....	1,342	3,365	640	4,005	[2]5,347	P
	Virginia														
4	Alexandria	33,523	Playground Department	4	12	....	....	....	300	839	3,261	.....	3,261	4,400	M
			City Manager	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,160	M
5	Charlottesville	19,400	Department of Recreation[4]	....	2	2	3	29	75	990	2,320	.....	2,320	[2]3,385	M&P
			Department of Parks and Cemeteries	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[48]1,903	M
6	Covington	6,300	Municipal Playground Committee	3	1	....	....	....	.....	192	360	493	853	1,045	M
7	Danville	32,749	Recreation Division, Department of Public Welfare	13	6	1	6	38	3,285	1,728	3,860	1,213	5,073	[2]10,086	M&P
8	Lynchburg	44,541	Recreation Department	5	12	8	....	....	.....	3,441	9,309	2,100	11,409	14,850	M
9	Newport News	37,067	School Board	8	9	....	....	....	.....	1,150	4,100	.....	4,100	5,250	M
10	Norfolk	144,332	Department of Public Welfare	11	13	6	2	....	.....	5,005	7,980	13,829	21,809	26,814	M
11	Petersburg	30,631	Recreation Department	5	4	....	2	6	1,500	250	1,800	.....	1,800	[2]3,550	M
12	Radford	6,990	Public Recreation, Parks and Playgrounds Commission	1	....	....	19	....	.....	.....	400	100	500	[2]500	M
13	Richmond	193,042	Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works	21	68	11	....	....	26,000	15,000	31,000	15,000	46,000	87,000	M
			Community Recreation Association[114]	22	38	4	4	....	.....	3,922	14,849	.....	14,849	[2]18,771	P
			Colored Recreation Association	2	2	3	31	6	.....	3,955	4,266	1,803	6,069	10,024	P
14	Roanoke	69,287	Department of Parks and Recreation	46	10	....	4	80	19,564	4,860	7,852	398	8,250	[2]32,674	M&P
	Washington														
15	Clarkston	3,116	Department of Parks and Playgrounds.	2	....	....	....	....	100	100	180	.....	180	380	M
16	Ellensburg	5,944	Park Board	3	3	....	....	....	526	687	817	1,074	1,891	3,104	M&P
17	Everett	30,224	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200	300	.....	300	500	M&P
18	Hoquiam	10,835	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	625	M
19	Pullman	4,417	Kiwanis Club	2	2	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,000	.....	1,000	2,200	M
20	Seattle	368,302	Playground Division, Park Department	19	10	24	....	12	35,486	32,463	75,460	154,552	230,012	[297]961	M
21	Spokane	122,001	Park Board	44	16	2	....	....	.....	20,360	17,355	38,922	56,277	76,637	M
22	Tacoma	109,408	Recreation Department, Metropolitan Park District	10	8	1	....	....	2,004	5,563	7,815	9,196	17,011	24,578	M
23	Wenatchee	11,620	Department of Public Works	1	1	....	....	....	6,200	2,300	1,200	7,000	8,200	16,700	M
24	White Salmon	985	Columbia Union High School	....	1	....	....	1	.....	40	20	.....	20	60	M
25	Yakima	27,221	Park Department	1	1	....	....	....	.....	240	470	.....	470	[12]710	M
	West Virginia														
26	Charleston	67,914	Park Commission	6	2	1	3	174	951	231	1,925	320	2,245	[2]3,427	M&P
27	Fairmont	23,105	Playground Association	14	7	....	....	....	.....	687	1,520	.....	1,520	2,207	P
28	Follansbee	4,834	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	250	962	.....	935	935	2,147	M
29	Huntington	78,836	Lions Club	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	P
30	Monongalia Co.[115]	51,252	Recreation Council	3	2	....	11	48	87	283	1,095	.....	1,095	1,465	P
31	Parkersburg	30,103	Board of Recreation	1	....	1	9	5	.....	1,526	1,900	228	2,128	3,654	P
32	Ravenswood	1,061	Town of Ravenswood	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	M
33	Wheeling	61,099	Park Commission	15	....	1	....	....	20,000	2,500	10,500	13,000	23,500	46,000	M
			Oglebay Institute	13	12	9	25	250	.....	17,000	23,000	.....	23,000	40,000	M&P
			Recreation Department[4]	29	27	2	....	....	1,000	6,812	9,371	2,860	12,231	20,043	M
34	Williamson	8,366	Kiwanis Club	1	1	....	....	....	.....	85	360	.....	360	[2]445	P
	Wisconsin														
35	Algoma	2,652	Park Commission	2	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	M
36	Baraboo	6,415	Park Board	4	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[107]1,912	M
37	Beloit	25,365	Recreation Department	14	10	....	....	....	15,000	846	2,467	16,000	18,467	34,313	M&P
38	Burlington	4,414	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]5,000	M
39	Columbus	2,760	Firemen's Park Association	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,024	M
40	Delavan	3,444	Park Board	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	M
41	Door County	19,095	County Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	C&P
42	Eau Claire	30,745	City Council and Board of Education	8	1	....	....	....	.....	855	2,700	.....	2,700	3,555	M
43	Fond du Lac	27,209	Board of Education	12	12	....	....	....	815	1,225	2,948	3,406	6,354	[2]8,394	M
			Park Board	5	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,211	M
44	Green Bay	46,235	Department of Recreation, Park Board.	12	13	....	....	....	2,484	1,659	2,883	3,301	6,184	10,327	M
45	Greendale	2,527	Department of Adult Education and Recreation	11	5	....	44	140	.....	2,465	1,984	270	2,254	[2]4,719	M
46	Janesville	22,992	Department of Public Works	12	10	....	18	....	.....	.....	3,100	.....	.....	[2]9,625	M
47	Kaukauna	7,382	Common Council	5	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	4,500	M
48	Kenosha	48,765	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	97	50	2	125	35	.....	3,876	10,490	1,666	12,156	[2]16,032	M
			Department of Parks	2	....	....	....	....	.....	6,101	735	11,197	11,932	[2]18,033	M
49	La Crosse	42,707	Recreation Department, School Board and Park Board	8	5	....	....	....	.....	421	1,720	.....	1,720	[24]2,141	M
50	Lancaster	2,963	Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,450	M
51	Manitowoc	24,404	Recreation Department[4]	9	6	1	7	29	.....	3,000	3,000	600	3,600	[2]6,600	M
52	Marshfield	10,359	Board of Public Works	3	1	....	....	....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,085	M
53	Menasha	10,481	Park and Recreation Board	....	....	....	....	....	5,124	2,224	.....	2,790	2,790	10,138	M
54	Milwaukee	587,472	Playground Division, Department of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	65,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,012	M
			Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, School Board.	429	299	39	....	....	7,226	91,570	272,354	207,019	479,373	578,169	M
55	Milwaukee Co.[116]	766,885	County Park Commission	33	....	33	....	....	96,278	76,728	73,580	162,580	236,160	409,166	C
56	Montreal	1,700	Municipal Recreation Department[4]	4	....	....	1	....	4,400	.....	1,198	.....	.....	9,398	M&I
57	Mosinee	1,361	City Council	3	....	....	....	....	.....	1,338	299	.....	299	1,637	M
58	Neenah	10,645	City Council and Red Cross	4	5	....	5	....	.....	.....	1,800	700	2,500	2,500	M&I
59	New Lisbon	1,215	Common Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	M
60	New London	4,825	Parks and Recreation Board	2	....	....	....	....	500	750	480	610	1,090	[2]2,340	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
2			2	9,340			2	10,892			1								3			1,642	1,642	Frederick Martin	1
	1		1	1,000	1	8,739				1								1		1	1		816	816	Mrs. Esther J. Pratt	2
2			2	1,924					1	1							1	2		2	1	1,822	1,196	3,155	Ralph M. Hileman	3
					1	22,893																			Mrs. F. S. Locke	a
10			10	123,176*					2	3								9		4	2		192	192	Lucy Houston	4
																	1		1							a
7			7	34,433	2	38,548												11	1	4	9	6,231		6,231	Nan B. Crow	5
															1											a
1			1	46,550*													1	2	1	1	7			942	Shelburn Carmack	6
4		4	8	66,162	2	20,168				3								5		8	6	960	3,422	5,342	Alan L. Heil	7
7			15	563,161	5				1	5							4	15	1	13	12				Lloyd L. Howard	8
10			10	98,475					3	3								6							Charles E. Hoster	9
19			21		6	142,000	4	23,000	2	5				1	1			14		15	16		24,000	24,000	Fred C. Stewart	10
8			8	[9]75,000	2				2	5	1						3	9	4	3	6	14,000	2,000	16,200	R. C. Day	11
3			3	8,667			2	1,268		1			1				1	3		5					Harold J. Weekley	12
		32	32	1,053,980			10	104,000		13							2	62	3	2	16	12,000	14,000	35,000	P. N. Binford	13
11			11	31,950			18	79,097		1								7		14	13		24,000	24,000	Claire McCarthy	a
2			2	81,112	1	99,263	4	2,362										1		19	32				Mrs. Alice H. Harris	b
11			11	300,809*	3	38,816	12	15,529		8								37	1	8	7	3,815	9,102	12,917	K. Mark Cowen	14
2			2	42,000							1							4	1	4			230	250	Bob D. Campbell	15
1			1														1		1						Fred F. Hofmann	16
6			6	60,000	1				2	4	3							12	1	11	5					William R. Gowen	17
2			2	22,500	1	1,400				1								4	1	3	4		1,050	1,050	Chester M. Reese	18
1			1	8,000						1							1		1						J. Fred Bohler	19
25			39	1,496,748	9	554,323	11	673,670	4	21	10	1	1	1	3			96	9	16	6	9,091		343,795	Ben Evans	20
13			13	1,377,395	2	8,240				12					2		5	52	12	10	4				S. G. Witter	21
13			13	[9]204,507*	2	21,000	18	134,000		2	3							17		45	44				Alfred R. Hodges	22
4			4	26,000					1	5							1	5	3	1	3				James Dunstan	23
																	1	2		1			280	280	C. F. Breneman	24
10			10	113,665					1	1							2	7	2	6	12				George W. Clark	25
10			10	119,341*			3	5,131													8		1,975	2,503	Mrs. C. Paul Heavener	26
12			12	125,027					4	4										3	4				Patrick A. Tork	27
																	1		1						Delmar Jenkins	28
1			1																						M. O. Riggs	29
7			8	85,462			17	67,356		1										8	4		10,951	12,071	Irene Spitz	30
5			5	40,839	1	12,703	6	7,977		2								4		9	9		11,173	11,173	Fred Conaway	31
																	1								L. R. Tucker	32
					2					2			1	1	1		2	7	2			60,000		60,000	H. P. Corcoran	33
							1					1													Frank P. Sanders	a
18		9	27	371,807*			15	26,732		8			1					10	17	14	6		16,042	16,842	Mona H. Martin	b
2			2	19,000						1						1		2							E. G. Bias	34
									1	1	1							2							Ray L. Berger	35
									1	2							1	2	2	2					B. Stewart	36
7	2		9	124,056	1	35,297	4	38,892	1	3					1		1	15		5		60,000	5,700	65,700	Lawrence A. Krueger	37
3			3	3,500			3	2,400	1	2	2							3							Louis A. Rein	38
										1							1	1							Ralph S. Pratt	39
3			3	10,750	2	6,225			1	1								2							Webb Schultz	40
											1														H. R. Haland	41
7			7	63,734						5	2							11		10	2		2,880	2,880	A. M. Olson	42
5	14		19	[9]112,153			4	16,784	1	2								8		10	3		2,100	6,516	F. G. Kiesler	43
2			2		2	25,195				1	1						1	4	1						Fred Frazier	a
12			12	267,732						5	1							8	3	8	1				E. H. Wilson	44
5			6	62,436	1		1	1,292			4							3	1	6	11	9,685	9,996	20,721	Charles A. Murdaugh	45
8			8	133,416			2	1,100	1	3	1		1					12	2	6	1				Pat Dawson	46
1			1				1		1	2	2							3	1						Lester J. Brenzel	47
8	8		16	313,037*	3	25,507	11	255,500								1				75	70		27,002	27,002	G. M. Phelan	48
									1	4	3			1				15				48,398		63,304	Floyd A. Carlson	a
6			6	[9]59,913						2	1						1	4	2	3	1				Walter Weigent	49
1			1							1			1				1	1	1						W. J. McCoy	50
11			11	112,709	2	18,656	12	68,381	1	3		2						22		24	2		7,800	7,800	L. J. Mangin	51
																	1	2	1	2	1				Elmer H. Olson	52
2			2		1	12,000				3	2					1	1	5	2	1	1	300		300	Junette Zimmerman	53
																7						218,326		218,326	Gilbert Clegg	54
22		28	72	6,004,492*	5	1,125,949	37	1,098,840	1	14		3				1		74	8	28	12		35,490	35,490	Dorothy Enderis	a
25			25	701,634	30				1	21	8			1	6		6	122	7	38	2		41,840	[12]41,840	Donald Griffin	55
1			1	7,950	1	34,300	1	2,260	1	1								3			3	435	901	1,336	Glenn H. Stevens	56
1			1							1							1	1	1	1					Pearl Durkee	57
4			5	50,000	4	5,000	1										1		3						Armin H. Gerhardt	58
											1														Peter Peterson	59
1		2	3	8,362*			1	956		1							1	2	1	2				1,200	Robert M. Shortell	60

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Wisconsin—Cont.														
1	Oshkosh	39,089	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	124	23	1	....	....	500	3,500	12,000	1,646	13,646	17,646	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,970	M
2	Pewaukee	1,352	School Districts and American Red Cross	2	....	....	....	....	....	75	300	200	500	575	M
3	Port Washington	4,046	Recreation Board	2	....	....	6	....	6,000	1,600	700	200	900	8,500	M
4	Racine	67,195	Department of Parks and Recreation	40	30	2	....	....	....	20,000	17,387	6,000	23,387	43,387	M
5	Reedsburg	3,608	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,061	M
6	Rhinelander	8,501	Department of Recreation[1]	7	2	1	....	17	262	2,370	2,500	....	2,500	5,132	M
7	Rice Lake	5,719	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	472	378	....	....	1,392	2,242	M
8	Sheboygan	40,638	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	37	14	1	103	130	....	4,078	6,398	1,756	8,154	[2]12,232	M
			Park Division, Board of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	47,075	1,895	....	13,080	13,080	62,050	M
9	Shorewood	15,184	Board of Vocational and Adult Education and Village	54	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47,956	M
10	Sparta	5,820	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	1,287	M
11	Superior	35,136	Board of Park Commissioners	12	....	....	....	....	....	2,771	4,580	5,492	10,072	12,843	M
			Recreation Department, Board of Education	1	....	1	8	....	....	1,063	1,600	377	1,977	3,040	M
12	Two Rivers	10,302	Department of Recreation[1]	9	3	3	....	....	328	7,787	5,985	8,371	14,356	22,471	M
13	Viroqua	3,549	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,104	300	181	481	1,585	M
14	Waukesha	19,242	Recreation Board	5	4	....	....	36	....	502	1,898	....	1,898	2,400	M
15	Wausau	27,268	Recreation Committee and Y. M. C. A.	5	....	....	....	....	233	2,098	961	3,900	4,861	7,192	M
16	Wauwatosa	27,769	Extension Division, Board of Education	38	16	....	....	....	....	4,500	5,100	7,284	12,384	16,884	M
17	West Allis	36,364	Recreation Department, Board of Education	145	21	2	....	....	....	9,466	14,329	10,205	24,534	34,000	M
18	West Bend	5,452	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	....	4	....	....	2,100	40	125	165	2,265	M
19	Whitefish Bay	9,651	Recreation Department, Board of Education	5	....	....	1	....	....	800	935	500	1,435	2,235	M
20	Wisconsin Rapids	11,416	Board of Education and Park Board	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	....	1,500	[12]1,500	M
	Wyoming														
21	Cheyenne	22,474	Park Department	5	2	....	....	....	3,142	....	650	....	650	[12]3,792	M
			School District No. 1	6	2	....	....	....	1,800	....	1,500	....	1,500	3,300	M
22	Gillette	2,177	Community Council	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	160	50	210	[12]210	P
23	Lander	2,594	Town Council	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[12]500	M
24	Riverton	2,540	School District No. 25	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	600	M
25	Sheridan	10,529	Community Boys Work	1	1	2	38	115	....	1,650	3,800	....	3,800	[25]5,450	P
	Hawaii														
26	Hilo	16,700	Recreation Committee, Chamber of Commerce	14	8	2	104	84	....	1,520	3,400	80	3,480	[25]5,000	M
27	Honolulu, City and County	257,253	Recreation Commission	20	19	5	400	9	....	8,873	29,747	....	29,747	38,620	M&P
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	40,721	....	....	....	....	[12]74,616	M
28	Kaunakakai, Molokai[118]	200	Community Center, Inc.	2	2	3	29	....	3,348	2,155	5,420	1,648	7,068	12,571	P
29	County of Maui[119]	63,594	Alexander House Community Association	13	14	7	290	320	35,000	14,000	21,000	1,000	22,000	71,000	P
	CANADA														
	Alberta														
30	Calgary	83,407	Parks and Recreation Department	2	10	[25]1	....	....	....	....	2,610	....	....	29,121	M
31	Edmonton	85,774	Gyro Club	3	....	....	8	....	....	1,497	844	....	844	[2]2,341	M&P
	British Columbia														
32	Vancouver	246,593	Board of Park Commissioners	10	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56,000	M
33	Victoria	39,082	Parks Department	....	2	....	....	....	3,400	2,000	400	6,000	6,400	11,800	M
	Manitoba														
34	Winnipeg	215,814	Public Parks Board	9	9	....	....	....	....	51,000	8,500	34,716	43,216	94,216	M
	New Brunswick														
35	Fredericton	8,830	Community "Y"	3	3	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	[120]882	M&P
36	Saint John	47,514	Y. M. C. A.	3	....	....	34	16	....	....	700	....	700	[12]700	P
	Ontario														
37	Fort William	26,277	Property Committee, City Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	M
38	Hamilton	155,547	Playgrounds and Recreation Commission	20	19	1	....	27	1,324	2,964	9,527	505	10,032	14,320	M&P
			Board of Park Management	2	....	2	....	....	....	5,000	2,865	17,135	20,000	25,000	M
39	Kitchener	30,793	Board of Park Management	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,655	M
40	London	71,148	Public Utilities Commission	22	10	....	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,973	M
41	Ottawa	126,872	Playgrounds Department[1]	26	14	5	....	....	650	17,058	13,441	26,114	39,555	57,263	M
42	Sault Ste. Marie	23,045	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	200	900	....	....	1,070	2,170	M
43	Toronto	631,201	Parks Department	154	156	16	....	1161	....	....	....	....	....	[12]237,528	M
	Quebec														
44	Montreal	818,578	Parks and Playgrounds Association, Inc.	7	19	3	20	28	....	10,020	10,533	6,141	16,674	26,694	M&P
			Recreation Department	199	42	116	....	....	....	48,860	152,220	150,840	303,060	351,920	M
45	Quebec	130,588	Playgrounds Association, Inc.	2	4	....	....	....	....	636	488	500	988	1,624	M&P
46	Westmount	26,000	Parks Department	5	4	1	6	12	....	2,293	3,790	9,246	13,036	15,329	M
	Saskatchewan														
47	Moose Jaw	19,805	Recreation Committee, Parks Board	1	11	1	....	....	450	985	2,195	950	3,145	4,580	M
48	Regina	53,354	Recreation Division, Parks Department	28	16	[122]5	7	....	1,000	6,000	9,000	....	9,000	16,000	M

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Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers											Emergency Service						
																		Paid Leaders		Expenditures			Source of Information	No. of City
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
...	...	33	33	140,250	1	25,000	5	110,000	1	[1174]	[1173]	...	...	...	1	...	...	[1178]	1	...	...	...	...	...	R. C. Miller	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles F. Nolan	a
2	...	...	2	1,380	...	...	2	350	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. N. Raymond	2
2	...	...	3	19,682	1	2,100	2	4,060	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	10	2	...	4,300	4,550	Clarence St. Peter	3
14	...	...	14	210,000	4	106,000	7	14,000	1	7	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	19	2	50	15	...	...	12,000	B. A. Solbraa	4
3	...	...	3	17,000*	...	...	2	500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	John R. Plenke	5
2	...	...	2	...	3	4,020	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	Ray Sorenson	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. G. Hoff	7
9	...	...	9	185,520*	...	...	8	28,061	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	16	9	9,408	4,209	16,139	Harry J. Emigh	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	57,775	...	57,775	Gordon Z. Rayner	a
3	...	4	7	93,064	2	27,019	6	146,513	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edith P. Hardtke	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harry L. Beckman	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	Henry L. Levens	11
7	...	...	12	79,258	...	...	12	115,531	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	9	...	15,902	15,902	Joe T. Leszcynski	a
...	3	...	6	61,024*	1	97,792	3	12,605	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	3	8	...	...	5,729	5,729	Arthur Eckley	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. D. Richmond	13
5	...	...	5	100,290*	...	...	2	2,860	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	[191]	12	2	6	1	...	5,375	5,375	Earl A. Lockman	14
3	...	...	13	60,000*	...	...	9	50,570	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	13	...	...	9,756	9,756	I. S. Horgen	15
6	...	...	6	91,376	...	...	6	90,077	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	13	7	...	...	...	Thomas B. Greenwill	16
7	...	...	10	534,586	...	...	8	196,362	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	220	72	...	...	...	Fred W. Zirkel	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jack Martin	18
...	...	...	4	60,000	...	...	4	5,000	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	C. A. Wangerin	19
2	...	...	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. A. Torresani	20
...	...	...	...	...	1	1,440	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	[191]	...	1	...	...	9	11	...	14,464	14,464	Al Kay	21
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	10	1,000	2,000	3,000	J. L. Goins	a
1	...	...	1	[4],000	...	...	1	250	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	Floyd Hart	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[191]	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	225	900	L. A. Crofts	23
...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	360	John O. Goodman	24
3	...	...	3	[9]7,800	...	...	8	8,320	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	...	6,480	7,120	H. L. Rowe	25
7	...	...	9	43,000	...	...	2	9,779	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	3	...	2,048	2,048	Doro Takeda	26
...	...	...	30	1,650,462	3	147,764	1	1,960	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	...	16,303	16,303	Arthur K. Powlison	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. E. Lyons	a
...	...	...	1	17,414	2	16,296	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etta M. Peoples	28
10	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26	...	2	...	...	500	500	E. L. Damkroger	29
11	...	...	11	111,692*	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	7,592	R. M. Haughian	30
3	...	1	4	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	J. House	31
14	...	...	14	[9]126,932	...	...	...	...	3	27	8	...	...	1	2	1	5	118	16	...	...	...	...	...	Marjorie Shorney	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	6,000	W. H. Warren	33
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	55	10	...	...	...	...	...	S. J. Walker	34
2	...	...	2	11,998	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. A. Shanks	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roy Holmes	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. McNaughton	37
18	...	...	18	777,310*	1	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	J. J. Syme	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. E. Marshall	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. L. Hanenberg	39
7	...	...	7	300,000*	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	W. Farquharson	40
16	...	...	16	[5]500,937	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. F. Morgan	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. G. Edison Danby	42
60	...	...	66	1,574,885	6	694,698	51	171,985	3	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	19	...	...	...	...	...	C. E. Chambers	43
11	...	...	11	[12]1 371,734*	...	...	1	15,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	William Bowie	44
...	...	22	67	10,040,465	23	1,079,045	...	...	3	12	1	...	...	...	1	18	16	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucien Asselin	a
2	...	...	2	28,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. B. O'Regan	45
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	P. E. Jarman	46
7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	B. C. Crichton	47
14	...	1	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	[191]	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	R. L. Coleman	48

FOOTNOTES

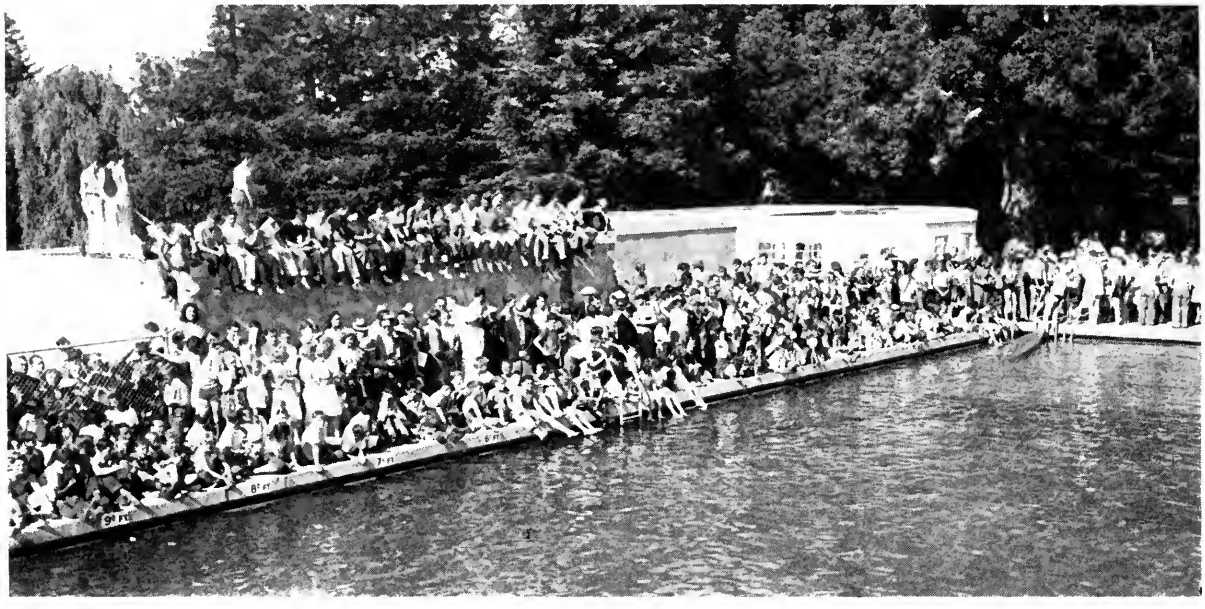
† Under Sources of Financial Support, M — Municipal Funds; P — Private Funds; S — State Funds; C — County Funds.

* Indicates that the agency reporting used the formula recommended by the Records Committee in determining the summer playground attendance.

1. This department is administered by an official policy-making board.
2. This amount was supplemented by a contribution of another department or agency in the form of maintenance, heat, light or some other service.
3. The work reported is carried on with the cooperation of the Crossett, Watzeck Gates Company which owns the city.
4. This department is administered by an advisory board.
5. Represents attendance at two recreation buildings only.
6. Includes attendance of participants at recreation buildings.
7. This report covers major recreation facilities located in Clearwater, Compton, Lynwood and Willowbrook.
8. Part of this worker's time is given to the Playground Department of the Compton City Schools.
9. Represents participants only.
10. Data not available.
11. This report covers major recreation facilities located in Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont and San Leandro.
12. Expenditures data are incomplete.
13. This report covers major recreation facilities in Bakersfield, Randsburg, Rosamond and Shafter.
14. The department operates five miles of ocean beach operated from three headquarters.
15. Represents attendance at seventeen indoor centers only.
16. This report covers major recreation facilities in Altadena, Arcadia, Artesia, Baldwin Park, Bassett, Bellflower, Belvedere, Clearwater, Downey, Duarte, Florence, Lennox, Norwalk, Pico, Rosemead and Temple City.
17. Represents attendance at four indoor centers only.
18. This report includes recreation service in Altadena.
19. Leased to a private operator.
20. This report covers major recreation facilities in Ramona.
21. Includes attendance at recreation buildings, athletic fields, baseball and softball diamonds.
22. Operated by the Park Department.
23. This report covers major recreation facilities in Aguilar and Trinidad.
24. Expenditures are incomplete, and were also supplemented by contributed service.
25. This worker did not serve on this basis during all of 1940.
26. Expenditures cover only a four month period, and the amount reported is supplemented by contributed service.
27. These workers did not serve on this basis during all of 1940.
28. Six of these swimming pools are also reported by the National Park Service, which operates them at certain hours.
29. Operated on a permit basis by the Welfare and Recreation Association of Public Buildings and Grounds and other concessionaires.
30. Expenditures data cover a fourteen month period.
31. This report covers major recreation facilities in Coral Gables and Miami Beach.
32. Attempts to verify certain information in this report were unsuccessful.
33. Operated by a professional employed by the City.
34. Acts in an advisory capacity and serves as a liaison group between the public and private recreation agencies.
35. Some of these workers were assigned for service with other recreation agencies in Chicago.
36. Represents total emergency expenditures for recreation leadership even though some of the workers are reported under other Chicago recreation agencies.
37. Does not include the cost of repairing and maintaining the recreation facilities reported.
38. Maintains a program of community recreation for colored citizens.
39. Employed four months by the Park Board and eight months by the Recreation Commission.
40. The golf course covered by this report is located in Rockton.
41. Cooperating agencies are the Park Department, City Schools and Negro Welfare Association.
42. This report covers major recreation facilities in Elkhart, Goshen, Nappanee and Wakarusa.
43. The major recreation facilities reported are located in Highland.
44. This report includes major recreation facilities in Burnett, Fontanet, Glenn, New Goshen, North Terre Haute, Riley, Seeleyville and West Terre Haute.
45. Expenditures data cover only a nine month period.
46. Expenditures relate only to Public Welfare Department and were also supplemented by contributed service.
47. This pool was operated by the Trustee of Public Property and expenditures are not included in this report.
48. Represents golf course expenditures only.
49. This report covers major recreation facilities in Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn.
50. The number of each sex was not indicated.
51. One additional leader gave part-time recreation service but has been included in the Newton Recreation Department report.
52. Represents both participants and spectators.
53. Promotes and operates a community-wide music program in cooperation with public schools, churches, industries and homes.

54. Report incomplete.
55. The major recreation facilities are located in Crystal Falls and Iron River.
56. These workers also gave part-time service to the Recreation Commission.
57. The major recreation facilities are located in Bovey, Calumet, Coleraine, Marble, Pengilly and Taconite.
58. The major recreation facilities are located in Brooklyn, Hibbing, North Hibbing, South Hibbing and Stuntz.
59. Represents summer attendance only.
60. Includes recreation facilities located in Parkville.
61. The major recreation facilities are located in Alborn, Bear River, Cook, Embarass, Jackson and Toivola.
62. A number of these leaders were students serving for college credit.
63. Supervision provided by the Recreation Commission.
64. The major recreation facilities are located in Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Essex Fells, Glen Ridge, Irvington, Maplewood, Millburn, Montclair, Newark, Nutley, Orange, South Orange, Verona and West Orange.
65. This report also covers recreation facilities in Merchantsville.
66. Represents eight months attendance.
67. The major recreation facilities are located in Bayonne, Harrison, Hoboken, Jersey City, North Bergen and Union City.
68. Includes attendance at indoor centers.
69. The major recreation facilities are located in Clifton, Hawthorne, Paterson, Wayne Township and West Paterson.
70. The major recreation facilities are located in Berkshire Valley, Port Morris and Succasunna.
71. The major recreation facilities are located in Cranford, Elizabeth, Fanwood, Garwood, Hillside, Kenilworth, Linden, Mountainside, New Providence Borough, New Providence Township, Plainfield, Rahway, Roselle, Roselle Park, Scotch Plains, Summit, Union and Westfield.
72. This does not include $34,145 spent for supplies for sale.
73. 27-hole golf course.
74. Represents attendance at eight playgrounds only.
75. This report also covers recreation facilities in Harmon.
76. This report includes recreation facilities in Elsmere.
77. Expenditures data cover an eleven month period.
78. This report also covers recreation facilities in Bronxville and Tuckahoe.
79. Represents participation attendance for the summer only.
80. This report also covers recreation service in Newport.
81. The major recreation facilities are located in Chili, Irondequoit, Penfield and Webster.
82. Represents attendance at five indoor centers only.
83. The major recreation facilities are located in Ardsley, Cortland, Harmon, Mount Vernon, Now Rochelle, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, White Plains and Yonkers.
84. The number of part-time recreation leaders was not reported.
85. Golf professional.
86. Expenditures cover a five month period and were also supplemented by contributed service.
87. Children's pools.
88. The major recreation facilities are located in Bedford, Berea, Brecksville, Euclid, Fairview, Hinckley Township, Lakewood, Parma, Rocky River, Royalton and Strongville.
89. In addition to furnishing workers to Cleveland Heights and Lakewood, the Recreation Commission operated major recreation facilities in Bay Village, Bedford, Berea, Brooklyn, Brook Park, Gates Mills, Independence, Mayfield Heights, Newburgh Heights, Olmsted Falls, Orange Township, Parma, Rocky River and South Euclid.
90. The major recreation facilities are located in Addyston, Blue Ash, Cleves, Colerain Township, Deer Park, Elmwood Place, Glendale, Lockland, Loveland, Madeira, Mariemont, Montgomery, Mt. Healthy, Newton, North Bend, North College Hill, Reading, St. Bernard and Sycamore Township.
91. Operated by concessionaires.
92. This figure represents attendance at all facilities open under leadership.
93. Major recreation facilities are located in McCandless, Pine and Hampton Township and in Bethel and Snowden Township.
94. Major recreation facilities are located in Amityville, Douglassville and Monocacy.
95. The Recreation Board promotes a county-wide recreation program and cooperates with local recreation agencies throughout the county.
96. Major recreation facilities are located in Cheltenham, Elkins Park and Glenside.
97. This report also covers recreation facilities in Ingram.
98. In addition to operating and maintaining its own facilities, this board also serves local park and recreation authorities in Delaware County.
99. Includes 17 students in training assigned for field work.
100. Playground attendance is reported under recreation buildings and indoor centers.
101. Includes participants at playgrounds and 18 recreation buildings.
102. Thirty-eight of these areas were playlots operated in cooperation with the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare.
103. Major recreation facilities are located in Dallas, Georgetown, Hanover Township, Kingston, Larksville, Luzerne, Midvale, Plains, Plymouth, Swoyersville, Warrior Run, Wilkes-Barre and Wilkes-Barre Township.
104. This report also covers recreation facilities in Valley Falls.
105. One of these beaches was under the Newport Beach Commission.
106. This report includes recreation facilities in Kingston, Peace Dale, Wakefield and West Kingston.
107. Represents swimming pool expenditure only.
108. Represents attendance at one indoor center only.
109. One of these workers was not employed on this basis during all of 1940.
110. This was operated by another city department.
111. This figure partially duplicates the playground attendance.
112. This course is run by a city-paid golf professional and golf association.
113. Represents attendance at three buildings only.

114. Major recreation facilities are located in Glenallen, Highland Springs, Laurel, Longdale, Richmond, Sandston, Westhampton and Woodville.
115. Major recreation facilities are located in Cassville, Morgantown, Osage, Pursglove, Riverside, Sabraton, Star City, Suncrest, Wana and Westover.
116. Major recreation facilities are located in Cudahy, Milwaukee, North Milwaukee, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis and Whitefish Bay.
117. These facilities are operated jointly by the Board of Education and Park Board.
118. This report includes recreation service in Kolo.
119. Major recreation facilities are located in Hamakuapolo, Haua, Iao Valley, Kahakulao, Kaheka, Kahului, Kulu, Lahaina, Makawao, Paia, Puunene, Spreckelsville, Waiakoa and Wailuku.
120. Represents expenditures for summer playgrounds only.
121. Includes attendance at skating rinks.
122. Two of these workers did not serve on this basis during all of 1940.



Palo Alto, California, Commission Center

The development of recreation facilities has been greatly accelerated in the past few years. In outdoor swimming pools in particular has there been a rapid growth, and the 1940 Year Book records an increase over the 1939 figures. Lighted play areas, too, are to be found in more and more communities.

Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission

The Service of the National Recreation Movement in 1940

393 cities in **46** states were given personal service through the visits of field workers.

498 local leaders were given special training in recreation skills, methods, program, and the philosophy of the recreation movement at four-weeks' institutes. Nature recreation, arts and crafts, music, drama, social recreation and games, organization and administration, and recreation for girls and women were stressed.

36 cities were given personal field service by the Bureau of Colored Work, some of them being visited several times. Time was given to financing campaigns, to conducting local surveys, and to training leaders. A conference of over **100** recreation leaders was held in Louisville, Kentucky.

46 cities were visited by the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary on Recreation for Girls and Women, who also conducted **50** institutes involving **2,910** people and led **32** social recreation demonstrations in which **3,025** people participated.

38 institutions for children and the aged in **5** states were visited by the Field Secretary on Play in Institutions. **5** training courses attended by workers from **55** institutions were conducted.

40 cities received the personal service of the Specialist on Recreation Areas and Facilities. In **4** of these cities the service involved the preparation of comprehensive long range plans for the acquisition and development of recreation areas and facilities.

50 cities received visits from the Specialist in Children's Gardening, who advised with local groups on the development of garden programs.

20 states were served through personal visits by the representative of the National Physical Education Service. Through correspondence, consultation, and the monthly News Letter, **48** states received service.

11,732 boys and girls in **213** cities received badges, emblems, or certificates for passing the Association's athletic and swimming badge tests.

3,142 individuals attended the **63** institutes conducted by the Rural Recreation Service in cooperation with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

6,519 different communities in the United States and in **26** foreign countries received help and advice on their recreation problems through the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau. Over **30,000** requests were handled by the Bureau. Approximately **5,000** individuals called at the office for personal consultation.

1,070 delegates from **316** cities in **40** states and from **1** United States possession and **2** foreign countries attended the Twenty-Fifth National Recreation Congress held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 30 to October 4, 1940.

1,751 cities and towns, **43** of them in foreign countries, received RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the movement—an increase of **4.6** per cent over 1939.

2,241 individuals in **911** communities received the bulletins issued by the Association. Books, booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets were published on various subjects in the community recreation field.

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1940 through December 31, 1940

General Fund Balance December 31, 1939		$ 8,890.34	
Borrowed from Emergency Reserve Fund	10,000.00	18,890.34	
Loan repaid to Emergency Reserve Fund		15,000.00*	$ 3,890.34
INCOME			
Contributions		$144,370.72	
Contributions for Specific Work		7,131.34	
Interest and Dividends on Securities		15,391.54	
Recreation Sales, Subscription and Advertising		10,106.27	
Badge Sales		901.22	
Special Publication Sales		17,137.51	
City Sales Tax Refund		793.71	
National Recreation Congress		7,658.75	
			203,491.06
			$207,381.40
EXPENDITURES			
Community Recreation Field Service		$109,653.15	
Field Service to Colored Communities		8,531.02	
National Physical Education Service		11,045.50	
Correspondence and Consultation Bureau		21,993.56	
Publications and Bulletin Service		17,760.12	
Recreation		16,251.87	
Recreation Congress		9,992.59	
Apprentice Fellowship		2,159.02**	
Play in Institutions		5,582.40	202,969.23
General Fund Balance December 31, 1940			$ 4,412.17
KATHERINE F. BARKER MEMORIAL			
Balance December 31, 1939		$ 5,026.06	
Receipts to December 31, 1940			
Contributions	$8,000.00		
Book Sales	40.50		
National Physical Achievement Standards for Girls	37.98		
Contributions for Specific Work	1,731.70		
		9,810.18	
		14,836.24	

* 1940 loan repaid and part of 1938 loan
** Of this amount $1,846.85 from the Henry Strong Denison Fund

Expenditures to December 31, 1940			
Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary on Athletics and Recreation for Girls and Women	$5,827.98		
District Field Work	4,200.00		
		10,027.98	
			$ 4,808.26
MASSACHUSETTS PROJECT FOR CONSERVING STANDARDS OF CITIZENSHIP			
Balance December 31, 1939		.....	
Receipts to December 31, 1940			
Contribution	$ 900.00		
Expenditures to December 31, 1940	900.00		
			.....

RECAPITULATION

BALANCES December 31, 1939			
General Fund	$ 8,890.34		
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	5,026.06		
		13,916.40	
Borrowed from Emergency Reserve Fund	10,000.00		
		23,916.40	
Loan repaid to Emergency Reserve Fund	15,000.00		
			$ 8,916.40
INCOME to December 31, 1940			
General Fund	$203,491.06		
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	9,810.18		
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	900.00		
			214,201.24
			$223,117.64
EXPENDITURES to December 31, 1940			
General Fund	$202,969.23		
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	10,027.98		
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	900.00		
			213,897.21
			$ 9,220.43
BALANCES December 31, 1940			
General Fund	$ 4,412.17		
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	4,808.26		
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	.....		$ 9,220.43

ENDOWMENT AND RESERVE FUNDS

Special Fund (Action of 1910)			$ 25,000.00
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund			5,000.00
Emil C. Bondy Fund			1,000.00
George L. Sands Fund		$12,942.72	
Received through liquidation		39.00	
			12,981.72
"In Memory of J. I. Lamprecht"			3,000.00
"In Memory of Barney May"			2,500.00
"In Memory of Waldo E. Forbes"			1,403.02
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund (Restricted)			6,167.72
Ellen Mills Borne Fund			3,000.00
Other Gifts			175.00
C. H. T. Endowment Fund			500.00
Frances Mooney Fund			1,000.00
Sarah Newlin Fund			500.00
"In Memory of William Simes"			2,000.00
"In Memory of J. R. Jr."			250.00
Frances R. Morse Fund			2,000.00
Emergency Reserve Fund		$140,000.00	
Loaned to General Fund		10,000.00	
		$130,000.00	
Repaid to Emergency Reserve Fund		15,000.00	
			145,000.00
Loss and Gain on Sale of Securities			9,872.60
Ella Van Peyma Fund			500.00
Nettie G. Naumburg Fund			2,000.00
"In Memory of William J. Matheson"			5,000.00
Alice B. P. Hannahs Fund			1,400.00
"In Memory of Daniel Guggenheim"			1,000.00
"In Memory of Alfred W. Heinsheimer"			5,000.00
Nellie L. Coleman Fund			100.00
Elizabeth B. Kelsey Fund			500.00
Sarah Fuller Smith Fund			3,000.00
Annie L. Sears Fund			2,000.00
John Markle Fund			50,000.00
Katherine C. Husband Fund			884.55
Leilla S. Kilbourne Fund			4,375.00
Ella Strong Denison Fund			200.00
Annie M. Lawrence Fund			960.73
Frederick Mc'Owen Fund			1,000.00
Clarence M. Clark Fund			50,662.20
John G. Wartmann Fund			500.00
"In Memory of Joseph Lee"			1,025.00
"In Memory of Seaman F. Northrup"			500.00
Henry Strong Denison Fund			50,000.00
E M F Fund			500.00
Received in 1940			
Alexander Felman Fund			75.00
William Purcell Bickett Fund			6,531.23
"In Memory of Margaret Hazard Fisher"			100.00
			$409,163.77

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Joseph Lee Day 1941

The fourth annual Joseph Lee Day will be observed throughout the country on July 31st

JOSEPH LEE DAY has become established as an annual celebration on the playgrounds of America. The "father" of the recreation movement in this country is known to hundreds of thousands of children as a man who loved children, who played the games and sang the songs they like best, and who gave of his life and wealth that all children might have a chance to play. The correspondence that flowed into the office of the National Recreation Association after the celebration of Joseph Lee Day last year showed clearly that recreation executives are keenly aware of the values that have come from having wide participation by children and young people in the plans and programs of this happy day.

California has embodied the celebration in statewide plans for "Recreation Week." The Governor, at the suggestion of a committee of recreation executives, issued a proclamation announcing the day and calling for appropriate celebrations.

Mayors of cities again proclaimed the day one of unusual interest and worthy of special commemoration. The press in cities where celebrations were held was strong in its support of these celebrations and gave wide publicity to the facts of Joseph Lee's life and work for the recreation movement.

The spirit of the day, as suggested by Miss Susan Lee, daughter of Joseph Lee and member of the Board of the National Recreation Association, has found expression more and more in "spontaneous forms of play in its various manifestations." Activities and ceremonies are real and first-hand, in that the children create and take part in the activities. Communities work out their own programs so that they reveal the spirit of their particular group or locality. The songs and dances, plays and pageants, have joy, simplicity and beauty for both participants and onlookers. Joseph Lee has not become a kind of "department store Santa Claus," but he is thought of as a kindly, friendly person full of "zip" and fun.

The programs varied in extent and form. In Detroit, more than 150 community entertainments were dedicated to Joseph Lee and staged on the playgrounds of the city. They were designed to show the parents and other residents in every community the contribution of the local playground in providing constructive vacation-time activities for the children. The form of entertainment was left to the judgment of the play leaders. They ranged from pretentious pageants to simple play activities. The programs were not all conducted at one time, but as many as thirty celebrations were conducted on one day. The main office could not provide costumes for so many activities, so the leaders and children were challenged to furnish both costumes and properties, and this produced some creative effects. One patriotic pageant was an original story of a boy who attended a playground in a Jewish district. It depicted the history of an immigrant family from the time they left their native shores until the final American citizenship papers were acquired. The play showed how the playgrounds helped the family in becoming Americanized and in becoming adjusted in their own community life.

In Plainfield, New Jersey, each of twelve play-

grounds was given a typical playground activity to represent in a "Giant Parade." Basketball was presented by a tall boy carrying a goal on his shoulders made of a blackboard with a barrel hoop for a basket. A smaller boy followed aiming the ball at the basket. Two small children sat on opposite ends of a wagon with a checkerboard on their knees. Two boys pulled the miniature float. A sand box was a large wooden box filled with sand, decorated with crepe paper, with a small colored girl with yellow sunbonnet and bucket and shovel. This was pulled by other children. Signs were carried describing the playgrounds and with slogans about recreation. One said: "We thank you, Joseph Lee." About 500 children participated in the parade and 3,000 spectators watched the groups as they marched through the main streets. The whole parade was led by a completely uniformed drum and bugle corps composed of children.

In Rock Island, Illinois, 121 girls spelled out the name of Joseph Lee, in letters 40 feet high, on the football field of the high school.

Lincoln, Nebraska, celebrated Joseph Lee Day by having board members and interested citizens visit all playgrounds and give five-minute talks on Joseph Lee.

Suggestions for Celebrations

Some of the suggestions that have been made from year to year include the following:

Develop Your Own Material: Be Original

Last year the greatest values came from the Joseph Lee Day exercises when children and some leaders prepared their own special material—one-act plays, skits, radio talks, parades, dances, and a host of other things were unique in their own setting. The Children's Life of Joseph Lee was widely used.

Some Further Suggestions. Organize local committee to plan program of activities.

Send plans to National Joseph Lee Day Committee. Any information available that might be helpful will be forwarded to local committees.

Keep all plans simple and joyous.

Record what is done. Send full reports and pictures to National Joseph Lee Day Committee.

Use the occasion to focus community attention upon the present and future recreation needs of the city.

Permanent Memorial. Let's have a permanent memorial in every community—some play or recreation area named for Joseph Lee. Take up this suggestion early with proper authorities.

Playgrounds	Golf Courses
Playfields	Public Schools
Community Centers	Parks
Field Houses	Park Gardens
Swimming Pools	Tot-Lots
Wading Pools	Flag Poles
Beaches	Trees

Rooms like auditoriums, gymnasiums, etc., in field houses and community center buildings.

Exhibits

Exhibit Mr. Lee's photograph in offices, community centers, schools.

Exhibit framed tributes to Mr. Lee.

Exhibit model of the first playground built in the local community.

Have libraries feature material by and about Joseph Lee and community recreation in advance of the day.

Pageants and Plays

Pageants depicting steps in the playground movement of Mr. Lee's life.

Playlets or skits featuring episodes in Mr. Lee's life, such as starting Columbus Avenue Playground in Boston, receiving medal for W.C.C.S. work, etc.

Fashion show displaying sports costumes in 1910, or earlier, in contrast with those of today.

Devote story hour on playground and in library to Joseph Lee.

Festivals

Feature favorite games, songs, drama, folk dances and sports of Mr. Lee.

Exercises

A community night dedicated to Mr. Lee, demonstrating activities that he liked, such as folk dances, games and songs. There could be a brief tribute to him and a talk on development of local recreation.

Special exercises on the playgrounds.

Exercises at the naming of playgrounds or other facilities for Mr. Lee.

In February 1941, the Columbia Broadcasting Company prepared and broadcast a fifteen minute sketch of the life of Joseph Lee entitled "A Friend in Need." Recreation workers who heard the broadcast were very enthusiastic about it. The Columbia Broadcasting System has kindly given permission for the script to be used on local hook-ups. If there is a sufficient demand for it, the National Recreation Association will be glad to mimeograph the script and to send out single copies free on request.

Activities

Projects, possibly competitions in painting or drawing Mr. Lee's picture, or modeling his head in clay or soap.

Writing of poems or essays about Mr. Lee.

Essays about local playground needs.

Poster contest on Joseph Lee Day.

(Continued on page 212)

World at Play

School Gardens for the Handicapped

A SCHOOL garden for handicapped children is under construction by WPA at Public School 152 in Queens, New York, under the sponsorship of the Board of Education. The garden is a table-high plot, four feet wide, surrounded by brass railings and cement walks. The young gardeners can hold onto the railings and reach over the cement trough garden plot with hands or small gardening implements. Four larger plots of the conventional type are to be constructed for the use of normal children. The entire area will be be enclosed to separate it from the adjoining school yard. A large gate will permit the handicapped children to come directly to the plots by car or bus.

A Downtown Sports Center for Lima

THE Recreation Board of Lima, Ohio, in February, 1941, opened its new recreation building, the first downtown sports center established for the use of the public. A gymnasium, with game and shower rooms in the basement, is an important feature of the building. The Lima Federation of Women's Clubs donated ninety-two auditorium seats which have been placed on two sides of the gymnasium floor and the Lions Club presented a ping-pong table. A seating capacity of three hundred can be effected by the use of temporary bleachers at one end of the floor.

A seven day athletic program marked the opening of the building. This included basketball games, badminton, volleyball, and a fly casting class.

A New Music Amphitheater in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE has a new music amphitheater seating 14,000 people. During the summer months a series of concerts is conducted featuring some of the most outstanding soloists and instrumental musicians in the country, together with well known choruses and orchestras. There is an admission fee to the auditorium but there is no restriction against people listening to the concerts outside of the enclosure around the seats.

From Coal Mines to Playgrounds

WORKED-OVER strip coal mines may provide the camping grounds for more than 20,000 underprivileged Chicago children this summer, according to Melford E. Zinser, chairman of the Outdoor League, which has been offered by the Illinois Coal Strippers Association thirty worked-over coal mines now reforested and with fish-stocked lakes. The League is considering the possibility of conducting camps on the relandscaped mines.

Pittsburgh's Fifth "Sugaring-Off"

EACH spring when the maple sap begins to run in the syrup orchards of Somerset County, the people of Pittsburgh are invited to see an old-fashioned sugar camp in operation. This year more than 3,000 people turned out for the Fifth Annual "Sugaring-Off" sponsored by the Bureau of Recreation on April 6th. Fifty-six miles from the city, visitors find one of the last of the primitive sugar camps, complete with wooden buckets, handmade spiles and wooden "stone-boats." Many of the trees are 150 years old. After the inspection of orchard and camp, nature hikes are conducted through the sugar bush. The day is completed with a real country dinner. These traditional Sugar Bush festivals date back to Colonial days when the cold nights and warm days of early spring started the sap running in the maples and villagers scrambled to taste the first-run syrup. "Sugaring-offs" are now being revived in many communities located near maple orchards.

An International Folk Festival

THE International Folk Culture Project was launched in Denver, Colorado, in March, 1935 by Helen C. Flaherty, State Supervisor of Social Recreation, WPA. The first festival was held in May of that year out of doors in the Denver Civic Center, the snow-capped mountains in the background. Five festivals have been presented since that time, and out of this experience has developed an *International Folk Festival Manual* for festival directors, prepared

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Developments in Detroit

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION of Detroit, Michigan, on April 29, 1941, certified the appointment of Clarence E. Brewer to the position of General Superintendent of Parks and Recreation for Detroit.

On November 5, 1940 the citizens of Detroit voted on and accepted a Charter Amendment which established a Department of Parks and Recreation, consolidating the Department of Parks and Boulevards, the Department of Recreation, and the Detroit Zoological Park. The consolidation became effective on December 1, 1940.

The Charter Amendment provides for a Parks and Recreation Commission of four members, appointed by the Mayor, to have charge of the Department of Parks and Recreation. The members of the Commission are Fred G. Nagle, President; Bernard B. Lasky, Vice-President; Henry Martens and Mrs. Walter R. O'Hair.

Pending the outcome of the Civil Service examination, Mr. Brewer had been Acting General Superintendent. He had been the recreation executive in Detroit since 1920 when the recently consolidated Department of Recreation was first established.

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by Margaret Groninger and Kathleen Fitzgerald. Both practical and inspirational in its scope, the Manual has many suggestions for recreation groups. Sponsored by the State Department of Education, the Manual is issued by the Division of Community Service Programs, Public Activities Section, WPA of Colorado, 62 State Capitol Annex, Denver. A limited number of copies are available for distribution outside the state.

Park Vandalism—*The New York Times,* of January 21, 1941, states that first reports on the Park Department's policy of keeping precise statistics on the amount of damage done by vandals in the city parks come from Brooklyn where vandalism in that borough cost the city about $31,000 in 1940. Of this amount $30,000 accounted for destruction and damage to lighting fixtures. General park equipment sustained the remaining loss. "While the Park Department," states *The Times,* "lacks exact figures showing the extent of Brooklyn's park vandalism in the years prior to 1940, its officials are sure that last year's figure is considerably lower than the aggregate damage done by vandalism in 1939. This estimate is reassur-

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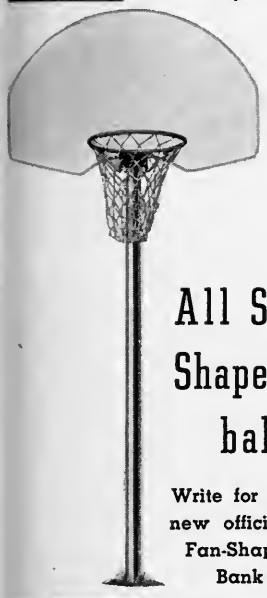

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ing, but the fact remains that there is still much to be done in cultivating a proper sense of responsibility regarding the use of parks. . . .

"Park officials, parent-teacher groups, and civic organizations have a perpetual obligation to keep the public so well educated in park usage that the city will get the best possible return from its open areas."

New Playground Apparatus—A new streamlined version of the seesaw to be known as the "Stratosphere" has just been introduced. The name is suggested by the 4½ foot altitude to which the rider is carried on the new seesaw. This is a third higher than the altitude reached by the conventional 12 foot seesaw, although the new model measures only 9 feet 8 inches. Another innovation of the Stratosphere is a design for the seats which keeps them parallel to the ground during the entire arc of travel. Another important feature is a set of "levelizer" bars attached to the upper fulcrum which tends to equalize any difference in weight between the two riders. Thus a child of fifty pounds and another weighing ninety pounds may seesaw together. The new unit is engineered for safety. All moving parts are airtight, with no places for fingers or flesh to be pinched, and there is no place outside of the seats where a child could conceivably ride and thus invite injury. Further information may be secured from the J. E. Porter Corporation, Ottawa, Illinois.

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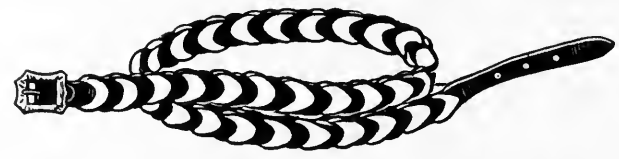

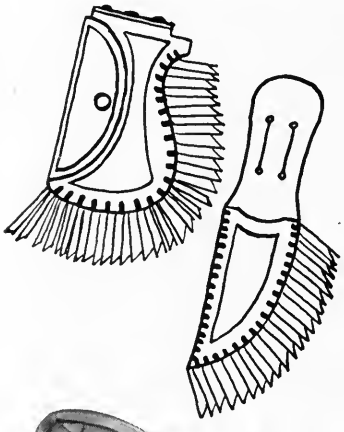

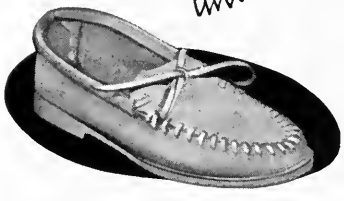

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Financing a Playground—On the outskirts of Alton, Illinois, there exists an organization known as the Milton Dads' Club which for nine years has raised funds to finance a lighted playground on a school ground. Russell J. Foval, Superintendent of Recreation in Alton, who is interested in the organization and who assists in the selection of directors of the club, tells of some of the ways in which the money is raised.

The club recently put on a wrestling show at which $370 was cleared, ninety per cent of it on the program which was issued. An old-fashioned box social cleared $20 and a second social has been scheduled. Annual memberships at $1.00 brought in $150. The sponsorship of a donkey basketball game added $60 to the treasury. One hundred and fifty dollars was raised through a concession stand on the playground and seven parties given throughout the year. A proposed project is an excursion on a Mississippi River boat which will probably net from $20 to $50. During the nine years of the club's existence it has raised and spent between $700 and $900 each year.

Glen O. Grant

On April 5, 1941, Glen O. Grant died at the Polyclinic Hospital in New York City. He had been seriously ill for only a short period.

Glen Grant had served as Head of the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau of the National Recreation Association. For two years before, he had worked as district representative of the Association on the Pacific Coast. He had previously served as Supervisor of Community Recreation in the Playground and Recreation Department in Los Angeles. He had also been active in church recreation.

Whatever Glen Grant did, he gave his whole heart to his work. He was interested in every person he met and always wanted to be of all possible help. He was warmly human in all his relationships. His own enthusiasm was contagious. He will be sorely missed by all who knew him.

The Dads' Club is supplemented by the Women's Auxiliary which maintains a Boys' Club and a Girls' Club.

"Dictatorship for a Day"—The children of Sag Harbor, Long Island, who attend the old country schoolhouse Mrs. Russell Sage gave to the community in 1907, had the opportunity for one day in February of finding out what it means to live under a dictatorship. It was a part of the Bill of Rights Week program, and at the end of day, when many of the students had been arrested by storm troopers and sent to imaginary concentration camps, they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with perhaps more than the ordinary gusto!

A Recreation Center for Danville—The city of Danville, Illinois, will be the recipient of a year-round recreation center to be located in one of the city parks through the generosity of Sears, Roebuck and Company. Last year a meeting was held of members of the Recreation Board, Sears, Roebuck and Company officials, the Park Commissioner, and the Superintendent of Recreation to discuss such a building—its location, uses, and other matters. Satisfactory plans were made which met the approval of all. Construction started during the winter of 1940. It will be a splendid addition to the ever-increasing recreation facilities in the city.

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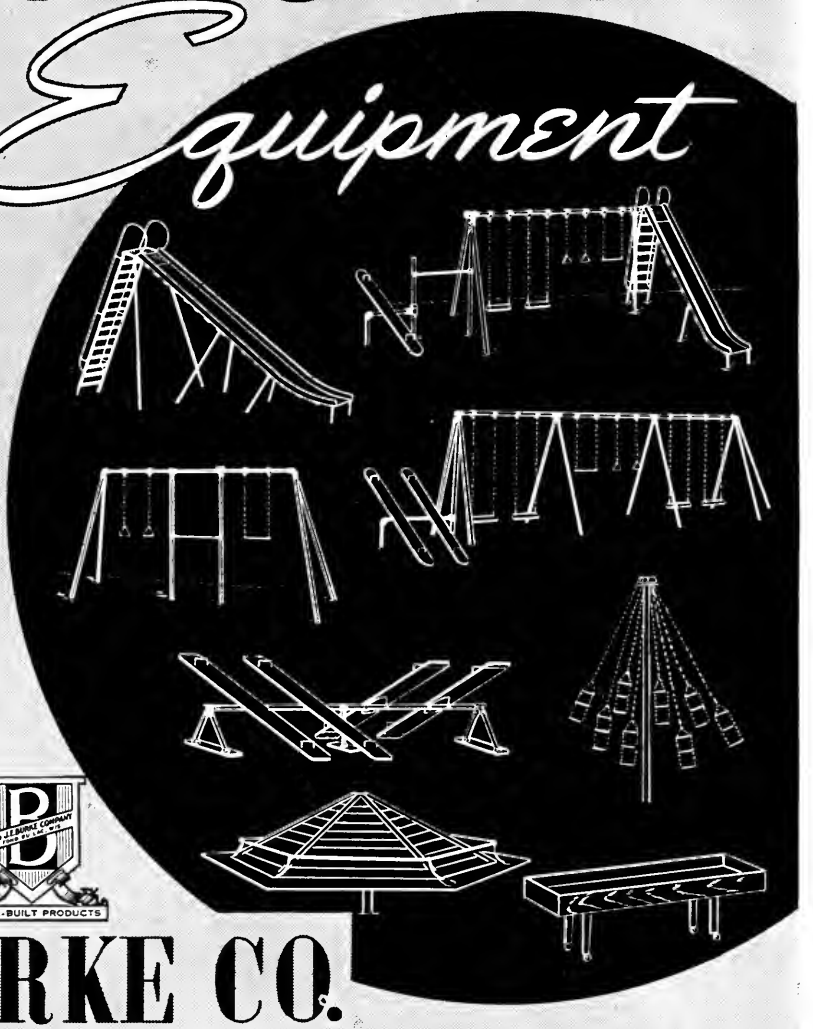

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A School of Conservation — "Youth and America" was the theme of the second one-day School of Conservation held in the Buffalo Museum of Science on April 17th and sponsored by the Conservation Forum of Buffalo and Western

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Edward M. Barrows

WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED of the death of Edward M. Barrows on December 14, 1940 at Alexandria, Virginia.

Recreation workers and settlement workers will remember Edward M. Barrows who served as recreation executive in New Bedford, Massachusetts, as head worker in a settlement in Philadelphia. He served as Secretary of the West Side Recreation Committee in New York City, also with the Recreation Department of People's Institute, on the University of Wisconsin Extension Division Staff, with the the Strikers Lane Community Center. In 1912 Mr. Barrows published a study, underwritten by the Russell Sage Foundation, entitled "The City Where Crime Is Play," dealing with a section of New York's west side. Mr. Barrows was particularly gifted in research work.

New York. The Conservation Forum also sponsored two one-week exhibits featuring conservation problems and progress. Twenty-seven organizations in western New York support the educational work of the Forum.

New Cycle Path in Brooklyn—The longest single stretch in New York City's future 58 mile network of bicycle path has been completed along twelve miles of the Brooklyn Belt Parkway by the city Park Department and the WPA. The new cycling road has two lanes in each direction, is twelve feet wide and follows the water line thirty feet beneath the old Shore Road Driveway. Grade crossings are protected with traffic lights and on bridges the paths are separated from other traffic by heavy wood guard railing. Foot trails, adjacent to the track are separated from the cycle path by a two foot concrete panel. More than 700 park benches, enough to seat 10,000 people, are found along the pedestrian trails. The cyclists will pass through or near several recreation developments where they may stop for baseball, tennis, handball, golf, roller skating or open air dancing.

Polio Victims Form Club — Chicago boasts an exclusive swimming club whose membership is limited to victims of infantile paralysis. The three year old Polio Club has more than 100 members of all ages who swim in a specially heated pool kept at a constant temperature of 86 degrees. Believed to be one of the only groups of its kind in

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the country, the club was set up with the cooperation of the Chicago Park District and is partially maintained by donations from the President's Birthday parties. James A. Hall, head of the organization, is also a Polio victim. From *Community Recreation,* bulletin published by the Chicago Recreation Commission.

American Forestry Association Meets—The annual meeting of the American Forestry Association was held in Los Angeles, California, April 15-18, 1941.

Because forests have so large a part in recreation, there is much in common in the tasks of the American Forestry Association and the National Recreation Association. Whatever is done to fight forest fires, to organize expeditions, such as the Trail Riders of the Wilderness, to see the beauties of our forests is of distinct help to the recreation movement.

C. L. Glenn, formerly a member of the staff of the National Recreation Association, was one of the speakers. Hon. John G. Winant, Vice-President of the National Recreation Association, is a vice-president of the American Forestry Association.

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Good Scouts on the Playgrounds

"WOULD YOU BE WILLING to use some of our older Girl Scouts as volunteer leaders on the summer playgrounds?" asked Scout Executive Ann Wright Rehor of the supervisor of Cleveland municipal playgrounds. The answer was, of course, in the affirmative, and soon a corps of over twenty girls was organized and assigned to neighborhood playgrounds. Some agreed to work certain hours each day, others, one or two full days per week. Despite the fact that the girls started late in the summer, the venture proved to be a successful one from the standpoint of the playgrounds and the Scouts. The girls gave valuable and conscientious assistance to the playground leaders, and the playgrounds gave interesting experience to the volunteers. Further proof of success is the fact that the girls are coming back next year and are already discussing plans for a spring training institute.

At an evaluation meeting held early in November at the Scout headquarters, the discussions proved that the high school age girl makes an excellent volunteer leader. The observations of the girls proved to be surprisingly mature, and practical suggestions were offered that experienced leaders might do well to heed. In talking of her experience one girl observed: "I found that you can't get too familiar with the children or they lose respect for you and you can't discipline them." Another remarked: "The children on our playground liked to hang on the leaders all the time. You have to learn to distinguish between the child who is showing true affection and the child who isn't. Some of these children really need affection, but the leader can't be partial. You have to learn to spread yourself about. You can't play favorites."

At the annual meeting of the Girl Scouts held on February 27th it was decided to give voluntary service again this summer to the Division of Recreation and to increase the 1,096 hours given last year.

In planning for next year the girls asked for special training in hot weather activities, singing games, storytelling techniques, simple craft projects, and general game leadership tactics. Leadership will be furnished by the Scout headquarters staff and the Division of Recreation.

The Scouts have much to give to the playground

AMERICA'S FOREMOST BALLS

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Through the combined production facilities of two leaders, and their strategic locations, the Weaver-Wintark Sales Company is in a position to give you prompt service on everything you need in recreation balls and softballs—quickly and economically.

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program. Their knowledge of camp crafts, hiking, nature subjects, songs and games makes them particularly effective volunteers. Besides, they are young, enthusiastic and alert. Of the twenty-two who signed up, seventeen finished the season with excellent records for faithfulness and dependability. A number of them will take the civil service examinations when they are eligible so that they may move into regular paying positions.

"A Girl Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others," states Rule III of the Girl Scout Laws. The Girl Scouts of Cleveland have set a shining example of community service through their observance of this rule. From *Margaret E. Mulac,* Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities and Playgrounds, Division of Recreation, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Minneapolis Park Board Riding Club—The Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners is fostering the Park Board Riding Club which combines with its riding activities social meetings such as steak rides, breakfast rides, hay rides, and dinner meetings. Once a month luncheon is served after a class for a nominal price, and a room is provided for dancing and a social get-together. Beginning riders are given instruction. Members pay yearly dues of $1.00, and the funds collected are used for medals and honors won by members. The cost per lesson is 75 cents or five lessons for $3.00 for club members. Last year a very successful horse show was held. This will be repeated in 1941.

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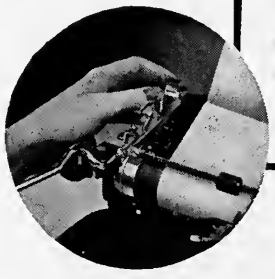

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Picnic Service—Picnics in Linden, New Jersey, are easily arranged when the picnic kit service of the Recreation Commission is used. Church and industrial groups, civic clubs, and other responsible organizations may borrow the service which includes a play kit, first aid box, and a mimeographed bulletin of suggested picnic games and activities. The game kit contains such equipment as softballs, bats, horseshoes, game balls, bases, and other material that may be needed to conduct a picnic program of games and entertainment. All this equipment is conveniently packed in a canvas carrying case.

A Second Hobby Show—The Consumers Power Employees' Club of Jackson, Michigan, held its second hobby show March 6, 7 and 8, 1941. The exhibits were classified under movies, collections for women, miscellaneous crafts and models, photographs, stamps and coins, art, wood and metal craft, needlecraft, collections for men, conservation and outdoor sports. A printed catalogue listing the exhibits and giving information regarding them has been issued. Copies are available at ten cents each.

National Folk Dancing Camp—The national camp of the Country Dance Society, formerly the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America, will be held from August 9th to 28th at Pinewoods Camp on Long Pond, nine miles from Plymouth, Massachusetts. The program of the two weeks' general session is arranged to provide both for those who want a lake and woods holiday with plenty of dancing, swimming, and canoeing and for those who are interested in obtaining expert instruction in authentic and popular dance tradition. A second course will begin on August 24th which will be open to teachers of experience. Further information may be secured from Miss Helen Denton, Country Dance Society, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

"Selected Motion Pictures" — Organizations interested in the use of 16 mm. sound or silent motion pictures suitable for use with groups of children or adults will want to secure from the Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau (see advertisement on this page) a copy of the new free catalogue of "Selected Motion Pictures." This booklet lists hundreds of free films, which may be obtained by filing an application blank and paying an annual $2.00 registration fee. Among some of the free films are the following: "This Amazing America," three reels in technicolor; "Washington, Shrine of American Patriotism," two reels; "Safety's Champion," two reels; "We Drivers," one reel; and hundreds of others dealing with science, agriculture, sports, travel, and many other subjects. The booklet also lists many carefully selected entertainment films at low rentals.

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A Course in Recreational Leadership at Mills College—Mills College, California, is conducting a summer session on Recreational Leadership from June 29th to August 8th. Underlying philosophies will be examined, and the best means of filling needs will be discussed by leaders from widely diverse areas. There will be a pooling of resources and ideas from leaders in city, state, and federal recreation groups, WPA, army and navy, health and physical education, arts and crafts, music and dancing, who have consented to lead discussions and act as consultants. A daily three hour program of lectures and actual laboratory work in the various phases of recreation will make up the course.

An adult education conference is being held on the campus from June 22nd to July 12th. Dr. Harry Overstreet, Dr. John Brown Mason, and others will make up the faculty for this workshop.

Further information may be secured from Dr. Rosalind Cassidy, Director of Summer Session, Mills College, Oakland, California.

National Cooperative Recreation School — The sixth annual National Cooperative Recreation School will be held on the campus of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, June 14-17, 1941. The School is conducted each year by the Cooperative Society for Recreational Education which was organized at the first National Cooperative Recreation School held in Columbus in 1936. Courses offered will include group organization and leadership; folk dancing; dramatics—acting and directing; arts and crafts; play party games; and traditional American folk dances. A seminar will be conducted each evening on "Recreation in Cooperatives." Among the faculty will be Augustus D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association, who will give a course in Songs and Singing in Everyday Social Living and Instrumental Music.

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"He Will Go to Town"

- **In this 32-page booklet the National Recreation Association offers from its general experience and from the experience of War Camp Community Service in the first World War some brief suggestions for a community recreation program for men in uniform in defense time.**

The suggestions have to do with the procedures involved in organizing a community for the provision of recreation for men in uniform and with the activities which have been found practicable and desirable.

...Copies are available at 25 cents each from

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Gustaf A. Linberg

GUSTAF A. LINBERG, Superintendent of the Oak Park, Illinois, Park District since its founding twenty-eight years ago, died March 10, 1941, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Linberg was a member of long standing in the American Institute of Park Executives, being a senior fellow of the Institute and having served as a member of the Board of Directors for two consecutive terms, from 1928 to 1930, and as president of the Institute from 1933 to 1934. He was also active in the organization of the Midwest Park Executives Chapter of the American Institute of Park Executives and a member of the Swedish Club of Chicago.

Complete information about the School may be secured from Carl Hutchinson, Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, 246 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Playing at the Age of Ninety-seven! — "Though we swelter in record-breaking heat in this valley, my 97-year-old mother with whom I am gets up with the birds in the morning, enjoys picnics, and can still play a good game of checkers. She was my real inspiration and stimulus as a child. It was her influence that led me to love out-of-door play."

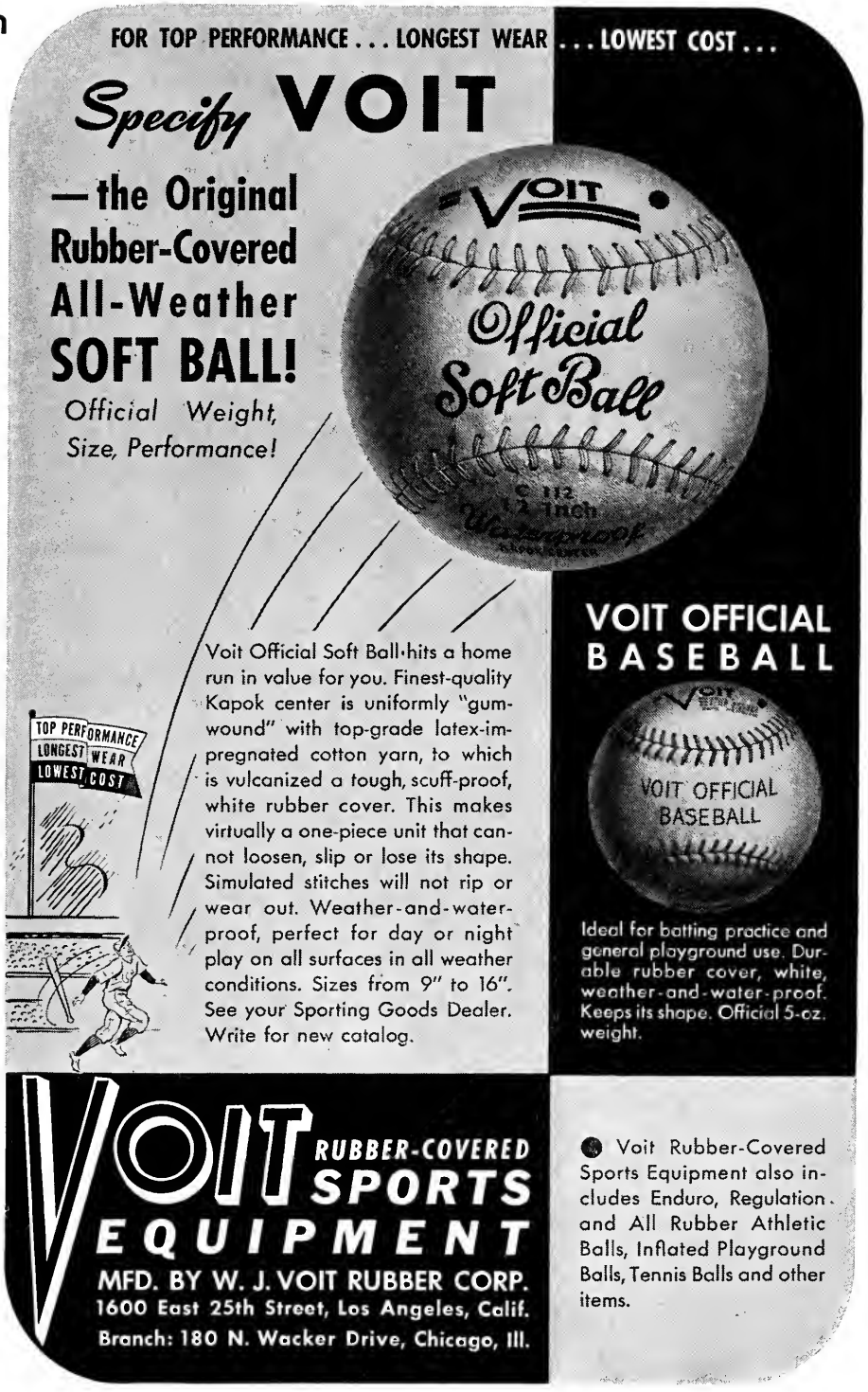
Education Workshop Offers Recreation — Recreation played a large part in the program of the Secondary Education Workshop sponsored jointly by the University of Denver, Colorado, and the Denver Public Schools last summer. The use of leisure time was studied as one of the primary divisions of the student problem, and the arts, music, and general recreation were among the interests of special groups meeting twice weekly. The extracurricular program for the teachers attending the summer school workshop was extensive. Ping-pong tables, badminton, volleyball and shuffleboard courts, and various types of apparatus were available at all times in the two gymnasiums. A lounge room was established on the balcony overlooking one of the gymnasiums. Some of the teachers used the horseshoe courts on the grounds and others organized parties for horseback riding. Much of the recreation program was worked out as a result of a "balanced living" questionnaire which was filled out by students and staff members the first week of the session.

Aviation Program In Oak Park

THE OAK PARK, Illinois, Aviation Club, sponsored by the Playground Board, has completed its fifth year of existence. Through its many and varied activities and the fine spirit of fellowship which has characterized it, the club has won a national name for itself in the aviation world. There is a membership of about one hundred and fifty, a third of whom are girls. About seventy of the members, including ten of the young women, have soloed.

The club throughout its five years has had a fine record of achievement, but within the past few months it has won real distinction. Ten members have entered the aviation service of the United States army or the Royal Canadian Air Force, while a number of others have found employment with aircraft manufacturers.

The ground school instruction offered students in the school has included meteorology, navigation, aerodynamics, and theory of flight. The instructors have been experienced pilots.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Ideal for batting practice and general playground use. Durable rubber cover, white, weather-and-water-proof. Keeps its shape. Official 5-oz. weight.
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1600 East 25th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Voit Rubber-Covered Sports Equipment also includes Enduro, Regulation and All Rubber Athletic Balls, Inflated Playground Balls, Tennis Balls and other items.

The club's calendar for the year 1940 shows a many-sided program. In January came a snow party. This was the first of the club's many social functions and consisted of a flight to northern Wisconsin by twenty-five of the members. Here the group enjoyed sleigh riding, tobogganing, ice skating, and skiing. Indoor sports consisted of amateur performances by many of the club members on guitars, mandolins, violins, and other musical instruments. Provision was made for the airplanes to land, a runway having been plowed through four feet of snow drifts by a large high-

UNI-GOAL

Here is your answer to the outdoor basketball problem.

It is inexpensive, requires little space, and provides for an ideal recreational activity.

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way snow plow furnished by the state of Wisconsin. An added thrill came when several of the club members flew a Piper Cub equipped with skis which had been obtained for the occasion. So successful was the snow party that it was repeated in February.

The first club banquet was held on March 5th at the James Barrie Playground. Motion pictures were provided of the various types of air transport planes. The latter part of March saw the organization of a flying club consisting of members who were more seriously interested in the actual piloting of aircraft.

In April the club entertained some notable guest speakers. A display of model planes was held at the Rotary Exposition in Chicago from April 9th to April 12th. Members of the club were on hand to explain their activities.

On May 15th, in conjunction with the Oak Park Kiwanis Club, which has been an active sponsor of the organization, a successful minstrel show was presented at the Little Theater. A week later the Kiwanis Club gave a banquet to the aviation group.

On Memorial Day the club was well represented in the parade. Throughout the summer months flying activities were at their height, with spot landing contests holding top interest.

The Playground Board does not in any way endorse or hold itself responsible for the actual flying of the club, its initial purpose having been to teach ground school training. From the *Report of the Oak Park Playground Board,* 1940.

Joseph Lee Day—1941

(Continued from page 198)

Make models of first playground in your city.

Publicity

Plan the publicity for three periods: the build-up, the day itself, and the follow-up.

Proclamation by mayor.

Pictures of commemorating exercises.

Pictures of local laymen who have served recreation movement.

Radio talks, skits, dialogues or music.

Talks to service clubs, P.T.A.'s, Chamber of Commerce, neighborhood groups.

Sermons.

Newspaper features, editorials and straight news on the local celebrations, incorporating data about Mr. Lee and the recreation movement. The occasion may be used to review the progress of local recreation.

Prepare brief handbill or mimeograph statement about Joseph Lee Day for children to take home. In addition to plans for day explain who he was and why day is set aside in his honor.

Helps That Are Available

The December 1937 issue of RECREATION was devoted to Joseph Lee. The main facts about his life and work as well as many comments by his friends make this the most valuable source of information.

The brochure giving biographical sketch of the life of Joseph Lee, suggestions for commemorating the day, characteristic ideas and ways, sayings of Joseph Lee and incidents in his life—a limited supply.

Copies of *Reader's Digest* article on "Godfather of Play."

Pageant—The Pursuit of Joy.

Pictures—a few photographs and reprints from RECREATION showing Mr. Lee in sitting and standing positions.

A new dramatization of the life of Joseph Lee was prepared last year and widely used. This was called "The Ballad of Joseph Lee." A few copies are still available.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN THE LEISURE TIME FIELD

Handbook for Boys

Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York. $.50.

THE THIRTY-THIRD printing of the revised *Handbook for Boys* is based on the experience of many men who have devoted their lives to the study of the out of doors, nature and conservation; to the knowledge of woodcraft, hiking and camping, of pioneering and of first aid and life saving. This booklet, though designed for Boy Scouts and their leaders, should have great value for recreation workers.

The Negro in Sports

By Edwin Bancroft Henderson. The Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D. C. $2.00.

IN THIS BOOK, a revised edition, there pass in review the Negroes, both professional and amateur, who have distinguished themselves in all kinds of sports—boxers, football stars, baseball players, track and field athletes, golfers and tennis experts, basketball players, and athletes in all types of sports. Mr. Henderson, who heads the Department of Health and Physical Education in the colored high schools of Washington, has not only recorded the feats of these outstanding athletes, but shows the social significance of the contribution made by Negro sportsmen. He calls attention to the fact that Negro athletes appeared early on the college scene. The first director of physical education at Harvard University, according to the author, was a colored man employed as an instructor and director of the first gymnasium built in 1859.

Basketball—Its Origin and Development

By James Naismith. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $2.00.

THIS IS A STORY of the most widely played game in the world written by the man who invented it fifty years ago. You will learn through the pages of this book how the game developed, changed, and spread throughout the country and the world. And you will see something of the character of the American educator whose work today gives enjoyment to millions of young and old.

Directions for Knotted and Braided Belts

By Marguerite Ickis. Available from the author at 70 Morningside Drive, New York. $.30.

MISS ICKIS, author of *Nature in Recreation,* has given in this booklet detailed directions for making a number of knotted and braided belts. The patterns suggested have been especially designed for the use of Hard Seine Twine, but the same techniques may be applied to other materials such as Belfast cord, candlewicking, or string. Illustrations are given for all the steps in the processes described.

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Batting Average .352

N. L. Batting Champion 1940
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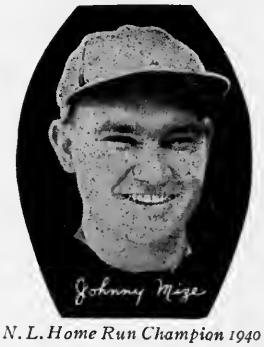
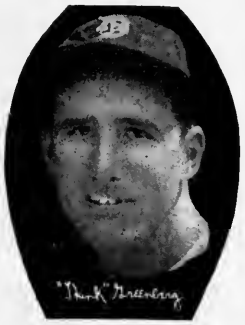


N. L. Home Run Champion 1940
43 Home Runs



A. L. Home Run Champion 1940
41 Home Runs

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Block Prints—How to Make Them.

By William S. Rice, B.F.A. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.00.

With the ancient art of printing with blocks coming into its own, the author has made a timely contribution to both the amateur and skilled block printer. Information is given on preparing the design, selecting and cutting the block, making the proofs, and doing one-color and multicolor printing. The requirements call for a minimum of expense and equipment. Tools and materials needed, the inks and colors to use are all described and illustrated. The book is complete with a glossary, bibliography, and directory of dealers in supplies.

Approach to Music.

By Lawrence Abbott. Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $2.50.

Amidst the innumerable books already written to help the modest listener toward fuller enjoyment and understanding of fine music, it is hard to imagine a new one that would be distinctive and would add to the help already stored in those books. But this book does add generously, and it does so mainly by its winning and really revealing manner of dealing with the music and information about it, and with the reader. It is the charming and witty talk of a scholarly musician and guide inwardly alive and perfectly at ease with the reader. It takes a person, as naturally as can be in a great art, from the simplest and most familiar music to the greatest and most substantial music, which after all is itself simple at heart.

Camp Moodna Counselors' Manual.

Compiled and edited by Monte Melamed. Grand Street Settlement, 283 Rivington Street. New York. $.15.

While this publication is designed primarily for the use of counselors at Camp Moodna, conducted by Grand Street Settlement, it contains much practical information for counselors in private and public camps.

100 Non-Royalty One-Act Plays.

Compiled by William Kozlenko. Greenburg: Publisher, 67 West 44th Street, New York. $3.75.

Almost all of the plays in this volume have been tested in actual performance. The scope of subject matter is very wide, for the book includes comedies, dramas, pageants, religious and holiday plays, children's plays, plays for radio presentation, and plays with all-men and all-women casts. Since no royalties must be paid, any of them can be produced on a small budget.

"Fun On Foot."

New York City and Environs. Compiled by Maxine E. Akens. Obtainable from Miss Cynthia Knowles, United Neighborhood Houses, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. $.25.

Here is a guide to New York and vicinity. It is based on the belief that one of the most fascinating hobbies an individual can have is a wider knowledge of the city's resources, its historical and industrial centers, its art museums, and recreation centers. This mimeographed bulletin will tell you where these interesting places are to be found and what they have to offer.

The Curriculum in Sports (Physical Education).

(Revised edition.) By Seward C. Staley. Stipes Publishing Company, Champaign, Illinois. $2.50.

Mr. Staley's book, first published in 1935 by W. B. Saunders Company, is woven about one central idea, namely, that the curriculum in sports (physical education) should be organized and conducted according to standardized educational theories and practices. It attempts to link together theory and practice, and is designed for use as a textbook in classes studying the curriculum in sports and for use by teachers in conducting curricula in sports.

From the Records: An Adventure In Teacher Training.

By Clara Lambert. Summer Play Schools Association, 1841 Broadway, New York. $.60.

This book is the outgrowth of the experience of the Child Study Association of America in promoting play schools over a period of more than twenty years. It records the experiments conducted by the Child Study Association of America in the past few years in its preseason training course for the teachers at the Summer Play Schools. The records of the training sessions presented will be very valuable for all recreation workers.

Camping in a Democracy.

By Harvie J. Boorman, Hedley S. Dimock, Harry D. Edgren, Ray E. Johns, and Roy Sorenson. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.85.

This monograph is a report of the tenth of the series of institutes and seminars on camping held at George Williams College, Chicago. Because of the importance of the subject it was decided that the 1940 seminar should be devoted to front-line problems in camping, and as a result of opinions received from over a hundred individuals the four problems that emerged as most timely and important for seminar consideration were: Developing a More Adequate Program for Older Campers; Facilitating the Democratic Process in Camp; Stimulating Creative Experience in Campers; and Camps and Other Community Agencies. These four topics, though

Major William Addams Welch

MAJOR WILLIAM ADDAMS WELCH, who had retired in February 1940 after serving for forty years as general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, died on May 4, 1941, at the age of 72.

His work in connection with the Palisades Interstate Park Commission won him international recognition. Visitors came to see him at his cabin at Bear Mountain from all over the United States and from Europe. There he was host to President Theodore Roosevelt, President Harding, President Hoover, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, J. H. Harriman. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, when Governor of New York, was a frequent visitor, as were Governors Alfred E. Smith and Herbert H. Lehman, and also Dr. John H. Finley.

At Bear Mountain 103 camps were established, used by more than a million campers. The skiers in the New York area had much to thank Major Welch for. He helped to make Bear Mountain accessible to New Yorkers. He did much to get New York State and New Jersey to cooperate on park matters. Major Welch was active in the National Conference of State Parks.

TIME OUT FOR LIVING

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"To assist in creating happiness out of leisure is the object of this book," say its authors. Even a mere glance through its attractive pages will bear out this statement for they are brimful of stimulating descriptions and suggestions concerning worth-while activities which appeal to young people. All of these will open new doors of wholesome enjoyment; some of them are more than likely to become delightful life-long hobbies.

Among the projects offered are camping, hiking, bird study, archery, amateur astronomy, making collections, photography, nature clubs, leathercraft, marionettes, music appreciation, creative writing, etc.

Useful information is supplied in regard to state recreation agencies, hiking facilities in national parks, etc.

Interesting illustrations, helpful diagrams and amusing "stickmen" drawings add their charm and value

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treated separately in the monograph, in reality constitute a unity, as is pointed out in the final chapter by Roy Sorenson.

Song Leadership.

By Homer Rodeheaver and Charles B. Ford, Jr. The Rodeheaver, Hall-Mack Co., 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Bound in paper, 50¢; with spiral binding, 60¢; with cloth binding, 75¢.

A sixty-nine page, little larger than pocket-size manual presenting both the technical and the warmly personal side of song-leading. "Designed as a home study manual, it is the hope of its authors . . . that it may prove to many aspiring song leaders a stepping-stone to greater usefulness in the religious and social life of their churches and communities." The musical material referred to consists almost entirely of gospel songs, but the directions and suggestions given are applicable to all other kinds of songs also. The booklet is a very helpful and readable exposition of the art of leading a group in informal singing.

American Planning and Civic Annual.

Edited by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. $3.00.

The purpose of the 1940 Annual is an attempt to present a picture of what has gone on during the year in the fields of planning, parks, housing, and civic improvement. About half of the material was prepared especially for the Annual, and all of the principal papers presented at the National Conference on Planning held in San Francisco in July, 1940 have been included. The papers presented at the Nineteenth National Conference on State Parks appear in the section on State Parks, together with a report prepared by the National Park Service on "Progress in State and Local Parks."

Doll Making at Home.

By Grace Lovat Fraser. The Studio: London and New York. $1.00.

This little book, companion piece of *Drawing a Cat* by Clare T. Newberry and *Children's Gardens* by Edwin L. Howard, describes many different types of dolls from simple to ambitious, and presents diagrams showing how easy it is to cut out and make them.

Children in the Theater.

By Anne Hood Harken and Gertrude Folks Zimand. National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York. $1.00.

This study of children employed on the legitimate stage has long been needed. From it we learn how children become interested in theatrical work, how they find jobs, what is involved in rehearsals, school attendance during rehearsal periods, hours and length of run, schooling for the theater, and how the children use their leisure time. The study also discloses facts about earnings and legal regulations, and offers recommendations for legislation and employment.

The Family and Its Relationships.

By Ernest R. Groves, Edna L. Skinner and Sadie J. Swenson. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.80.

Family relationships, which are as old as civilization itself, the authors point out, touch every interest and activity in modern life though the recognition of this as a field of study is fairly recent. This book is planned primarily for students in their later teens in senior high

Singing America
Accompaniment Book and Records

- Many of the recreation workers who have the vocal edition of *Singing America* compiled by A. D. Zanzig will wish to secure the *Accompaniment Book* containing the complete piano accompaniments for all of the 120 songs and, in addition, new accompaniments for "Home on the Range," "Loch Lomond," and eight other old favorites. The price of this attractively bound 190-page volume is $1.50.

There are also available four records made by the RCA Manufacturing Company on which twenty-three of the songs from *Singing America* have been recorded. On one of the records there are five songs; on each of the other three, six. The records may be secured at 50 cents each, but the four records in an attractive album with a pamphlet of explanatory notes may be obtained for $2.50.

Order from . . .

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue New York City

school or junior college. An important feature of the book is a collection of readings for each unit of which there are fourteen grouped under the headings: Personal Background; Background of American Family Life; Present Setting of Family Life; Family Life Today; and Cultural Aspects of Home Life. Under the latter heading are discussed in some detail "Leisure and Its Opportunities" and "The Art of Everyday Living.'"

Proceedings of the White House Conference On Children in a Democracy.

Washington, D. C., Bureau Publication No. 266. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. $.25.

The Proceedings of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, together with the general report adopted by the Conference, is now available in the form of an inexpensive publication. Recreation workers will want to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure the report.

Group Education for a Democracy.

By William Heard Kilpatrick. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $2.00.

This book represents a collection of articles which have for the most part appeared in various educational journals, have been revised and brought up to date. The material is designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in the education of teen-age young people, whether in the home or in school, or in club work. The book's fundamental thesis is that learning necessarily goes on in all active experiencing, and effort must be toward the development of social and moral character through and by the exercise, under wise guidance, of responsible living in association. Recreation workers will be particularly interested in a chapter entitled "How Character Comes" and also in a section on "Honors and Awards" in which Dr. Kilpatrick says: "The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that rewards and honors may be used as temporary devices in character building, provided they are so understood and are soon discarded accordingly. Otherwise they may become positively immoral. At best they represent mistrust in the power of the good life to afford real satisfaction and to win its own way."

The Flower Family Album.

Stories by Helen Field Fischer. Portraits by Gretchen Fischer Harshbarger. Obtainable from Helen Field Fischer, Box 5, Shenandoah, Iowa. Spiral bound, $1.50; cloth bound, $2.50.

"This book," say the authors in the preface, "is especially for those who do not like to count stamens and magnify cells, but who do enjoy figuring out flower family resemblances." The best known of the weeds and flowers have been brought together by families in a representative sampling, and with each group there is a key flower which shows the common features with some briefly phrased identity clue. Flower lovers will find this a fascinating book.

A revised edition of *The Flower Family Album* will be published this month by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, to be handled through regular bookstore channels, price $2.50.

Gardening for Fun in California.

By Jean-Marie Consigny and Charles Palmer. George Palmer Putnam, Inc., Hollywood, California. $2.50.

Gardening for Fun in California tells you what to do to bring you full enjoyment of that private world which is your garden. You will learn from this book how to plant your garden; what to plant; when and where to plant; and how to care for it. There are drawings and diagrams and many attractive illustrations.

Education and Economic Well-Being In American Democracy.

Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.50.

This report on the relationships of education to the production and consumption of economic goods and service is the fourth of a series interpreting education in American democracy to the educational profession and the American people. The Commission points out that the desirability of a given kind or amount of education can never be decided on purely economic grounds. The economic phase is interwoven with other phases of human culture. The report is helpful, however, in suggesting a program of effectively free education designed to improve the productivity and economic well-being of the nation.

Our Forests.

By David Cushman Coyle, National Home Library Foundation, Washington, D. C. Paper, $.25.

Any person interested in the natural resources of the United States, in national defense and the conservation program, in public recreation, will find this important book not only very much worth reading but a publication that one will want to turn back to from time to time.

Recreation workers have not always given proper thought to the importance of town, state, and national forests in the recreation program. About 6,000,000 acres of forest land are included in the national parks. The land under control of the Forest Service amounts to 175,000,000 acres. A city like Seattle has a city forest of 66,000 acres. Salt Lake City has a watershed forest of 27,000 acres. Organized community forests cover about 3,000,000 acres. When one adds up the total acreage of the state forests one can see the very large number of acres in the United States given over to local, county, state, and national forests, and how very important it is that local community recreation workers should have full knowledge of these forests and be encouraging their clients to make full use of these opportunities.

Saving Lives

Courtesy Springfield Republican

NATHAN D. BILL

AT A DINNER PARTY with sixteen persons present, the hostess, addressing two of the doctors, observed that they must both derive great satisfaction from the lives they have saved. There was further comment and conversation with some blushing on the part of the doctors. Then someone spoke up and said, "Well, there is one person right at this table who has saved more lives than any two doctors in this city." The speaker then told of all the playground, park and golf space that had been made available through the special gifts of Nathan D. Bill of Springfield, Mass., some forty odd years ago, and stated that this had undoubtedly saved the lives of a number of boys and girls and older people, too, who needed recreation for the sake of their health as well as for normal growth and permanently satisfying living.

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As Originally Developed by...
DR. FORREST C. "PHOG" ALLEN
Director of Physical Education and Varsity Basketball Coach University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas

Fills a need in every school . . . Goal-Hi is a new year-'round indoor and outdoor play-game for boys and girls of all ages . . . May be played by entire gym classes or playground groups . . . Official Rules Book by Dr. Allen . . . Same single piece of equipment may be used in the gym or on the playground . . . Unexcelled as a stimulating exercise and as a lead-up game to regular basketball . . . It costs little to play Goal-Hi.

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1000 and One. The Blue Book of Non-Theatrical Films.

The Educational Screen, Chicago. $.75.

Some 5,000 films are listed in this Blue Book of Non-Theatrical Films, and they are carefully classified into subject groups. Classifications of special interest to recreation workers are Travel and Transportation, Music and Dancing, Natural Science, Sports and Athletics, and Entertainment. Information given on each film includes title, number of reels, whether the film is available in 16 mm. or 35 mm., and is silent or sound. Distributor sources are given as well as the range of prices charged by distributors.

Spectator's Guide to Popular Sports.

By Frank G. Menke, Reader Mail, Inc., New York. $.10.

Fourteen sports are discussed in this booklet, and directions are given for play and the layout of courts. The games include baseball, softball, football, basketball, boxing, horse racing, hockey, tennis, golf, swimming, diving, polo, rowing, and sculling.

Singing Round the Year.

Songs by Agnes Wright. Pictures by Edna Potter. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

Here is a delightful book for children with songs celebrating holidays, events, and objects dear to their hearts. The illustrations add to the colorfulness and gaiety of the book.

Bowling—How to Improve Your Game.

By Hank Marino and Billy Sixty. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $1.00.

"How to improve your game" is the theme of this book, one of the Prentice-Hall series of books on health and sports edited by Dr. Elmer D. Mitchell. Not only the subject matter, presented in popular style, but the many illustrations included help make this book an important manual on the art of bowling. A glossary and a simplified method of scoring are included.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE

Check list of advertisers using RECREATION from June 1940 through June 1941

(A) Indicates Advertiser
(E) Exhibitor at the Twenty-Fifth National Recreation Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, September 30 - October 4, 1940

Publishers

A E The Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
A number of publications on parties and games.

A American Book Company, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York
General List.

A E D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 West 32nd Street, New York
A number of books on hobbies and recreation.

E Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York
A number of books on recreation activities.

E A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44th Street, New York
Publications on health, physical education, recreation, sports, dancing and pageantry.

A E C. C. Birchard and Company, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
Music, including singing games and recreational music.

A Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York
Plays for all ages.

E Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York
General List.

A Benjamin B. Lovett, The Edison Institute, Dearborn, Michigan
Publisher of manual on early American dancing

A Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York

A McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York
Publishers of general list.

A The Penn Play Co., 929 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Publishers of books of drama.

E Public Affairs Committee, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York

A Fleming H. Revelle Company, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York
General List.

A E Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York
General List.

To Readers of RECREATION:

We are bringing to the attention of our readers the names of the advertisers who since the publication of the last YEAR BOOK have taken space in the pages of the magazine, thus helping to provide the financial support which has made it possible to make RECREATION more effective. We believe our readers will wish to show their appreciation of this service by turning to these advertisers as need arises for the products they have to offer.

Do not neglect to read the advertisements appearing in RECREATION. They can be of practical help to you.

Handicrafts

A American Feather Company, 639 Broadway, New York
Indian headdress kit.

A American Handicrafts Company, 193 William Street, New York City
A complete line of School and Playground Handicrafts.

E Fellowcrafters, Inc., 64 Stanhope Street, Boston, Mass.
General handicraft materials.

A Hamburg Puppet Company, Hamburg, New York
Manufacturers of equipment for puppet shows.

E The Handcrafters, Waupun, Wisconsin
General Handicraft Materials

A P. C. Herwig, 121 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cord handicrafts.

A Horton Handicraft Co., 630 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut

E Magnus Brush and Craft Materials
Wakefield, Mass.
Handicraft material.

A Osborn Brothers, 223 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Leather for handicraft work.

Playground Equipment and Supplies

A W. A. Augur, Inc., 35 Fulton Street, New York
Nets for tennis and other games.

E Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, Des Plaines, Ill.
Floodlighting equipment.

E Brunswick-Balke-Collender, 629 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois
Pool and billiard tables.

A E The J. E. Burke Company, Fond du Lac, Wisc.
Playground equipment.

A E Everwear Manufacturing Company
P. O. Box 958, Springfield, Ohio
Playground and water apparatus.

E General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York
Floodlights for playgrounds.

A Fred Medart Manufacturing Company
3524 DeKalb Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturer of Goal-Hi.

A Mitchell Manufacturing Company
1540 Forest Home Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisc.
Playground apparatus for schools, homes and parks.

A Money Meters, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island
Coin meters for playgrounds.

A E J. E. Porter Corporation, 120 Broadway, Ottawa, Ill.
Jungle-Gym, climbing structure for playgrounds.

A Schutt Manufacturing Company
Litchfield, Illinois
Playground equipment.

A Universal Bleacher Company, 606 South Neil Street, Champaign, Illinois
Bleachers for playgrounds.

Surfacing

A Gulf Oil Corporation
Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gulf Sani-Soil Set for treating playgrounds, tennis courts and other areas for dust control.

Films

A Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau
347 Madison Avenue, New York
Distributors of films for recreation.

Sporting Goods and Games

A Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
Complete equipment for official horseshoe games, including rules, instructions, horseshoes.

A Giant Grip Manufacturing Company
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Equipment for horseshoe games.

A E P. Goldsmith and Sons, John and Findlay Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio
Equipment for all sports.

A E Hillerich and Bradsby Company
434 Finder Street, Louisville, Ky.
Manufacturer of Slugger baseball and softball bats.

A E Rawlings Manufacturing Company
Lucas Avenue and 23rd Street,
St. Louis, Missouri
Manufacturer of athletic equipment.

E A. G. Spalding and Brothers
105 Nassau Street, New York
Complete line of sporting goods.

A Safebat Company, Castile, New York
Manufacturer of rubber covered softball bat.

A E U. S. Paddle Tennis Association, 277 Fifth Avenue, New York
Manufacturer of Paddle Tennis and Mini-Golf equipment.

A E W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation
Box 250, Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
Rubber balls for all types of games.

A E Weaver-Wintark Sales Company, Lebanon, Pennsylvania
Manufacturer of rubber balls for playgrounds.

E Wilson Sporting Goods Company
2037 Powell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Sporting Goods.

Schools

A Springfield College
Silver Bay Summer School
Springfield, Mass.

A University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Courses in Case and Group Work.

A Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio
Courses in group work.

Miscellaneous

E Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York
Arrco Playing Card Company, Brown and Bigelow, E. E. Fairchild Corp., United States Playing Card Company, Western Playing Card Company.
Makers of playing cards.

E Coca Cola Company
Atlanta, Georgia

A Royal Typewriter Co., 2 Park Avenue, New York
Typewriters.

E Youth Leaders Digest
P. O. Box 510, Peekskill, New York

In Defense of Gossip

Particularly in Defense Time

"LEISURE-TIME interests more profitable and more satisfying than gossip."!!

Who said gossip is not satisfying? Who has had a baby? Who has died? Who has married? Who walked out with Jane last night? What is a newspaper but a dignified gossip sheet? There is gossip and gossip,—kindly as well as cruel.

After all, gossip will end only when we are no longer interested in those about us. "My Day," "Your Day," "His Day," may seem trivial, but it is through the trivial that the important is expressed.

Don't scorn gossip. Don't be so snootily superior to the ordinary events of life. A pretty girl is after all a pretty girl and not necessarily any harm to anyone. A new hat is often very important. The baby has a new tooth. The baby got his big toe in his mouth for the first time. Later he pulled himself up on his feet. A new car is an event. Why be crabby and superior about it all?

A substitute for the backyard clothesline gossip is fairly important. That's one function of the neighborhood recreation center. It is not good—for some people—to suppress small talk. That's all there is likely to come forth. And they'll choke if they don't talk. And the learned psychologist will write down "suppressed desire"—only I expect there is a longer word now for it.

By all means let there be "neighborhood and city service" as recreation—let there be highbrow philosophical and literary discussion (some of it will bring out much the same principles as are thrown in free in neighborhood gossip)—let there be artistic creation giving expression to noble and uplifting ideas, but leave a place also for just walking and swimming and idling, and grant a special dispensation to the poor ordinary folk who like each other and like to think about each other and just stand or sit and gossip.

If you are very highbrow and think gossip is a very poor form of recreation, go out and get yourself a dog, a good intelligent dog; follow the dog, and talk to the people who talk to you and to your dog, and you will be surprised how much you will loosen up and how human you will become and what pleasure you will find in the ordinary garden variety of recreation known as gossip—about people you love.

Howard Braucher

July

Photo by R. T. Pembroke *Courtesy Junior League Magazine*

BOY WITH THE GREEN THUMB

Fiesta—The South American Way

MARION G. KRON
National Recreation Association

Hágame usted el favor,
Señorita y Señor,
De venir a nuestra fiesta!
We are trying to say,
The South American way,
Won't you come to our gala fiesta?

THIS INVITATION to a party in "the South American way" might appear on a square of brown wrapping paper torn with ragged edges. A sketch of some bright pottery or a plump burro might be placed in the corner above the verse, or some confetti pasted around it.

Another suggestion for an invitation is the word "Fiesta!" lettered in red paint on a square of straw matting, with the name of the host, the time and place of the party given below. The matting might be fitted into a red envelope made of construction paper.

Fiesta Decorations

The main emphasis of the fiesta is color, for South Americans love it and use it lavishly. Fiesta colors are red, yellow, green, orange, and blue.

If the party is held outside, string paper lanterns about and twine Christmas tree lights around trees and shrubs. One tree might boast a big yellow moon—a bulb inside a dish pan covered with yellow cheesecloth or cellophane.

For an indoor fiesta, travel pictures mounted on red and blue construction paper, maps, festoons of crepe paper, and bunches of gay balloons will comprise the essentials. Perhaps you will be able to secure small South American flags from flag manufacturers. Cover the lights with yellow cellophane for a mellow South American moon.

Round, sausage, serpentine, and oval balloons will combine into tropical fruit and plants. To make a cluster of tropical fruit, tie balloons of various shapes to a string and suspend the cluster in a corner of the room. Balloons tied to a stick and embedded in a decorated pail of sand with green cardboard leaves about the base will produce an exotic plant. A fiesta rope can be made of several pepper and milkweed pods, gourds, and pine cones, painted or dipped in fiesta colors. Run raffia through holes drilled in the tops of the gourds and tie them to a piece of twine twenty or more inches in length. Tie the cones and pods in clusters with raffia and attach them to the rope with the gourds. Loop the twine to hang the fiesta rope in the party room.

See the section on "Refrescos" for suggestions on decorating the refreshment table or tables.

South American Music

A background of Latin American music is almost essential, for song is such an important part of life in southern latitudes that it could not well be omitted from the fiesta. In *Singing America*—a collection of more than 120 folk songs published by the National Recreation Association at $.25 each—will be found many selections that can be used in the entertainment or in group singing, if guests wish to try their voices on real South American melodies.

Fiesta Favors and Place Cards

Visit the South American jungles for the party favors. Gay parrots may be made of peanuts with long tails of red, green, and blue raffia or tissue paper. Choose peanuts with noticeable "beaks" or make beaks of colored construction paper. Cardboard standards pasted on a place card will support the parrot. A length of wire piercing the top of one standard, the parrot, and the other

An Album, *Folk Songs of the Americas*, consisting of four records with twenty-three songs from *Singing America* with an explanatory folder is available at $2.50. The individual records from this Album which contain songs from South America are: Victor Record No. 27281 — "Vidalita" (Argentina), "Flowering River" (Chile). Victor Record No. 27280— "Santo San Juanito" (Ecuador), "From Yon Mountain Verdant" (Peru), "Tutú Marambá" (Brazil). Each record costs $.50. Both song books and records are available from the National Recreation Association.

standard provides a perch for the parrot. Bend the wire down on the outside of the standards.

At the Fiesta

Upon arriving at the fiesta, each man receives a gaucho hat complete with chin strap; each girl, a real or paper flower to tuck in her hair. Then señor and señorita enter the gaily decorated party room to the accompaniment of South American music played on a concealed phonograph. They find previous arrivals playing games, the real South American variety.

Pre-Party Games

Bola. In South America "tenpins" is played with only three pins. The center one counts twelve if a player knocks it down and the others six each.

Quoits. This game is another popular pastime in South America, so it might well be used at this party.

The Prop and the Money. This game is played outdoors and indoors in South America, but there pennies are used instead of counters.

Draw a ring with a diameter of about a yard on the floor. Place a rubber counter on top of a section of bamboo twelve to eighteen inches long, and set it up in the center of the circle. The players receive ten similar rubber counters apiece and take turns in trying to knock over the stick and the counter on it. If the counter on the stick falls within the ring, the player loses the one he threw. If it falls outside the ring, he may take it and all other counters previously played and not collected. The game continues with another counter on the bamboo pole.

Palomitas. Any number of couples, standing opposite one another, play this game. Each player receives five marbles. The first person places his heels together, pointing his toes outward. The second player places a marble between the feet of player number one. Standing erect, the first person then tries to hit the marble by throwing or dropping one of his own. He claims the marble if he succeeds. Otherwise he forfeits both.

Active Games

Passing the Rattle. The rattle used in this game is a baking powder can half full of pebbles and sealed with adhesive tape. It might be painted in fiesta colors.

Number the players. Those with even numbers form a line facing the odd numbers. Number 1 faces Number 2, 3 faces 4, and so on down the line.

The rattle is to be passed in this order: Number 1 hands it to Number 2 (from the first "odd" across to the first "even"); Number 2 passes it to the person at his right, Number 4. Number 4 hands the rattle back to the odds—to Number 3, the player opposite him. Number 3 passes it to 5, the person at his left, who hands it back to the evens—to Number 6. Thus it continues.

One person, blindfolded, acts as the "drummer." He has a tin pan drum and sticks to beat upon it. When he starts to beat on the drum, passing begins; as long as the drum beats continue, the rattle makes its rounds. Possession of the rattle when the drum stops scores for the opposite line. Improper passing, called by the leader, scores in the same manner. The side with the highest score within a given period is the winner.

Cantankerous Cattle. As the South American counterpart of our western cowboy is the gaucho, in this game everyone has a chance to demonstrate his ability as an Argentine cowboy. Contestants form in lines, and the first player in each receives a horse—a broomstick with a cardboard horse's head on one end. Next he is given an empty tin can and a stick.

He learns that the cattle are to be rounded up, and that consequently he is to bring a steer—the tin can—safely to the hacienda. On the signal, then, the first players in each line mount their "caballos" and drive the cattle (by pushing the can with a stick) up to a designated goal and back again. The second ones in line repeat the procedure. The first team in which all members have successfully ridden to the hacienda with their steer is the winner.

Balloon Juggling. Players remain in their lines. The first player in each receives a gaily decorated glass tumbler and an inflated balloon. On the signal he balances the balloon on the open end of the glass and walks with it up to and around a designated goal.

He may not touch the balloon after placing it in position. If it falls, he must stop and replace it before continuing. When he returns to his team, he gives the balloon and glass to the second one in line, who repeats the procedure.

The game may be varied by having a representative from each team as players. They race up to the designated goal and the first one to reach it wins for his team.

Sombrero Wheel. The players, divided into a number of teams as above, arrange themselves in lines radiating from a hub like the spokes of a wheel. (Several wheels may be formed if the number of guests is very large.) The teams sit or stand facing away from the hub, and the head player in each file receives a sombrero.

At the signal the sombrero is passed back over the heads of the players to the end of the line (the hub). The last person puts it on his head (in place of his gaucho hat) and runs about the outside of the circle to his right, counterclockwise. When he reaches his line once more, he stands or sits before the head player and starts the hat down the line again. The wheel will get larger and larger as those at the hub move to the outer edge of the circle in front of their respective lines. This relay is hard on sombreros, so they might be made from heavy wrapping paper.

The Keeper of the Mission Bell. A bell with clapper or tongue large enough to be held with the fingers is the only property needed for this game. The players stand in a circle, hands behind their backs, with one player in possession of the bell. The person who is keeper of the bell stands in the center of the circle.

To signal the start of the game the bell keeper closes his eyes and begins to count very slowly to ten. On the count of one, the player with the bell rings it, takes the tongue between his fingers (to prevent the bell from ringing), and passes it behind his back to left or right. When the bell keeper reaches ten, the passing stops, and the bell keeper opens his eyes. He has two chances in which to name the player then in possession of the bell. If he guesses correctly, that player becomes the bell keeper and the game continues.

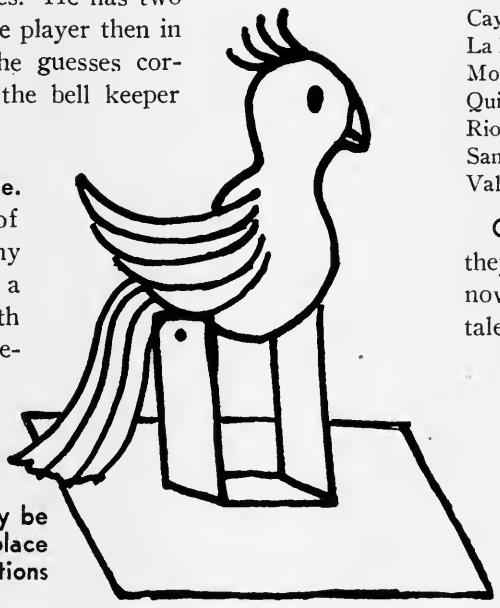
South American Spelling Bee. Words of various degree of difficulty are the basis of any spelling bee, but those in a spelling bee based on South America naturally have a somewhat unfamiliar ring. For this reason the procedure must be slightly different.

Divide the group into two teams, and have players from each spell alternately. The team scores one point for a correctly spelled word, and two extra points if any member of the team can define it. If a player misspells a word, he is not eliminated, and his team still has first chance on the definition, even if the word is spelled correctly by one on the opposite team. If a team misses the definition, the other side may try it.

In the case of cities it is sufficient "definition" to name the country in which they are located. The decision on accuracy of definitions is made by the leader. Below are some words which might be used.

Alpaca—member of the camel family domesticated for its fine wool
Cacao—tropical tree bearing beans used for cocoa and chocolate
Coca—shrub from which cocaine is extracted
Gaucho—Argentine cowboy
Hacienda—ranch
Llama—member of camel family domesticated as beast of burden
Mestizo—person of mixed European and Indian blood
Ollo—jar
Pampas—vast treeless plains in Argentina
Patio—center outdoor courtyard
Peon—peasant laborer
Poncho—"blanket-overcoat" of the natives; an oblong piece of cloth with a slit in the center to fit over the head
Serape—blanket
Verba maté—"Paraguay tea" brewed from holly branches

Bogatá—city in Columbia
Buenos Aires—in Argentina
Cayenne—in French Guiana
La Paz—Brazil
Montevideo—Uruguay
Quito—Ecuador
Rio de Janeiro—Brazil
Santiago—Chile
Valparaiso—Chile



Gaily colored parrots may be effectively featured on place cards and used as decorations

Comedia o Tragedia? Whether they like "comedy or tragedy" guests now have a chance to tell some tall tales of South America. Cut out words from magazine titles or newspaper headlines. Jumble them together and place in a bag. Each player then draws out three different words. He is instructed to make up a story about South America within a given time limit, using

those words to form the plot. The individual story is to be long, short, funny, or serious.

As a variation, write sentences to be distributed one to each player and used as a beginning or concluding sentence of a story. Players might even draw two sentences, if desired—one for the beginning, the other for the ending, as they choose.

Some possibilities are:

1. The beautiful señorita leaned from the window: "Hasta mañana (until tomorrow)," she said.
2. And then I entered the Inca temple.
3. The gaucho galloped away into the night.
4. "Life is like that, señor," he said, as he shrugged and closed the heavy door in my face.
5. It was only then that he realized she had not been speaking Spanish.

How's Your Geography? Players sit around a table upon which is a bowl of anagram letters. The leader picks out a letter, announces it to the players, and places it upon the table. The first player who calls out a region, country, city, or river in South America beginning with that letter takes it. The player with the most letters at the end of the time period is the winner. This game may be played in teams with the letters won by individuals adding to the common score.

Pencil and Paper Games

Hable Usted La Verdad! "Speak the truth"—if you know it!—is the injunction of the leader to players in this true-false game. Even if they didn't know much about South America when they came, they will when they have heard these facts and figures. Distribute pencils and paper, and have guests decide whether the statements below are true or false.

1. The gigantic bronze statue "Christ of the Andes" stands in a mountain pass between Chile and Argentina, signifying peace between those countries. True. (It was erected in 1904 on the boundary above the tunnel of the transandean railway, commemorating the peaceful settlement of a fifty-five year old boundary dispute between the two countries.)
2. The ancient Inca Empire was located in the Brazilian jungles. False.
   (Its capital city was in the Cuzco valley in Peru, where there stand the remains of splendid temples, fortifications, and irrigation works.)
3. The lasso—lariat—was used by the natives of South America and Mexico long before the first white man arrived. True.
4. Spanish is the language of every country in South America except Brazil where Portuguese is spoken. True.
5. The mainland of South America was discovered by Columbus, who in 1498 touched at the mouth of the Orinanco. True.
6. The Andes are the highest mountain mass on the globe. False. (The Himalayas are higher.)
7. Although the Southern Cross is a constellation visible only in southern latitudes, the North Star is used by mariners above and below the equator. False.
   (The Southern Cross is visible only in southern latitudes, but the North Star cannot be seen below the equator.)
8. Ecuador, Spanish for equator, is the only equatorial region permanently habitable by white men. True.
   (Ecuador is located high in the Andes, and its great altitude gives it a climate of perpetual spring.)
9. A large percentage of the world's Panama hats are made in Ecuador. True.
10. Chile is similar in shape to Lower California, and the length of its coastline is comparable to that of Lower California and the state of California. False.
    (Placed on a scale map Chile would stretch from the top of Lower California to the St. Elias region of Alaska.)
11. The Galápagos Islands, lying on the equator and owned by Ecuador, are the home of a giant tortoise that can carry several men on its back. True.
12. Brazil, the enormous republic which occupies nearly one-half of all South America, is nearly as large as all Europe and larger than the United States proper. True. (The area of Brazil is about 3,292,000 square miles.)

See Compton's Encyclopedia, the source of this information, for further reference.

South America in Outline. At some time during the fiesta, the guests should have an opportunity to learn exactly where they are spending the evening. Display a large map of South America for a given period of time. Then ask guests to draw its outline from memory and put the countries in their proper places. They will be surprised to learn how much they do not know about countries and boundaries.

The Luxury of Ice. The tinkle of ice in a glass means much more to the inhabitant of a tropical country than to one who lives in northern latitudes, for ice is almost a luxury in many tropical regions. So have the pseudo-South Americans at this party cool off luxuriously with this "icy" game.

Responding to the statements below, players write down words ending in the sound "ice."

1. Virtue abhors it. (vice)
2. Much in few words. (concise)
3. The Chinese know it well. (rice)
4. It happens three times. (thrice)

5. It is easier to give than to receive. (advice)
6. It repeats itself. (twice)
7. It means "to cut." (slice)
8. It lures you on. (entice)
9. It is fixed by the merchant. (price)
10. It adds that certain something. (spice)

Formidable Ants. In southern Asia, central Africa and South America there is a ferocious species of flesh eating ants that hunt in long columns of millions of individuals and are as savage as tigers. The "ants" that are a part of this game do not belong to that species, but they may seem almost as formidable to the guest who cannot remember words. Players supply words ending in "ant" as follows:

What ant is:

1. Remote (distant)
2. Courteous (gallant)
3. One who works for another (servant)
4. An officer in charge (commandant)
5. Of large proportions (giant)
6. A resident (tenant)
7. A bird (pheasant)
8. A flag (pennant)
9. Sorry (repentant)
10. Prone to treat a serious subject with levity (flippant)

Stunt

El Rio. A river is the reason for this problem. The story goes that three couples were returning from a fiesta one evening when they discovered that the toll bridge over the river which separated them from their village was closed. The only means of passage was a rowboat, accommodating only two persons at a time. Each of the señoritas could row very well, but the men were so jealous that none would permit his señorita to be with either or both of the other men—in the boat or waiting on either shore—unless he himself was present. The problem is: How can the three couples get across the river under those restrictions?

Select three couples from among the party guests and conduct them to "el río." The river is a rug, on either side of which are six chairs. The players sit in the chairs on one side of the rug. It is up to them to find a way to cross the river under the above conditions. When the three couples have reached the solution of the problem, of course, they will all be sitting in the chairs on the other side of the river. The players may enlist the help of the audience, if they wish.

Here is a possible solution:

1. Señor and Señorita 1 cross.
2. Señor 1 returns.
3. Señoritas 2 and 3 cross.
4. Señorita 1 returns.
5. Señores 2 and 3 cross.
6. Señor and Señorita 2 return.
7. Señoritas 1 and 2 cross.
8. Señor 3 returns.
9. Señores 3 and 1 cross.
10. Señorita 2 returns.
11. Señor and Señorita 2 cross.

Partner Finder

Guests find their partners for refreshments by matching "proverbios españoles."

Proverbios Espanoles. Divide the proverbs in half, and make one set of slips containing the first words of the proverbs in both Spanish and English, and a second set with the last words of the proverbs in Spanish and English. One set is distributed among the señoritas, the other among the señores. The object is to match halves to make a sentence.

Matching is easier if the entire proverbs are written in Spanish on each set of slips, the English translations being divided as formerly. Then anyone with a nodding acquaintance with Spanish will be able to guess approximately what the other half of his proverb will be in English. Actually, of course, there should be one clever señor or señorita in the group who will realize that it is necessary only to find someone with the same Spanish words as are on his or her own slip!

1. No hay rosas sin espinas.
   There are no roses without thorns.
2. Quien mucho habla mucho yerra.
   He who speaks much blunders much.
3. Cuando una puerta se cierra, otra se abre.
   When one door closes, another opens.
4. De árbol caído todos hacen leña.
   From the fallen tree all make firewood.
5. Buenas costumbres y dinero hacen al hombre cabellero.
   Good habits and money make a gentleman.
6. Más hace él que quiere que él que puede.
   He who is willing does more than he who is able.
7. No hay peor sordo que él que no quiere oir.
   No one is so deaf as he who does not want to hear.
8. No firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas.
   Never sign a paper without reading it, nor drink water without seeing it.
9. Aunque la mona se vista de seda, mona se queda.
   A monkey is still a monkey, though it be dressed in silk.
10. A buen hambre no hay pan duro.
    He who is hungry never finds the bread hard.

(Continued on page 275)

The Problems We Face

By RAYMOND E. HOYT

MANY COMMUNITIES are facing very genuine problems in providing essential welfare services for a great influx of industrial defense workers or for army men stationed near-by. In some instances the existence of both groups makes the problem twofold.

Some citizens feel that local problems which have developed because of the country-wide defense program deserve Federal study and possible aid. This, of course, depends on Congress, but the Federal agencies will give aid for the defense program wherever such action is consistent with existing authority and appropriation limits.

Bureaucracy cannot be condoned now or ever in the United States. We are in a program to preserve democracy, and democracy is bringing governmental problems to the people. Citizens must take the responsibility for analyzing and solving local situations. Federal and local agencies are always available to citizen groups for advice.

In providing emergency recreation facilities the community must take three major steps:

1. Make a comprehensive study of ordinary and emergency recreational needs, based on the opinions of recreation experts.
2. Survey existing recreational resources available to the community. These include parks and recreation centers, schools, gymnasiums, auditoriums, social rooms.
3. Set up a program to provide necessary additional facilities. The public burden may be relieved through private or even commercial enterprise if well operated.

Local needs, of course, must be taken into account, but this is a national emergency and requires unselfish service. The emergency program may mean a limited voluntary reduction in local recreation programs.

In nearly every community existing areas and structures can be studied by an expert and easily transformed into acceptable play centers. These will include the plants of private agencies, such as the Y.M.C.A., vacant lots, American Legion halls, social rooms in churches, lodges and societies, vacant buildings, stores, garages, and even fine old residences. Several less pretentious centers are often more desirable than a large all-inclusive unit.

Since army men are necessarily regimented into a program of mass living, community recreation programs should reflect home influence and facilities should appear as attractive and homelike as possible through the wise use of furniture, rugs and pictures.

The soldiers will visit the community every evening, Saturday afternoon, all day Sunday and holidays. Since they will seek urban recreation seven nights a week, lighted facilities are needed. Soldiers who find opportunities to play with their fellows in the Army cantonment will want an opportunity to meet and play with civilians when they go to town. Instead of highly competitive sports they will seek the social sports such as mixed volleyball games, tennis, badminton, archery, and table tennis.

A wholesome co-recreation program will be of tremendous benefit to men who are away from homes and sweethearts. Facilities for social dancing and parties should be given very high priority. The soldier will dance either in the cocktail lounge or in the more wholesome place provided by the best families with their daughters in attendance. It is not necessary to have ballrooms and leading name bands. The American Legion, some lodge hall, or a school gymnasium will be suitable, and a good recording machine will be more appreciated than a mediocre local dance band.

The soldier seeks a musical outlet, and a wise community will make available a few rooms supplied with necessary instruments to encourage "jam sessions" and informal, spontaneous song fests—not necessarily highly organized community sings.

Men in camp should know what local hobby clubs are

In this issue of *Recreation* we are telling briefly what a number of municipal recreation departments and private groups are doing to make recreation facilities available to men in near-by cantonments and to the rapidly growing army of industrial defense workers. As a general presentation of the entire subject we are publishing the suggestions offered by Mr. Hoyt, who is Chief of the Recreation Planning Division, Region IV, National Park Service, in an address before a meeting called by the California Department of Education and WPA, at San Jose, California, on March 8, 1941.

available to them with civilian membership to which they will be welcome for the contribution they make to the program. A hobby center in a school, an old store or new structure would stimulate local participation as well as provide one of the best leisure time activity programs for the men of defense.

Every community needs a swimming pool adequate to meet local demands and the men in uniform will appreciate the place which has an adequate, attractive, and safe pool equipped for aquatic events, recreation swimming and night use. The community with the municipal golf course is, indeed, in a fortunate position. Nearly every community, however, boasts at least one private course which may be made available to the officers and enlisted personnel, not necessarily free, but as a place where they may meet civilians.

Canteens may result in opposition from local merchants, but a few items might be made available for the soldier to buy while he is a guest of the recreation center. Cold soft drinks, cigarettes and candy bars may be dispensed through vending machines.

The problem of providing recreation facilities for the new industrial workers will not be so complex as that for the soldier. Families are involved here and it is a matter of increasing regular community facilities to meet the increased need. This may, of course, involve the provision of additional facilities.

Federal and local agencies working in the field of recreation have a most vital job to do in this emergency. They must keep up the courage and morale of our fighting forces and civilian workers by providing adequate recreational facilities supported by a full recreation program.

Courtesy Monterey Recreation Center

Hospitality for Soldiers At Historic Monterey

By GEORGE W. BRADEN

DEFENSE COMMUNITY recreation service committees are at work in Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Salinas, California, adjacent to Fort Ord. The first committee in the vicinity to be organized was at Monterey, and in this project the lead was taken by Major Charles R. Sargent, retired army officer, and his wife. After preliminary meetings and discussions, the Monterey Peninsula Defense Community Recreation Service Committee was organized, representing a wide range of civic organizations as well as the municipality and the Board of Education. The Committee from the beginning had the helpful cooperation of municipal officials including the Mayor, City Manager, and Director of Recreation.

Through the helpful cooperation of the Jacks sisters, leaders in much of the civic activity of this historic and colorful city, arrangements were made for taking over the historic Pacific Building as an army and navy recreation center. The building was rehabilitated and furnished to give an atmosphere of genuine homelikeness and hospitality. The facilities include a general lounge and canteen, a game room equipped with table games and pool, and a library and reading room. The

door from the lounge leads to a beautiful mission garden down one side of which is a broad early Californian portico. The garden is a delightful place for reading, writing, conversation, and enjoying a bite to eat. A large outdoor barbecue fireplace provides for scheduled festive occasions. One portion of the garden is hard surfaced and night lighted for table tennis, quoits, and other games. With the exception of volunteers who come in from time to time to help with special phases of the program, the Monterey center is operated by a detail of four men assigned by Col. Roger S. Fitch, Executive Commander of Fort Ord. The average daily attendance at the center is 1,200, with many more at week ends and a lesser number at other times. A sign over the piano reads: "If you can play, go to it; if you can't, we don't like the noise." It is anticipated that present accommodations will soon become too small but fortunately the building has another large adjacent room which can be made available when needed.

"I feel your recent statement in the Pasadena *Star News* reviewing defense recreation developments in camp-communities in the West was too optimistic, particularly in its reference to Camp Ord," said a woman whose son at this camp had complained he had no place to play tennis. Thus challenged, Mr. Braden, who is Western Representative of the National Recreation Association, tells of some of the activities conducted in Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Salinas, California, where, in addition to other recreation facilities, there are sixteen public tennis courts accessible to the boys of Fort Ord through a bus service.

Col. Fitch and his recreation officers have expressed sincere appreciation of the near-camp services at Monterey, Salinas, and Pacific Grove. Ord is now building a two million dollar recreation center and some sixty small courts and playing fields. The cantonment will also be equipped with the usual company rooms and regimental recreation service buildings.

Other western communities having special defense community recreation service committees are Tacoma and Olympia for Fort Lewis, Camp Murray, and McChord Field; Denver for Lowry Field and Fort Logan; Salt Lake City for Fort Douglas and the Air Corps School; Albuquerque for the Air Corps; El Paso for Fort Bliss; Tucson for the Air Corps; Riverside for March Field; Stockton for the Air Corps; and San Francisco for the Presidio. Municipal recreation departments are rendering near-camp or navy service direct at Sacramento, Vallejo, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Near-camp committees are in process of organization to serve Air Corps soon to be established at Fresno and Phoenix.

When this picture was taken, twelve hundred men were using the Monterey Recreation Center for Men in Uniform

Men Are Not Machines!

By ALFRED P. CAPPIO
Superintendent of Recreation
Paterson, New Jersey

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, is a very important part of our national defense system. Since July of last year, this industrial city of approximately 140,000 population has received government contracts totaling more than 331 millions of dollars. These orders are in addition to approximately 150 millions of contracts placed by our own and allied nations previous to July 1940.

Paterson's industries are busy producing engines and propellors for airplanes, silk for parachutes and ammunition bags, cables for the army and navy, athletic equipment for military camps, uniforms for soldiers, overalls to cover them while at work, pressure gauges, machine tools, linen thread, paper tape and a host of other materials to be used by and for the men in service. Every trained artisan in the city has been put to work. The Paterson Vocational School started an adult re-training program that has

made skilled mechanics out of unemployed, untrained men. More than 5,000 of these have already been given jobs. But more workers were still needed to produce the equipment Uncle Sam requires. So the employment managers have been bringing thousands of new workers to the city. Many of these newcomers brought their families along with them. In one plant alone, the number of employees has increased from 3,800 to 18,000 in less than sixteen months.

To fill these contracts, it became necessary for the factories to operate seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. Three times every day, a new group of mechanics take over control of the machines which never stop operations.

As the contracts poured into the city, and as more and more newcomers moved into it, new problems arose for the citizens of the community to face and solve—problems of production and of transportation, problems of housing, problems of recreation and of the wise use of leisure time. The newcomers had to be made aware of the opportunities for recreation in the community and to be assimilated into those programs. In the case of the wives of the workers, the need for action quickly became evident. Of greater importance, however, was the problem created by workers employed on the "night shift." As a result of these new hours of labor, the normal routine in many homes became disarranged, and many families were forced to reorganize their hours of work, rest and play.

Recently there sat around a conference table in the office of Mayor Furrey, of Paterson, New Jersey, a group of men and women who were discussing new recreation needs which had arisen out of the National Defense program. In the group were workers representing the municipal and WPA recreation departments. Employers of labor, too, were there, seated side by side with delegates from the labor unions. Suddenly a labor union representative who had been listening quietly to the discussion cried out: "I don't know anything about recreation, but I do know this: Men are not machines. They must be given adequate recreation if they are to carry on their jobs successfully."

In increasing volume, the pressure upon the Recreation Department grew and grew. An Industrial Athletic Association that had actively promoted competitions for workers in baseball, softball, basketball and bowling and golf, since it was organized by the Board of Recreation twenty years ago, took up the slack at first. The normal programs of this organization were expanded until today more than sixty-five concerns are participating actively in the leagues conducted by the Paterson Industrial Athletic Association.

But neither the normal programs of the Recreation Department nor of its industrial subsidiary were adequate to meet the new problems which have arisen. To solve them the Board of Recreation has begun to mobilize the entire recreational resources of the city. The operators of commercial places of recreation were approached first. Movie houses which usually began their programs at one o'clock in the afternoon have been persuaded to open two mornings each week beginning at eleven o'clock. Thus, those who start work at four o'clock can see the pictures. For those others who must be at their machines by midnight, it has been arranged to change the time at which the feature picture is shown from 10:20 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. Bowling alleys have agreed to remain open between the hours of 1:00 to 5:00 in the mornings in order that bowling leagues could be organized for the men as they finish work. A roller-skating rink has consented to arrange special parties during the morning hours when it ordinarily is closed.

The Industrial Athletic Association has planned to conduct some of its leagues during the morning hours, and the Recreation Department has organized classes that will carry on during these hours. Softball is one of the activities organized to meet the free time needs of defense workers. The Industrial Athletic Association has twenty teams in three divisions. Leagues have been organized in the Wright Aeronautical Corporation as follows:

8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Shift

One league of ten teams playing at 5:00 P. M.
One league of eighteen teams playing at 7:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M. to 12:00 P. M. Shift

One league of fifteen teams playing at 10:00 A. M.
One league of eight teams playing at 11:00 A. M.

12:00 P. M. to 8:00 A. M. Shift

One league of sixteen teams playing at 10:00 A. M.

All Shifts Girls' Team

One league of six teams playing Saturday afternoons

All Shifts Baseball

One league of six teams playing twilight games

This means that in one plant alone we have organized a total of seventy-three softball teams and six hardball teams. With an average of fifteen different players per team, 995 men and 90 women will play softball and 90 men hardball.

Many workers desire improvement in cultural and vocational fields. The State Teachers' College and the Workers' Service Division of the WPA are planning to rearrange their schedules to accommodate night workers.

The help of private agencies was solicited for work with the women. A number of these agencies, under the leadership of the Board of Education, have joined forces to carry on the programs. The first project undertaken was a "Get-Acquainted Party" that was attended by more than one hundred and fifty women, all newcomers in the city. While this was a united effort, each agency has been holding smaller social affairs for women who have come to them for assistance. As a result of the first party, a square dancing group has been organized that meets once a week. Additional classes are being formed in the crafts, music, drama and physical and social recreation.

With the assistance of WPA workers, a survey has been started to compile a list of all the recreational opportunities available in or near Paterson. When completed, the list will be made available to the workers and their families, through information bureaus set up in the agencies, in the factories and in the labor union halls. A monthly bulletin service listing new activities will be issued as a supplement to the original list. Out of this project, may come a twenty-four hour information service available to anyone requiring guidance in leisure-time problems.

This program has not yet solved the whole problem, but a start has been made in the right direction. If Paterson's experience proves anything, it shows that recreation programs in industrial defense area will be forced to operate on a twenty-four hour a day basis. The rearrangement of present programs by placing adult classes in the morning hours is not the answer. The bulk of the regular activities must carry on as usual, since most residents in any community will still be seeking recreation during the same hours that have proved popular in the past. Recreation executives must not permit themselves to sacrifice any parts of the ordinary programs, no matter how important these new problems may be. For after all, the objective of any municipal department of recreation still remains the provision of leisure-time opportunities for all the citizens of the community.

In connection with this information regarding activities in a number of cities we want to call the attention of our readers to the article on the physical training classes conducted by the Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles, published in the April issue of *Recreation*.

Meeting Changing Conditions

By EVERETT FINCH
Union-Star
Schenectady, New York

NATIONAL DEFENSE orders have given a tremendous boost to industrial activity in Schenectady. Factories are working in shifts. Many employes are working overtime. All this means that workers have not only less time but odd times for leisure activity.

It is to meet these changed conditions that the Schenectady Department of Parks and Recreation has developed an adult recreation program which F. H. Marvin, the director of the Park Department, describes as having "quite a different complexion" than any such program previously offered in that city. "Our adult program," says Mr. Marvin, "is designed this year especially in the interest of maintaining physical and mental fitness of persons engaged in long hours of labor in the national defense program."

The program seeks to build sound minds through sound bodies. With less time in which to renew mental and physical powers through rest and recreation people must be given opportunities for activities scheduled according to leisure-time periods and activities which are both interesting and valuable, in the opinion of the Recreation Commission as voiced by its chairman, L. U. Murray.

With all this in mind, the program concentrates adult recreation in four major centers in four widely-separated parks, open from 9 A. M. until dark, five days a week. Saturday and Sunday opening is promised if public demand makes the need apparent. Opportunity is given not only for lively but also quiet activities. The program includes the organization of morning adult leagues and tournaments in such sports as tennis, softball and horseshoes for men and women interested in these games who are working on shifts which preclude their playing in twilight leagues.

Meanwhile, the children's side of recreation is not being neglected. All usual activities in parks and playgrounds are being continued. In addition, a schedule of special events for the season includes the third "all-wheels" meet for both boys and girls in which any-

thing that moves on wheels will be eligible to compete, the third annual marbles tournament for boys and jacks and jump rope tournaments for girls.

Sparta's Recreation Center

By BRYN GRIFFITHS

WHILE COMMUNITIES many times its size are trying to decide what they can do for their growing soldier population, Sparta, a thriving, energetic northwestern Wisconsin community of five thousand souls, has been taking quick action to provide recreation for Camp McCoy, five miles from the city, where several hundred troops are quartered. As soon as the Selective Service Bill had been signed by the President, Sparta's civic, social, and religious groups put their heads together to work out a plan whereby their community could improve the lot of the enlisted man who wears the khaki of Uncle Sam's army.

Camp McCoy had been a regular army camp for many years and Sparta residents, old hands at meeting the army, wasted no time in calling a meeting of representatives of more than twenty-eight civic organizations with the specific objective of providing not only recreation but recreation facilities for the soldier off duty and away from camp. Officials of the Wisconsin WPA were among those invited to attend the meeting.

It so happened that a Wisconsin National Guard infantry company from Sparta was in training at one of the southern training camps. This meant a vacant armory located ideally in a downtown area. Why not turn this armory into a well equipped recreation center for the boys from Camp McCoy was the question raised at the meeting.

No sooner said than done! The City Council, approached on the subject, agreed to appropriate several hundred dollars for heat, lighting, and janitor services with the understanding that the Recreation Department of WPA would provide a competent recreation director and several aids.

The result? Sparta has given Camp McCoy's soldiers one of the best equipped and serviced recreation centers of any army training camp or regular army post in the country—at least so say army officers who have visited the center! True, there are no frills about the center, but is is serving the enlisted men with unusual effectiveness.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the success of a recreation center is in the use it gets. Open seven afternoons and seven nights a week until 7:30 o'clock, the Sparta center is

Wisconsin WPA

literally jammed with men in uniform every evening. It contains a regulation size basketball court; courts for badminton and volleyball; a reading room with plenty of magazines and books and comfortable lounge chairs; a quiet game room with chess, checkers, cards, and other games; dart ball boards; several ping-pong tables; an archery range; shuffleboard courts; writing tables and stationery; a checking room with free checking facilities; and, of course, a "juke" box and piano for the inevitable dancing.

Other cities are making good use of armories as recreation centers both for near-by camps and local residents. The Recreation Department of Orlando, Florida, is developing an adult recreation center in the armory for local people and for the army air base in the vicinity. The armory contains facilities for basketball, handball, shuffleboard and badminton. There are an exercise room, a game room, a reading room, a workshop, dressing rooms, and offices for the Recreation Department and the army staff. In return for the use of the Recreation Department's equipment, the army supplies janitorial service. The City Council of Savannah, Georgia, has made an appropriation for the Soldiers' Club in the Old Guards' Armory, for the equipment of which civic groups in the community raised $10,000.

Unique in itself is the fact that the recreation center is used just as much by Mr. John Doe, Citizen, his wife and family as it is by the men in uniform, and this is not just "happenstance." It is the key to the whole philosophy behind the program at Sparta—a philosophy built on the premise that both the community and the army would be better off if their recreation activities were administered as a unit and not separately. The soldier is welcome in our community, and it is a common sight to see groups of uniformed visitors competing in shuffleboard, ping-pong, chess, and checkers with business and professional men and their families at the recreation center. In Sparta the man in uniform is a part of the community.

What does the average army man miss most when he is in a strange town with only a little money in his pocket and plenty of time on his hands? A careful survey made at Sparta revealed that the doughboy wants a comfortable chair in a homelike atmosphere where he can stretch his legs and read or take a cat nap. Special care has been taken to see that these wants are provided for in a lounge room which has hooked rugs on the floors, paintings and block prints on the walls, and plenty of reading material. The boys are encouraged to bring their girl friends to the lounge room where on special occasions they roll up the carpet and put a nickel in the "juke" box for "Roll Out the Barrel."

Special care has been taken to make certain that the soldier is not "regimented" in his recreation activities. He can, within reasonable bounds, do just about as he pleases—and how he likes it!

Sparta's recreation center did not come into being like a bolt from the blue! Nothing could be further from the facts. It took days of intensive effort on the part of many citizens, army officers, and WPA officials to get the center into operation, and the results now so gratifying were carefully planned for. The experience in Sparta shows what a community can do when responsible, interested citizens, the army, and local agencies pool their efforts effectively.

With the coming of warm weather, additional thousands of troops are expected in Sparta. The recreation center is not large enough to take care of them, but plans are under way for similar centers in other towns near the camp. Tomah, sixteen miles away, is considering plans for turning its National Guard armory into a recreation center and La Crosse, another of the nearby communities, is making its plans. In all instances the Recreation Department of WPA is rendering service to the communities and to the army as well.

Another problem which several Wisconsin communities are facing is that of providing adequate recreation service for workers in heavy industrial areas engaged in manufacturing defense materials. In Manitowac, a city of 25,000 population, the federal government has a ship building program in excess of $60,000,000. The influx of skilled and unskilled labor has been tremendous causing all kinds of problems for local civic authorities, one of them being the lack of adequate recreation facilities for the workers in their free time. Plans to meet the need are now in the making in cooperation with WPA. At West Allis, the home of Allis Chalmers, where more than 8,000 workers are engaged on government defense contracts, the story is the same.

At Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, site of the state's huge military reservation, more than $1,000,000 worth of defense building is now under way. To speed the work, the state and WPA have inaugurated a "work camp." More than five hundred skilled and unskilled laborers eat and sleep in the camp which is only a few hundred yards from the projects. Here again recreation for the

"You'll find parchesi, checkers, and a dart board in the recreation hall, boys."

men during their off hours was a problem which WPA is helping to solve by setting up a center and placing a competent director in charge. The center is equipped with games of all varieties and reading matter. Once a week free movies are shown.

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Warehouse Now a Club

AN EX-WAREHOUSE with a new coat of red paint is Indianapolis' latest draftee for defense recreation. The search for a suitable place in which to house a service center for men in uniform at the capital of Indiana has finally ended in an abandoned brick building which the city rents for $1 a year. Its sagging floors have been braced, the old walls are freshly painted, and a brilliant white sign announces that it is the Army, Navy and Marine Service Club for Enlisted Men.

Here the hundreds of citizen soldiers stationed in and near Indianapolis will have a place to lounge, play and meet new friends. The main floor office serves as a clearing house for individuals or agencies who wish to provide amusement or social contacts for the men on leave. This club is the city's first step in providing rest and recreation for its defense guests.

The club, which is sponsored by the Recreation Department of the Park Board, was officially opened Saturday, May 24th. But before the men in uniform took over, the building was opened for inspection so that the public could see what is being done for the service men. And along with the announcement of the official opening went a plea from Recreation Director H. W. Middlesworth that local citizens help to complete the building's furnishings.

Every room in the center has been furnished by individuals or civic organizations. There were no funds available for equipment, so interested citizens donated everything from light bulbs to water coolers. They hauled in chairs, tables, couches, davenports, and writing desks — everything to make the club comfortable and homey. Just before the opening date, Mr. Middlesworth asked for more supplies—rugs, card tables, pencils, ink, ash trays, screens, fans and clocks. The list of needed items included a buzzer for communicating with the second floor and ice for the water coolers. Since the citizens of Indianapolis have equipped the building and the Marion County WPA staffs the club, the only cost to the city has been for renovation, repair and rent.

One entire wall in the main floor reception room is a classroom blackboard for notices and announcements. Here will be posted the date and time of entertainments and activities in which the boys on leave might be interested. And here also on the main floor will be a registration desk and an information center.

On the second floor above the reception room are the recreation

"Morale is one of the few forms of preparation for war which is profitable even if war never occurs."—*Ralph Barton Perry.*

rooms. Behind a maze of doors, the soldier, sailor or marine will find lounges, reading and writing rooms, ping-pong and billiard centers, music rooms, hang-out and social rooms and an overflow lounge. The music room boasts a console radio and juke box, books and magazines have been donated for the reading rooms, and writing rooms are well stocked with the official service club stationery.

United citizen action in this community has given the men in uniform something to do in their spare time. Now they can meet friends, get up a game of bridge, write letters or just loaf. But no matter what the program, the defense man on leave in Indianapolis knows that in the heart of the city there is a place all his own where he can always "hang his hat."

Service Men's Club of Seattle

EARLY IN THE FALL of 1940, army and navy authorities called upon the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, urging that this committee take over the establishment of a club where enlisted men on leave to Seattle might establish a central point for the carrying out of their many extraneous activities. Believing that an army and navy club should have the backing of the entire city, the Committee asked Governor Arthur B. Langlie, then Mayor of Seattle, to form a Civic Committee to carry out this function.

In mid-November the Mayor appointed a city-wide committee composed of representative citizens who were recognized as leaders in civic, social service, and health work, such as representatives of county and municipal governments, educational institutions, Chamber of Commerce, organized labor, religious bodies, patriotic and fraternal orders, social welfare agencies of all kinds, service clubs, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and veterans' organizations. An executive committee of nine members has been appointed to carry out the wishes of the larger committee.

The Service Men's Club is being financed by public contributions and an emergency appropriation of $20,000 by the City Council. Further public contributions of money, material, time and labor are needed to carry on and maintain the club headquarters. The executive committee has worked closely with the officers of Fort Lewis and the Thirteenth Naval District in planning this club so as to be able to render the best service possible to enlisted personnel visiting Seattle.

The Service Men's Club is designed primarily as a central club headquarters for enlisted men on leave to Seattle. The club facilities will include checking room, ladies' waiting room, lounge, recreation area for billiards, table tennis and table games, library and writing room, a fifty-bed dormitory, a light canteen service, ample rest rooms, and an Information Service on sleeping accommodations, meals, points of interest, athletic events, church services, and shows.

A social program of activities will also be promoted from this central headquarters. Social dances, shows, city tours, boat trips, and other activities are planned as part of the general program. The enlistment of many organizations in the city to give assistance to the program will be necessary.

The Service Men's Club occupies the first three floors of a downtown building. The Committee has an option to lease the next two floors if they are needed.

EMERGENCY

The President of the United States has declared that a national emergency exists. How does this affect recreation workers and recreation systems throughout the United States?

In just this way: it becomes more important than ever that each recreation system do its full part in building morale. Few groups are in a position to be as helpful. We will all want to do our part.

—Howard Braucher.

Defense Recreation in San Diego

THE SAN DIEGO, California, Recreation Department, in cooperation with the WPA Recreation Project, of which Harry Van Syckle is District Supervisor, has for years made an amateur talent show a playground feature. Auditoriums and the outdoor theater have been utilized almost constantly to provide opportunities and to encourage participants to share their talents and skills.

When, some months ago, young men from all parts of the United States began to pour into army, navy, and marine camps near San Diego, W. A. Kearns, Director of Physical Education and City Recreation, with the help of Mr. Van Syckle, brought together a committee of WPA recreation leaders including two masters of ceremonies

and two accompanists. The committee, using playground index cards which list all amateur talent in San Diego, has arranged units to entertain the men in training. From this reservoir of talented people many entertainments have already been organized.

Two shows of eighty minutes each are planned every week for Fort Rosecrans, Camp Callan, Camp Marina, the Marine Base, and the Navy Field. Other camps are scheduled less frequently. An average of two shows are put on each week, which are known as WPA Recreation Projects, co-sponsored by the San Diego Recreation Department.

Scranton's Canteen

THE BUREAU OF RECREATION of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in February conducted a canteen for the six hundred or more members of the 109th Infantry who were in training for six days at the city's largest recreation center before going into federal service at Indiantown Gap. Since the Bureau had no available funds for the purpose, assistance was secured from the local motion picture operators' union who each morning provided the coffee, sugar, and cream for the refreshments. This local union also cooperated to the extent of helping the Bureau purchase some needed additional cups and spoons. The Scranton Kiwanis Club, the Scranton Group Theater (organized and sponsored by the Bureau for the past three years) and the Spaulding Bakeries donated the hundreds of doughnuts required each morning to feed all of the soldiers.

The actual work of getting the refreshments ready each morning was done by members of our staff.—From *Warren C. Smith,* Superintendent of Recreation.

In a Louisiana City

THE CITY OF Alexandria, Louisiana, is surrounded by three training camps containing 125,000 men. In addition, the city's normal population of 27,000 has been swelled by thousands of workmen completing construction of two of the camps and enlarging the permanent Camp Beauregard. City auditoriums and school buildings have been placed at the disposal of army officers as recreation centers, and churches and other organizations have cooperated. Plans are under way to build several recreation centers at the city's expense. — From *Minnesota Municipalities,* April 1941.

Defense and the Playgrounds of St. Paul

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Playgrounds and Public Buildings of St. Paul, Minnesota, announces a program designed "to make easier the transition from civilian to army life for all local men registered under selective service." The program will include non-military physical fitness clubs for men registered for the draft which will be recreational in character. Only men holding draft registration cards will be eligible for membership. The program will also include the organization of defense clubs at ten centers for boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. First-aid instruction will be given, as well as physical education and activities designed to promote physical fitness. Older girls, too, will share in the program through the organization of girls' and women's emergency clubs at six centers. Emphasis in these clubs will be on first aid and home nursing. Girls over eighteen may join.

In Detroit

IN DETROIT, national defense has become the vital issue of the day, and cooperation in the national defense program has been the most satisfactory effort put forth by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The purpose has been to help familiarize young men with the routine and discipline of military life. The plan, as it has been put into effect, is as follows:

Early in the fall, an intensive course in military drill and physical fitness exercises was given the recreation instructors of the Department, the United States Army Manual being used as a text book. Fifty centers were then designated to take care of the classes. The response of the young men of the city was tremendous, and classes were taxed to capacity.

The scope of the program has now been widened to include leisure-time activities of various kinds including hobbies and similar activities which young men may enjoy in off-duty hours.

Have You Tried "Relicking"?

By ROBERT A. L. MORTVEDT
Stephens College
Columbia, Missouri

Here are some suggestions for a hobby which will last a life time. For "it would not be a hobby," says Mr. Mortvedt, "nor would it be fun, if you acquired your collection in a short time. Let this hobby grow with the years; let it grow while you, absorbing the sunshine, enjoy excursions with your family into the hills and the fields."

WE THINK we have found it! No, it is not a derelict Missouri farmhouse that promises to lend itself to idyllic rehabilitation; nor is it a ready and easy way to unscramble the family budget. It is a hobby. And even though you may already have learned to beguile yourself with water colors, weaving, stamp collecting, or metal working, you may be interested in learning about our discovery.

In the first place, it is a hobby that meets exceedingly rigorous requirements: the entire family can enjoy it—at least all those beyond the age of six or seven; it is not expensive either to begin or continue; it requires no unusual aptitude or special equipment; it is healthful, educational, and relaxing. What is more, it is important, and it has amazing carry-over value.

That sounds almost like a ten-easy-lessons sales talk, especially the emphasis upon its importance. But it is not. As far as we and some of our friends are concerned, it is a declaration of experience. You see, I am writing about something we have done for years. It is not a secret; even our best friends talk about it. It is *relicking*—searching for the remnants of a civilization that long since disappeared from America — arrowheads, scrapers, stone knives and axes, fragments of pottery, mortars and pestles—in fact, anything that was made or used by the American Indians centuries ago.

Surely, you say, that is not a hobby; it is the business of archaeologists! In its ultimate stages it is, to be sure, for only the scientifically trained worker should venture to do such things as excavate mounds. Nothing that I recommend here will interfere with the task of the archaeologists; I am concerned only with gleaning what they may have missed, although in many instances amateur discoveries may unearth important clues for the scientists. As I have already asserted, relicking is a fascinating pastime and hobby. Its concomitants are delightful rides over little-used country roads, the carefree luxury of baggy trousers and old sweaters, the delicious tastiness of steaks fried over an open fire, and finally the joy of the search itself.

Probably I inherited a love for this hobby. As far back as memory goes, I can recall going into my father's study with a purpose decidedly unbookish. In some manner I had discovered that a certain box, probably fifteen inches square and six inches deep, contained a multitude of treasures. Just how I had acquired this knowledge I do not know, for the box was ordinarily situated on top of what still strikes me as a towering bookcase. Nevertheless, I knew about the box and its intriguing contents. Perhaps on some forgotten occasion an older brother had mounted the shelves of the bookcase ladder-fashion and discovered the secret. I can distinctly recall the first time I made such an attempt myself, only to feel with a sense of sickening terror the outward, toppling sway of those lofty shelves.

Having learned about the box, however, I frequently returned to the study, especially when I heard the reassuring click-click of Father's old Blickensdoerfer. (For the younger generation I must insert a note to the effect that this formidable name was attached to an extremely ingenious typewriter.) My father was an extremely busy village pastor with an incorrigible bent for scholarly pursuits. In view of the latter fact, he was frequently immersed in studies which demanded a reasonable degree of solitude and quiet —if such a state ever could prevail in a household comprising eight children, a dog, a lamb, a cow, chickens, pigeons, horses, and cats *ad infinitum*. When, therefore, I heard the Blickensdoerfer, I knew I was reasonably safe in interrupting him. He was probably writing a letter—with four carbon copies—to his sisters and brother, and he would not mind being disturbed.

On such occasions I asked for the box—and got it with the injunction that I must be careful. Piled on top, dusty yet glittering, were various geological specimens. For me they possessed only

a casual importance, although they attested Father's penchant for collecting. Below them in a fascinating heap were hundreds of stone implements—arrowheads, knives, spearheads, and turtlebacks. Most of them were white, but some had been chipped from a beautiful coral-pink flint that seemed to warm my eager hands; still others were brown, or a lovely sooty black; a few looked like pieces of rock candy. For some unaccountable reason those chipped stones fascinated me despite the fact that I knew little of their origin and significance. Having satisfied my immediate desire to select a few of the most attractive, I ordinarily sorted them into rows, ranging those of similar size and design together.

Upon occasion, as I grew older, Father told me something of their origin and his interest in them. I learned that most of them had been picked up in the Dakotas. Just where that was I had no idea, for we then lived in Illinois; but the name sounded far-away and foreign, and the possibility that I might find such interesting treasures myself was not mentioned. For some reason, probably the burdens of a large family and the press of clerical duties, Father had discontinued his relicking upon moving to Illinois, and he never suggested that he and I might go out and look together. Yet, whether he knew it or not, there were potentially rich fields only a few miles away. It was many years, unfortunately, before I discovered the fact myself.

In the meantime, I had another experience connected with such relics. Upon visiting a neighboring village some nine miles distant, I saw in a drug store window what appeared to be a fabulously rich collection. I must have stood goggle-eyed. Those beautiful flints were not merely laid out in orderly rows; they were sewed in strange and intricate designs upon rich backgrounds of plush and satin, or they were attached to lustrous slabs of polished walnut! Fit settings, I thought, for such things of beauty. Standing first on one leg and then on the other, I contemplated them, pressing my nose against the cool plate glass in order to get a better view. I have seen many fine collections since that time; yet, to this moment, with no expenditure of imaginative effort, I can translate myself to that drug store window, and I see some of those panels with complete clarity.

Thereafter nothing could suffice but that I imitate such works of art. No doubt I failed—a fact all too obvious now—but my Father gladly added his blessing to my efforts, and I still have my panel. The designs, perhaps none too clear to others, are very clear to me; and I am no longer hurt when someone exclaims, "And see! he has a design in it."

As the years passed I began to find occasional arrowheads myself, and I distinctly remember the day when one of my brothers found a stone axe. We were walking along the creek after spending most of the day swimming. Then began a series of periodic excursions of exploration. My future father-in-law had found occasional arrowheads in the neighborhood of his farm, and he was not averse to tramping the fields with me. His daughter, however, at that time was not interested. It may have been a strange courtship, but Dad and I frequently sought relics together, and we found them. Not many, but enough to keep my interest alive.

It was during those days that I acquired the mental habit of trying to reconstruct the civilization of a departed people, fragments of whose tools and weapons were strewn about the fields and hillsides. In my mind I saw them as they went about their work, laboriously achieving with crude stone implements what we accomplish so deftly with sharp steel today. I erected tepee villages upon the knolls, especially where I found fragments of pottery; I saw the squaws cultivating the corn with heavy stone hoes. When the configuration of the land suggested an old lake bottom and arrow points were unusually numerous, I saw hunters in wait for thirsty deer and buffalo or shooting down geese and ducks. On other occasions I pictured battle fields with their hail of stone-tipped arrows and their hurtling battle axes.

Now, years later, having found relics in several states, we are in Missouri. Among our friends we number one family of ardent relickers, and others are getting the fever. In their spare time this family has built a remarkable collection — or should I say collections? For although there is general rejoicing at a lucky find, each individual is jealously partial to his own; and when the treasures are displayed, they always appear—as they ought—in individual groups that are sedulously kept apart. Such friendly rivalry adds zest and spice to the hobby. Bird points as tiny as kernels of corn, having escaped the depredations of four generations of plowshares and harrows, are now tenderly wrapped in cotton. Arrowheads and javelin points are beautifully mounted on squares of cardboard. A comment on a point almost in-

variably elicits the story of when, where, and how it was found. True relickers do not forget; they not only remember the field but even their stance when the discovery occurred.

But just how does one do it? A good way is to put on old clothes, prepare a generous lunch, and then ride casually into the country along some river, especially if the country is a little hilly and somewhat wooded. Stop occasionaly at a cross-roads store or at a farm house to inquire if anyone ever picks up arrowheads (sometimes known colloquially as Indian rocks) in the neighborhood. If the answer is yes, make more particular inquiries about the sites where they are found, and set about your search. The best time, incidentally, is a day or two after a heavy rain, for the rain washes the stones clean and frequently leaves them standing on tiny pedestals of dirt. If necessary, get permission from the farmer to invade his fields and then begin to look. If there happens to be a bull wandering about, you may find it advisable to seek a new territory. When I say "look," I do not mean just a casual survey; I mean a painstaking, methodical, stooped-forward search. Usually flintshards mean you are getting "warm"; keep on looking. Pick up anything that appears to be "worked," that is chipped systematically. It may be a scraping tool, a knife, or a fragment of an arrowhead. Pretty soon someone will make a real find. Take time to rejoice, of course, but keep on looking, for only in that way will you get your quota. At the end of a half day's search you may have nothing or you may have a dozen "perfects." No one can tell. It is just like fishing. If you don't catch anything, you are always expecting to; if you do catch a fish, you are always anticipating a much better one.

If you are going to be modestly scientific about it (and you should be), it is of extreme importance that you keep some sort of record of your discoveries. A good way to do this is to number your various pieces with ink and then keep a little "key" or record book. All pieces found in such and such a site are numbered "1," for example. If you do this, your collection may sometimes have great historical and scientific value, and besides it adds to your pleasure. It was to this possibility that I referred at the beginning when I said the hobby had importance. Some of the finest collections of Indian relics that have been made were assembled by amateurs. It is probably apropos to remark that should you dispose of your finds, you should not disperse them helter-skelter, for a single piece here and there is utterly valueless. Rather find out where the local historical society maintains its collection and then make your contribution.

It should be emphasized emphatically that you cannot comb a field clean in one expedition. Every heavy rain, and especially every plowing, makes it again worth while. Moreover, it is a good plan to add constantly to your repertory of sites. If you aren't lucky in one, you may be in another. And above all, and as a final word, don't get discouraged too easily. It would not be a hobby, nor would it be fun, if you acquired your collection in a short time.

For several years Robert D. Scott, a thirteen year old school boy from Fort Montgomery, New York, has been the almost daily companion of James E. Burggraf, the archaeologist of the Trailside Museum at Bear Mountain State Park. Just recently, while Robert and a school companion were walking along the west bank of the Hudson River near Bear Mountain, he

(Continued on page 281)

On this panel specimens of spearheads, knives, and drills have been mounted

Dartmouth's Informal Natural History Program

By RICHARD LEE WEAVER
College Naturalist
Dartmouth College

FEW COLLEGES in the country have attempted to bridge the gap existing between teachers and students by means of informal teaching. Colleges have been criticized for their reluctance to do away with any of the content of their courses so that students could pursue the activities in which they are most interested. Tradition and continued use of our present system of grading do not permit radical changes in the content of college curricula to be made. Some teachers have pioneered in informal teaching within the limits of the present standards, and we should not say that such teaching does not exist. In fact, there are even a few colleges in the country where certain standards have been abandoned so that they could foster a workshop or individualized method of instruction, which I am calling informal teaching. This is especially true in summer sessions.

A few high school principals have tried this method of teaching, finding it most satisfactory with the better students. Many readers will be familiar with the movement started some years ago to permit certain high schools and preparatory schools to experiment with various progressive educational methods. These schools are to be permitted to send their graduates to college wholly on the basis of these unusual school curricula. It will be interesting to examine the final results of this experiment to see if there is an added advantage to it as a more interesting and sounder method of teaching. One of the preliminary conclusions seems to be that such programs require more work on the part of the teacher and more teachers for a given number of students.

Another criticism which colleges occasionally make, and quite often rightfully, is due to the emphasis placed upon indoor laboratory work in the sciences which causes a lack of appreciation of the immediate surroundings. Many students can take thirty or forty hours of biology in some colleges today and not know one plant, bird, or mammal from another when they step outside of the laboratory. A few colleges, such as Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Iowa State College, Ohio State University, and the University of Minnesota, have emphasized field training and have many fine field courses. We expect graduates of these schools to have a well-rounded background which will include field knowledge of the flora and fauna. Other colleges, especially those liberal arts colleges which have pre-medical training, are most apt to concentrate on laboratory and lecture courses which minimize field studies. In fact, in some of the schools it is difficult for a straight zoology major to find any courses with an adequate field study program.

At Dartmouth College, where we believe we have a well-rounded curriculum in biology with some field courses in both zoology and botany, we still find that we are not training a great number of field men through our regular courses. Although we have courses in ornithology, plant and tree taxonomy, and entomology which take students outdoors, we do not have more than six or eight students electing these courses each time they are given. With the pre-medical school on the campus, much of the zoology caters to this group, and practically all of the better students in zoology end up in the medical school. However, there are many other students on the campus interested in natural history who are not biology majors. These students may be able to schedule one or two courses in natural history as electives before they graduate, but quite often must take the elementary ones as they are prerequisites to the field courses. Few of the elementary courses, except geology, include any field studies. Therefore, if a student is a biology major he may find it difficult to obtain any great amount of field training in zoology due to the pre-medical influence, and

In 1938, Dartmouth College appointed to its staff a college naturalist to whom was given the rank of instructor in the regular faculty, and who would be responsible directly to the Dean of the Faculty. He was given absolute freedom of action and was relieved of all classes and ordinary routine so as to be free to go out into the field at any time. A separate building and an individual budget for equipment were provided. In this article Dr. Weaver tells what is involved in being a college naturalist, and what the objectives are in this new, forward-looking profession.

if not a major, but interested in natural history as a hobby, he will find it hard to schedule the few courses which do stress field work.

A considerable number of the faculty members of Dartmouth College have for many years been interested in natural history and the out-of-doors. At one time a flourishing bird club existed in Hanover. These people are still interested, but for one reason or another have had to give up strenuous outdoor activity or have become too occupied with other duties to participate regularly in field activities. They were Dr. Frederic P. Lord of the Medical School, Dr. Charles Proctor in the Physics Department, Prof. Leland Griggs of the Biology Department, Mr. Harold Rugg and Mr. Nathaniel Goodrich of the Library staff, Dr. James W. Goldthwaite in the Geology Department, and Professor E. Gordon Bill, Dean of the Faculty. A few active field men have been added to the staff, including Dr. William Ballard, Dr. Winslow Hatch and Professor W. W. Bowen in Biology, but they too have become so occupied with classroom teaching and museum routine that they have had to terminate temporarily most of their field studies outside of their own class requirements. Professor Bowen had started a Museum Club and a series of Sunday afternoon lectures on natural history and had to give them up due to pressure of other duties. Dr. Hatch resigned to accept an appointment at the State College of Washington. Thus it seemed that many of the undergraduates were interested in natural history and yet received little encouragement or help from the faculty. It seemed, too, that there had been a general let-up in natural history interest in the community and college generally, due to the withdrawal of many of the reliable sources of help and inspiration.

"When Thoreau wrote, 'Every community or town will have its naturalist just as it has its doctors or lawyers,' he was probably impressed with the necessity for administering to people's natural interest in the out of doors and the need for directed leisure so that they might have less occasion to need the ministrations of the latter professions."

In 1937, Dean Bill called a group of the faculty together to discuss ways and means of starting a movement which would get more of the students out of doors, which would make them more natural history-minded, and which would cater to those who were already quite interested. A committee of six was then selected from the larger group to survey the possibilities of creating the position of naturalist, to suggest the scope of such a program, as well as to secure a person to conduct the work. The committee drew up the plans and suggested program possibilities, but a person was not located until the spring of 1938 when the writer was selected to inaugurate the program.

Since college men are apt to react unfavorably to anything bordering on high pressure salesmanship, it was thought best to begin special projects which could be gradually expanded to include as many students as become interested during the course of the work, and not to publicize the presence of the naturalist through the ordinary channels of publicity. Such things as bird banding, small mammal trapping, floral and faunal surveys, and the preparation of museum study skins were some of the initial activities, and the presence of the naturalist became known to many largely through these activities.

An unusual bit of luck greatly stimulated interest in the initial year. Unheard of numbers of purple finches flocked into New England, and wholesale banding and feathering experiments were set up. This resulted in a great deal of cooperative action among the students, faculty, and townspeople. Over 2,000 of the birds were banded and the results of the invasion were published in *Bird Banding Magazine.*

Some members of the Dartmouth Outing Club had felt the need for a Natural History Club and consulted the naturalist about organizing one. The club was started and he was selected as the faculty adviser of it. The club meets in his office. Through the club, regular week-end excursions, afternoon field trips, and evening lectures were started, emphasizing field studies. Some club projects were initiated such as making floral and faunal surveys of the areas around the D.O.C. cabins, making a club herbarium, observing and reporting spring and fall migrations of birds, leading junior trips for high school and grade school students, and banding and studying bats in the caves of Vermont. Week-end excursions to carry out these projects have resulted in trips to most of the cabins, to the Atlantic Coast, Lake Champlain, Mount Tom in Massachusetts, and many other interesting places in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In addition to the regular trips and projects, bi-monthly meetings are held, two banquets are given each year, and monthly reports and an annual report are published.

At least eighty men have been influenced

directly by membership in the club during the two years of its existence, and of course there have been many others who visited or participated to a limited extent in the various activities. Only seven of the thirty-three regular members the first year were biology majors, while ten out of the thirty active members the second year planned to continue in natural history as an occupation. The scholastic average of the men in the club is surprisingly high, showing that the better students have the time and interest to participate in extra-curricular activities.

Practically all of the work done is without credit, except in the instances where men conduct outdoor projects for their recreation credit or where they seek the naturalist's help in conducting field projects for some regular course. A few students get interested in natural history for the first time through the activities of the club, but in the majority of cases the men have been stimulated in high or grade school and naturally gravitate to similar activities.

The club's program has become so interwoven with the naturalist's own activities that it is difficult to speak of them separately. Through the club he is able to make contact with many of the men. There are other activities that should be mentioned. A faculty plant group has met once a week for nearly two years to study the flora of the region and to test out various types of keys and guides. Regular field trips on two afternoons a week have been conducted for faculty and townspeople as well as for the students. Weekly summaries of the "nature happenings" outdoors are published in the weekly paper. Field trips for juniors are conducted during spring and fall for the study of birds and plants. Regular ornithological reports are sent to the Fish and Wildlife Service and to the New England Museum of Natural History. A bird bibliography for New Hampshire and Vermont is being prepared.

A nature recreation course is being conducted during the evenings for local teachers, prospective camp counselors, and others interested. It is without college credit. Between fifty and sixty people have regularly attended the lectures and demonstrations which cover all phases of natural history and methods of teaching it. Men completing the course and receiving certificates will be recommended through the College Personnel Bureau for positions as nature counselors.

In summarizing the advantages of the informal program at Dartmouth for the first two years, one can conclude that there was a large latent interest in natural history in the student body and the community which needed only to be tapped. Many students have been encouraged to continue their high school nature interests while others are finding new ones for the first time. These men know now that they have a friend and a counselor on

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A group of students studying botany in the field in order to supplement their regular courses in the subject

Courtesy Science Counselor

Let's Stay Home and Play!

Children's toy libraries may be ranked among the unique institutions of America, and in New York City there is a lending library which parents may share with their children.

TONY AND HIS father walked down 49th Street toward the amazing little library which loaned toys and games instead of books. Three blocks over they could see the bright lights that were Broadway, but here on the West Side it was dark—except for the light from the library window which made a square patch of white on the sidewalk.

Together they peered through the big window, and then Tony pushed open the door. The library was warm and new-looking and from the craft-shop in the rear came the smell of freshly-cut wood. Boys and girls were sawing and cutting and hammering, but Tony's eyes were on the gay shelves of toys which lined the left wall. In one corner he had spied a bagatelle game and as he hurried up to the attendant he pulled a worn library card out of his pocket.

But his father had already picked up a chess game and was looking at it intently.

"Let's take this one, Tony."

"Aw gee, I want this one. I don't know how to play that."

The argument went on until the sympathetic attendant assured Tony's father that he could have a library card of his own. Half an hour later the man and boy were hurrying home along the dark streets—with the chess game, and the bagatelle game as well!

To the smiling librarian who had already turned back to help a little pig-tailed girl with her doll, Tony and his father were a symbol of what the Home Recreation Library of the Boys' Athletic League is doing and hopes to do. For now on New York's West Side fathers and mothers can stay home to play with their children the games they borrow from this library. Recreation at home has a real meaning for the family when play equipment is available. Boys and girls whose family budgets do not permit toys need not play on the streets, and mothers and fathers can find recreation outside the corner movie houses.

"We are trying to re-create recreation within the home, where it belongs," that is how James Moore, director of activities for the Boys' Athletic League, expresses the purpose of the family library. "Especially in times of strife and unrest throughout the world the bonds of understanding and association within the home need to be strengthened."

The founders do not consider the library as an emergency measure but a permanent part of the recreation life of New York. In addition to strengthening family life through recreation, the library hopes to develop community interest in child welfare, provide a community service, decrease the number of home and street accidents, help in the reduction of juvenile delinquency, and encourage other communities to try the experiment.

Originated by Mr. Moore, the recreation library is believed to be the first of its kind to serve the entire family. Its games, toys, and party equipment are purchased, catalogued and loaned out to patrons from six months to sixty years of age. Youthful members must have their applications signed by parents, and before anyone is given a card he promises to:

1. Return games in the same condition as when borrowed by him
2. Return games within one week
3. Report immediately to the library any contagious diseases in the family
4. Pay for any game or any parts lost, damaged or broken while in his possession.

Only twelve games have been lost since the little library was first opened in February, 1939. Occasionally, when parts have been broken or misplaced by young members they have saved their pennies to pay for the damage. At present the library contains 400 games with about half of these in circulation each week.

The privilege of borrowing is an incentive which teaches the children to take the proper care of the toys taken from the library. The child learns to be careful of possessions, and to respect the the property rights of others.

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On January 29th, three hundred "mothers" from two to fourteen years old held a show at which their "babies" were displayed. All of the girls had received dolls from the Library. Some had already adopted them; others were still "on probation" to see whether they were maintaining the standards of doll care demanded by the Library before issuing formal certificates of adoption.

A Community Meets Youth's Problems

By JAMES C. LOVELESS
Department of Athletics
Grove City College

GROVE CITY is a western Pennsylvania community of 7,000 population made up of people representing a cross section of the American population, the predominating stock being of Scotch and Irish descent with a representation of English, German, Italian, and Swedish. There are a few Negroes living in the city.

There is a variation of religious faiths, with Protestants in the majority. The people take pride in their churches and have spent over a million dollars for church facilities. The schools are modern, and much time and thought have gone into building and equipping modern plants. The control of the schools is vested in a school board elected by the citizens. The schools are well staffed, and modern, up-to-date methods are used. The school population is large in comparison with other cities of its size. There are few people on relief, and the number is constantly growing smaller.

The city government consists of a Borough Council headed by a burgess, and the borough maintains a borough secretary and engineer. The electric and power plant is owned by the citizens. Adequate parks and playgrounds are provided under borough management.

The main industry, the manufacture of Diesel engines, employs 1,600 men. Other industries include the manufacture of hand forged aluminum and automobile bodies. In the surrounding territory there are large fruit and truck farming interests.

There is in the community a Liberal Arts College, a coeducational, nonsectarian institution, with 925 students enrolled. It is financed mainly by interested friends. There are several service clubs including the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Commercial Club, and there is a Women's Club. The American Legion, as well as other organizations, is active and interested in civic affairs.

The Youth of the Community

The youth of the community, as has been suggested, are in school for the most part a little longer than the average in other communities of the same size. There is very little work for them to do. A recent study made by the author in cooperation with the Superintendent of Schools shows that the chief types of work done by adolescents are carrying papers, staying with younger children, and mowing lawns. Vocational guidance for youth is a field in which the community has some interested groups. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs have made several attempts to encourage more of this phase of education.

Recreation and leisure-time activities are promoted by the schools during the school terms. Very little, however, had been done before the present plan was initiated to meet the needs of youth for recreation during the summer months.

A survey of the problems of youth in the community showed a definite need for a summer recreation program. Students of adolescent age were discontented and were looking to outside commercial sources for recreation. Many showed lack of purpose; some were delinquents; gangs were in evidence; and gambling among certain groups was uncovered. The community had a live group of young Americans who needed leadership and guidance.

There are still many communities in this country which have not as yet organized recreation programs for their youth. And so it seems desirable, from time to time, to tell in *Recreation* the story of how a small community here, a larger city there, has gone about the task of providing recreation for its citizens. The story of Grove City, Pennsylvania, is that of a small community which has built its program almost entirely on volunteer leadership and with exceedingly limited funds.

The Citizens Take a Hand

The citizens, our study showed, realized the situation, and there was keen interest in providing recreation for the summer months. There was no one private organization financially able to carry such a program. Neither the borough nor the city schools had money in their budgets for such an undertaking. It was our belief that the people themselves would supply the necessary funds, and when newspaper officials, interested from the beginning, presented the idea to the public there was a satisfactory response.

A committee known as the Community Recreation Committee was organized with representatives from interested organizations such as the Women's Club, the

Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, the Public School Board and the Borough Council. The burgess and the director of the program were also members of the committee.

From the beginning the policy of the committee was to carry on no pressure drives for funds. Through the newspapers and the different organizations every individual was given an opportunity to make a contribution. The response to the appeal for funds was very gratifying. Enough money was voluntarily contributed to provide for equipment, materials, and other items on the program.

We were now ready to start. The program was announced to the public, and active participation began.

The Facilities

The problem of providing adequate play space and equipment had to be solved before the program could be initiated. One high school athletic field was available. The high school plant contained one small storage building large enough for limited handcraft work and a ping-pong table, a running track, jumping pits, two outdoor basketball courts, one tennis court, a football field, a separate space large enough for a playground ball field, sand boxes, one slide, one set of rings, and six swings.

The municipal park provided additional facilities—one baseball diamond, four tennis courts, an outdoor swimming pool 150 by 50 feet, picnic grounds accommodating 1,500 people, ten miles of hiking trails, and a lagoon for fly casting 300 feet long. Two school playgrounds were developed with swings, building blocks, volleyball courts, slides, and sand pits.

Six vacant lots, approximately 200 by 300 feet, were used as playgrounds, their use having been given by real estate owners and the Borough Council. Three additional outdoor basketball courts were added, located in the different wards in the city.

The Borough Council and Park Board were most helpful in putting the playgrounds in shape for use. Such work as surveying, grading, rolling, and building backstops was done by the borough workmen at little cost to the Recreation Committee.

Leadership

Leadership was provided almost entirely by volunteers. The director of the program who formulated the plan gave his services, as did interested citizens. The NYA aided. The only workers receiving remuneration for their services were those supervising the playgrounds for the children up to ten years of age and the workers on NYA.

Umpires for softball games were selected from citizens who were interested in the program and who had had some past experience either as players or umpires. These umpires had their own organization. They held meetings, studied rules, decided upon protests, assigned officials for games, and made suggestions to improve the sport. The umpires were in complete charge of the games while they were in progress.

Organization of Activities

In order that no age group should be slighted, the program was classified under four divisions: primary, intermediate, junior, and senior. A part of the program follows.

SUMMER CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

Designation	Under Ten	Boys 10-14
Week June 3 Organization of Play Program	Inspection of apparatus Post bulletins—announcements 1. Free play on apparatus, sand box, unorganized activities 2. Organize for swimming hour 3. Storytelling 4. Hiking—nature study 5. Running games 6. Start work on stuffed dolls and clay modeling	Post bulletins—check for young photographers Paddle tennis Free play activities Check for swimming hour Playground ball teams Running games, relays Choose handcraft project

Designation	Under Ten—*(Continued)*	Boys 10-14—*(Continued)*
Week June 10 Badge Test Swimming	Inspection Check bulletin boards Safety show Ball games Net ball, pass volleyball Singing games Complete work on stuffed dolls Story hour Check swimming hour	Safety show—use bicycles Instruction in goal-hi Playground ball team Explain badge test Check up on swimming hour
Week June 17 Treasure Hunt Competition Week	Apparatus—bulletins Relay races Circle games Picture cutting, clay Hiking, nature study Treasure hunt Picnic with the mothers at city park	Playground ball games Goal-hi games Model airplane demonstrations Table tennis
Week June 24 Athletic Week	Apparatus—bulletins Singing Sand box models Informal play Dancing games Story hour	Badge tests on alternate days Athletic league activities on other days Prepare for track and bicycle carnival
Week July 1 Patriotic Week	Free period Patriotic games Jumping games Net ball play Hikes	Track and bicycle carnival Baseball rounders Playground ball Goal-hi, swimming Tests for pushmobile Get ready for stilt races

Designation	Girls 10-14	Boys 14-17
Week June 3 Organization of Play Program	Paddle tennis Free play Check for swimming hour Rope skipping Hopscotch Garden club Jacks	Tennis League games—playground ball Begin handcraft work Swimming Garden inspection Garden club meeting Scout activity
Week June 10 Badge Test Swimming	Saftey show Tennis Volleyball Recheck for swimming hour Badge efficiency tests	Paddle tennis tournament Tennis Playground ball league organized Badge tests Swimming
Week June 17 Treasure Hunt Competition	Volleyball Doll making Mushball Paddle tennis Swimming Relays	Horseshoes Playground ball Model airplane demonstration Paddle tennis continues

Designation	Girls 10-14—*(Continued)*	Boys 14-17—*(Continued)*
Week June 24 Athletic Week	Badge efficiency tests on alternate days with games Doll fair (prizes) Prepare for bicycle carnival Hike Nature study	Prepare for bicycle carnival Badge tests Paddle tennis finals Volleyball Goal-hi Playground ball Baseball rounders Check on pushmobiles
Week July 1 Patriotic Week	Track and bicycle carnival Mushball Goal-hi Swimming Scrapbooks Games (darts, croquet, jacks, etc.)	Track and bicycle carnival Tests for pushmobiles Get ready for stilt races Playground ball Scout activities Baseball game with out-of-town team Mixed doubles in tennis
Week July 8	Tennis tournament begins Mushball free play Swimming Badge tests Scrapbooks continued Stink base Paddle tennis finals	Baseball Speedball Handcraft Swimming Playground ball league

Designation	Girls 14-17	Seniors
Week July 1	Track and bicycle carnival Archery Tennis, mixed doubles	Softball Tennis championships Horseshoes Baseball
Week July 8	Puppets Swimming Complete mixed doubles tennis Scrapbooks Single tennis begins	Softball Horseshoes Fly casting
Week July 15	Complete puppets for shows Exhibits Tennis tournament Bicycle hike and picnic	Softball Horseshoes Fly casting
Week July 22	Tennis championships Hobby day Puppet displays Swimming	Softball Horseshoes
Week July 29	Badge test winners Tennis awards Swimming	Softball
Week August 5	Swimming carnival Social evening Informal dance	Championships Softball

The Results

The program, an experiment in the beginning, has developed into a permanent plan, and it has gained enough support so that it may possibly be extended throughout the year. The activities have been enjoyable to many who are not actual participants. During the finals of the junior and senior softball league championships as many as 2,500 people enjoyed the games, and over 11,000 people watched the games and other activities during the season.

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The Minstrel of the Appalachians

By GEORGE W. McCOY
State News Editor
The Citizen and The Times
Asheville, North Carolina

AS A VISITOR to Asheville's Mountain Dance and Folk Festival goes up the ramp into the grandstand, he hears contented laughter, a tapping of feet in time to fiddle music which has already started. Across the field, Beaucatcher mountain makes a proper and enfolding backdrop. On the field is a large, wooden stage, railed and canvas-topped.

A man—short, energetic, black-haired, middle-aged—starts to make an announcement. From somewhere in the stands, there is a lone yell:

"Hey, Bascom! Sing 'Cindy'!"

Bascom Lamar Lunsford, the director, tries to go on.

"Hey, Bascom! *Sing 'Cindy'!*"

A quick glance in the general direction of the disturber. He is a burly fellow — big, tanned, coatless, quarter-seas over in honor of the festival. Bascom can't see all that from his place on the stage, so on with the announcement.

"Hey, *Bascom!* SING 'CINDY'!"

Bascom says, "I'll sing for you in a minute." He speaks softly, as always. Then, there he is, one foot on a chair, banjo on knee, and a lift of his head toward his heckler. But it isn't "Cindy"!

"I'm as free a little bird as I can be," sings Bascom, absent-mindedly,

"I'm as free a little bird as I can be;
I'll build my nest in the hollow of a tree
Where the bad boys can never bother me."

That's all. Not a sound. Then a roar of laughter goes up. Everyone turns triumphantly toward the Cindy-man. It's wasted. He's laughing, too. *He* made Bascom sing, all right, all right!

That is Bascom Lamar Lunsford, in his summer flannels and his dark coat, in the right places at the right time, unobtrusive when the show is on. He seems to be everywhere at once on festival nights. He has time to greet old friends behind the scenes. He makes the main announcements, tells something of the story of an ages-old English ballad before he leads to the microphone an old, old man to sing verse after verse of that ballad.

Time was, in the earlier years of the festival, when the audience grew tired of the many verses and the queer, minor quavers of the ancient song. But Lunsford knew the value and beauty of what he brought. By gesture of expressive hand, by the lift of a dark eyebrow, or a flash from his eyes, he taught the people that they were missing something good, there here was age—of man and of song—to be appreciated and applauded.

An elderly man steps spryly across the boards and sits before the public address microphone. "Fiddlin' Bill!" calls an announcer, and the grandstand echoes to the tap-tap of the universal foot.

Bascom Lunsford in the house on his 100 acre farm on South Turkey Creek where a warm welcome awaits neighbors and other visitors

Photo by Frank Clodfelter

There is clapping, whistling, calling: "Play it again! Play Sourwood Mountain!"

But Lunsford has other plans. As if by magic, chairs and mikes disappear from the platform. From the crowd around the stage emerges a group with fiddles, banjos, guitars. The director faces the audience and raises his arms in a familiar and compelling gesture for silence. Formally, he greets the people and announces rules for judging of dance teams and string bands.

"And now—ladies and gentlemen—the Spooks Branch team!"

The exhilarating music starts, fiddler on his feet, leading with his head and with his swaying violin. And up they come onto the stage, pair by pair, sixteen mountain folks, dancing as they come. Shuff, shuff, stamp, stamp—the rhythm fills the valley. Through the intricate figures they swing—"Open and Shut the Garden Gate," "Cage Your Little Red Bird," "Building Up the King's Highway," "Swing Grandpa Then Swing Grandma." You forget where you are; you are tapping; your neighbor is tapping; the caller shouts, as he dances, "Swing your partner!"

There are no calico dresses on the dancers, no home-made jeans. They look like everyday folks, and they *are*—folks having the time of their lives, just as they would have if they were in their homes or schools. But right now they are sharing that good time, proud of their skill, proud of the enthusiasm of the crowd that rises to roar its praise as the dancers move off the stage in perfect time.

Five hundred performers are here for the three-night festival this year, and five thousand spectators jam the stands each night. And are they all mountain folks coming to watch relatives and neighbors? No, though they are here, too. At a call for "visitors" nearly half the audience stands. Those standing are from out of the state or from Eastern North Carolina, seaward from the Piedmont region.

. . . . .

On a spring day in 1928, Basom Lamar Lunsford stood looking from his windows of his law office in an old, red brick building on Asheville's public square. He watched the busy scene and heard all the confusion of the city, rising and falling with the hours. His mind was not on these nor on the legal cases which the days or weeks might bring.

The Mountain Folk Festival, an annual event which has been held for the past fourteen years in Asheville, North Carolina, will be presented in 1941 on July 24, 25, 26.

He thought of the days when he went to school near South Turkey Creek. He thought with particular delight of a time when he was seven years old. Up behind his father on old Charley, the faithful family horse, he rode forty miles to visit great-uncle Osborne Deaver at the Forks of Ivy. That was not far from Mars Hill College on whose campus he was born on March 21, 1882, the youngest son and fifth child in the family. Uncle Osborne was a great fiddler of the old school, and many a time Bascom had heard his mother humming or singing some of the old songs which, she said, were Uncle Osborne's tunes.

What an experience for a child! He saw his aged uncle take his precious violin from its black, wooden case, draw the bow across the catgut, and glide sweetly into some of the old favorites which the child could recognize.

With real enthusiasm, after that trip, Bascom and his ten year old brother, Blackwell, made fiddles from cigar boxes and played and played until the neighbors said that surely the Lunsford boys had caught some young crows; and their father, in desperation, straightway bought them real fiddles.

That was the first layer, Bascom mused, of his musical layer cake, in which school and work were the necessary fillers. The other ingredients were varied: Bean-stringin's, butter-stirrin's, candy-breakin's, shuckin's, log-rollin's, quiltin's, house-raisin's, square dances, shoe arounds, and shindigs. At these gatherings he and the other young folks would exchange "song-ballets," as, today, they swap postage stamps or match-covers. He'd always had a good memory, so how his store of songs grew!

But there was work to be done, and soon he became traveling salesman for a nursery company. Into the remote sections of the mountains he went on horseback or by horse and buggy. He learned the valleys with their liquid names: Cheoah, Stecoah, Hiawassee, Tusquitee, Nantahala and Cartoogechaye. Into the communities of Gum Log, Hightower, Shooting Creek and Bear Meat he went with his fruit trees and other nursery stock. Everywhere there was hospitality for the "fruit agent." After supper he would always share in their songs and ballad feasts.

Nearly everything he had done — as nursery agent, apiarist, teacher of English and history at Rutherford College, as country editor and lawyer

—had only given him more contacts and wider opportunities to make friends among the mountain people and to deepen his appreciation of the richness of folk balladry. It was while he was in college that he had begun giving informal talks on folk lore and songs, doing it at first in fear and trembling, accompanying himself on the banjo as he sang "Swannanoa Tunnel" or "The Lass of Rock Royal." What delight when the program went over!

That had been the beginning of a series of such recitals which had taken him to schools and clubs from that day to this, and which had gradually earned him his title as "Minstrel of the Appalachians." Audiences had been more than appreciative. They had gleaned for him many an ancient ballad or song from their families' memories or from treasured files in old scrapbooks. That was how he had collected his treasure-trove of folk material; in his memory, on faded manuscript, in notebooks neatly typed by cooperative students, proud that their families were possessors of a goodly folk heritage.

But to what use was he putting this wealth of folk knowledge? Here he stood, looking from his office windows, and he was not doing what he wanted to do.

He knew that the long-time isolated coves and valleys of Southern Appalachia were the chief stronghold in America of the purest Anglo-Saxon folk music and dancing. But would they remain so? Even as he stood there, changes were taking place. This fortress of tradition and individualism was being assailed and the folk arts threatened with strangulation as paved highways penetrated the fastnesses, jazz blared over the radio, and all the gadgets of modern life were swarming in, bringing with them their pattern of uniformity.

There came a realization that the ballad and folk dance forms would die of civilization if interested persons did not act. He saw at last that his highland ancestry, his environment, and his training—all his interests—had been leading him to but one decision—he must devote himself to preserving and interpreting these folk arts.

. . . . .

In June of that same year, 1928, Lunsford organized and presented the mountain dance and folk festival, as one of the attractions of Asheville's first annual Rhododendron Festival.

In planning the festival, which he hoped would become the chief outlet for the balladry and folk dancing indigenous to the Appalachians, Lunsford had two principal problems: he must catch and hold the interest of the public, and he must secure the cooperation of mountain singers and dancers.

The first problem proved to be no problem at all. When the program was presented the spectators were enthusiastic, and interest has grown until the festival has become nationally renowned.

For an outlander, the second problem would have been almost insurmountable. The highlanders have a dignified restraint which makes them reticent about making a display of themselves.

But Bascom Lunsford was not starting from scratch. He had danced with them, played his banjo and his fiddle and his guitar with them, and when he carried the word that there was going to be a new kind of get-together in Asheville, they responded as Scottish clansmen would have answered the call of their chief.

The first folk festival's success was so great that the next year it was held in August as a separate event, but still for only one night. In 1930, it lasted two nights, and since then has been a three-night affair, drawing ever-increasing numbers of visitors, among whom are outstanding folk authorities.

First in numbers on his program are the twelve or more square dance teams of eight couples each, with names remindful of the picturesque sections from which they come: Piney Mountain, Bee Tree, Little River, Great Smoky Mountains, Soco Gap, and Pigeon Valley. Each dance team has its favorite string band.

Within the last few years a junior square dance contest has been a feature. One of the teams was organized by Lunsford's youngest daughter, Jo.

Foremost among individuals who perform between square dance numbers are Samantha Baumgarner, Fiddlin' Bill Hensley, and Ozzie Helton, who have appeared at every festival. Both Fiddlin' Bill and Ozzie claim to be the world's champion mountain fiddler. Each year Bascom engineers a little contest for the two old men. Each year the audience carefully measures its applause, and Bascom declares the contest tied.

The audience has learned to love the old ballads, all the way from "hard-hearted Barb'r'y Ellen" to "The Farmer's Curst Wife," who was so wicked that the devil packed her off to hell where she caused so much trouble that

Seven little devils went scaling 'round the wall,
Saying, "Take her out, Dad, she's a-goin' to kill us all."

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Chicago Presents Pageantry in the Parks

By W. J. HIGGINS
Dramatics Supervisor
Chicago Park District

ALL THROUGH the summer of 1940 pageantry was actively carried on in the Chicago Park District by the Division of Recreation. Although many more of the 136 parks under Park District supervision were involved in the staging of pageants, the actual presentations were made in thirteen. Average attendance from June 7 to the last performance on September 19th, was 2,500, with an estimated total of 32,500. There were nine productions of *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* two of *Cinderella,* and one of *Aladdin.*

In order to understand how the varying facilities of the parks were adapted to outdoor pageants its might be well to visualize a characteristic performance of *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* The place was a natural outdoor theater in Columbus Park on Chicago's west side. The play was presented by adults and children of the community served by Columbus Park, and was acted in pantomime while several persons off-stage read the lines over a public address system which was synchronized with the movements of the pantomimists. This matter of having a double cast would seem exceedingly difficult, but the timing of action to the words of the narrators is achieved more effectively and easily than one would suppose.

A musical setting furnished by phonograph records continued throughout the performance which lasted an hour and a quarter. Naturally music from Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream* was used, augmented by Debussy's *Afternoon of a Faun* and *Clouds.* Four ballets were arranged against a background of phonograph records using a movement from Tschaikowsky's *Nutcracker Suite,* Debussy's *Festivals* and the *Music Box.* Bottom's comedy dance with the fairies was set to the music of *The Penguin.*

The program, held in the evening, began with special lights flooding the natural theater. Instead of painted scenery the audience saw nature's handiwork of shrubbery, trees, and rocks. There were wings and other stage devices which aided the actors to make quick entrances and exits, yet the players often walked down the several long paths of flagstone directly to the stage. The general effect was lovely and particularly appropriate because, of course, the setting is supposed to be a garden near the palace of the Duke of Athens.

Players were in Elizabethan costumes. Just below the stage and the footlights, which were

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" was very effectively presented last summer in the natural outdoor theater in Columbus Park, Chicago

masked with small shrubs, a creek separated the audience from the players. With the Duke's garden in mind, the creek was readily idealized into a moat. Occasionally some of the actors' images were reflected on the water, adding to the picturesqueness of the scene.

A large meadow sloping upward from the stage afforded a sylvan orchestra circle, parquet, galleries and boxes. Spectators brought camp stools and cushions and witnessed the performance in complete comfort.

Unfortunately not all parks are equipped as is Columbus Park with natural outdoor amphitheaters, but pageantry must go on even if a ball field is called upon to "pinch hit" for a theater! In such an instance it has been found that a background of scenery seven feet high is necessary. That height has proved adequate to mask the players when off-stage and is easier to handle than anything higher; it also offers less temptation to playful winds.

Much success has met the Chicago Park District's experiments with pageants using either a double cast of actors and narrators or with only one narrator to interpret the pantomime. It has been found, however, that the story is the essential thing, and that the audience must hear that story delivered clearly and effectively. With competent direction, pantomime takes care of itself.

The Arabian Nights tale, *Aladdin,* made a delightful pageant with its colorful oriental atmosphere enhanced by a musical background of Rimsky-Korsakow's *Scheherazade. Cinderella* was done very effectively in colonial costumes. Johann Strauss' waltzes were used for the gay moods while movements from Schubert's *Unfinished Symphony* served for the more sombre passages.

Many of the 136 parks of Chicago had a part in last summer's pageantry program in which there were twelve productions

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Readers of RECREATION interested in pageantry may wish to be reminded of other articles on the subject which have appeared in the magazine. We are listing a few of the more important ones:

Pageantry on the Playground (May, 1940). A few examples of two types of pageants presented on playgrounds in cities throughout the country—historical pageants, and fantasies and fairy tales.

When the Finale Is a Pageant (May, 1938). An article summarizing a number of playground pageants given by recreation departments. All of these pageants are adaptable for use by public recreation groups in other cities.

The Magic Dell (April, 1938). A festival in Los Angeles bringing to a close a season of playground events and making use of the abilities developed through plays, dances, music, handcraft and other activities which had been conducted on the playgrounds.

Producing the Playground Pageant, by Jack Stuart Knapp (August, 1936). Practical suggestions are offered on methods to be used in planning, writing, organizing, and producing a playground pageant. A pageant outline is also included for the story of Rip Van Winkle.

The play's setting and cast just prior to the presentation by the tradesmen of the "most lamentable comedy of Pyramus and Thisbe"

What They Say About Recreation

"KNOW YOU WHAT it is to be a child? It is to be something very different from the man. . . . It is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into everything, for each child has its fairy godmother in its soul." — *Francis Thompson.*

"The conservation of our natural resources and our physical resources would be of no avail if there were not men and women, boys and girls to make use of them and benefit from them. Consequently, any conservation program must include the conservation of our human resources because our resources have value only when they enable our people to enjoy a more rich and fuller life."—From *Florida Parks and Recreation.*

"If I had to write a motto over the portals of leisure I would do it in three words—skill, culture, beauty — and I would call the whole the House of Joy."—*Dr. L. P. Jacks.*

"Many of the virtues we are now so anxious to promote in order to increase our ability to resist aggression are also peace time virtues. If it is wise to strengthen the value of our man power for war, is it not doubly important for us to be no less interested in these things for better and fuller living in a peaceful, democratic society?"—*Dr. A. S. Lamb,* President, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, Incorporated.

"The child who lies on his back and watches the interplay of light and shadow on the background of clouds and sky, who later shares this experience with an understanding adult, has had a workout in the gymnasium of fancy." — *Josephine Blackstock.*

"The future character of the American people and of their civilization will no doubt depend as much on the results of recreational pursuits as on organized recreation. . . . Recreation meets a great need in individuals, and in meeting it helps to build interests and form a personality. . . . Workers in this sphere cannot any longer be regarded as purveyors of amusement, but must be seen as persons who are moulders of our future society."—*G. M. Gloss* in *The Schools and Recreation,* "Louisiana Schools."

"Recreation is life enrichment. Unless it is characterized by personal enjoyment it ceases to have recreative value. Usually it consists of doing something that is purposeful yet unrewarded except in the satisfactions achieved. What may be work to some people may be recreation to others. For the most part, recreation comprises those activities which are enjoyed during leisure hours."—From *Educational Policies for Community Recreation.*

"Any social order is in peril when it fails to achieve the active, successful, and enthusiastic participation of youth. . . . The youth and children of America literally are the strength of tomorrow. What is done for them now will be repaid many fold and that at no distant date."—*Next Steps in National Policy for Youth,* American Youth Commission.

"Play manifests itself in dramatization, art, and physical activity which includes manipulation of materials. It draws on a multitude of experiences, emotions, and thoughts. In children's play their universe is reflected; through it they experiment with the world they know and with their emotional reactions to it."—*Clara Lambert* in *Play: A Yardstick of Growth.*

"A well-planned program of recreation will help provide opportunities for satisfactions in developing skills—manual, mental, physical, spiritual and social."—*R. Bruce Tom* in *Program Helps.*

"The advantages accruing from sports, or music, or arts, or mechanics, or gardening are not by any means the monopoly of record-breakers; the amateur may have the lion's share of benefit and pleasure. That word 'amateur' is a good one to keep in mind; it means one who plies the art or plays the game for the love of it, and it's the love that brings the values out." — *W. J. Cameron,* speaking on Sports on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour, April 27, 1941.

Handcrafts and the Museum

By MARGARET E. WHITE

The Newark Museum, through its textile exhibit, has shown that people are becoming increasingly craft-conscious, and that they are eager to know the "how" and "why" of things

Courtesy of the Newark Museum

ACTIVE INTEREST in spinning and weaving has spread rapidly in the past few years. In the environs of Newark, New Jersey, many people, both men and women, are giving lessons in spinning and hand loom weaving or, with looms set up in their own homes, are weaving for pleasure and profit.

Recognizing this widespread interest in the craft, the Newark Museum in 1937 arranged a textile exhibit. The Museum has always given sympathetic encouragement to hobbyists as far as its funds would permit. Its founder and first director, John Cotton Dana, was himself a hobbyist who loved to work at his printing press or carpenter's bench. He believed that through the activities and exhibits of a museum individuals of all ages should be encouraged to develop their own peculiar aptitudes and to know the joy of creating.

The weaving craft has long been of interest to New Jersey where textile manufacture is an outstanding industry. So the exhibition was arranged to tell the story of textile production as developed from primitive times and by peoples of many lands. In planning the exhibit, craftsmanship, the implements used, the various methods of producing design were as carefully considered as were the finished fabrics.

Early Examples of the Art

The earliest examples were Egyptian fragments and pre-Columbian pieces from Peru. The weaves of primitive peoples were accompanied by models of looms when possible, otherwise diagrams were included. Explanatory labels were used freely. Raw materials employed in the making and dyeing of fabrics gave a picture of the origin of our textile industry. These were shown with the finished products: for example, strands of cedar bark wrapped with wool which form the warp of a Chilkat blanket; piña or pineapple fibre from the Philippines; marguey fibre and llama wool from Peru. For dyes there were specimens of alder and hemlock bark, ground lichen, copper, walnut shells and twigs, pine gum, lampblack, sumac, madder and ground indigo. Velvets, printed cottons, European peasant weaves, filmy muslins from India, figured silks and gold brocades all told their part of the story.

One section of the exhibit was devoted to early American spinning and weaving. Here were shown a flax brake and a swingling knife and block with which the staff demonstrated the preparation of flax for spinning. Wool cards and hetchels were also included, together with flax and wool wheels, clock reels, a quilling wheel, and other tools of the craft. A harness loom of 1800 and a Jacquard loom of 1850 stood in the middle of the floor so that groups might watch closely the demonstrations in weaving. On the walls hung homespun handwoven coverlets, the pride of every housewife. Narrow tapes and ribbons were shown with the small table looms on which they were made. There were examples of bed and table

linen woven by every girl as part of her wedding outfit. A series of charts showed the basic types of weave to be found in textiles throughout the exhibit.

In assembling this early American section, a vivid mental picture had first to be made of how the early weaver worked at loom and wheel. Two members of the staff had been so fortunate as to watch the Tennessee mountain women at work in their homes. A visit was paid to the weaving loft at Wiggins Old Tavern in Northampton, Massachusetts. From New Hampshire came a delightful description of a loom room still in existence—a dim and dusty garret lighted by one small window, where stands a floor loom of the 1700's with bobbin frame, niddy noddy, sleys and other paraphernalia.

Many Visitors Come

School classes were brought by their teachers expressly to see the textile exhibit. Children came from as far away as Manhasset, Long Island. The classes were conducted through the exhibit by staff members, who illustrated their talks with demonstrations and gave the historic background of textiles—always a dramatic story of spindle and loom, of caravan route through Turkistan and Persia, of China's jealously guarded silk industry and her monopoly of the "great silk ways," of Marco Polo, the Conquistadores and our Puritan ancestors. The children loved it and often returned after school bringing members of their families with them. One group of boys were so interested in a vertical Navaho loom that after taking measurements and notes they constructed and warped a similar loom as part of their class work.

Each afternoon for an hour or more a member of the staff demonstrated to visitors the manipulation of wheel and loom. Special discussions were held on the looms of primitive peoples and the methods of dyeing yarns. In the section where painted, dyed and printed fabrics were displayed, demonstrations were given in hand block printing and batik, and there was opportunity for actual practice.

A blind weaver came by special appointment to "see" the exhibit. He explained to the young woman who conducted him around that he had a flax wheel in need of repair. He had never before been able to feel a spinning wheel that was in proper running order, but after examining those in the exhibit he believed he could fix his own so it would operate. He was also interested in the Jacquard loom which, being smaller and simpler than those in a modern factory, made it possible for him to grasp the details of construction and operation.

Visitors came from upstate New York, from Nova Scotia, the West and South. They included collectors, students of weaving, factory operators, designers, sales people. The staff was besieged with questions as to where to buy looms and yarn, where to take lessons in weaving, what books were recommended for beginners in the craft. A reference file was kept for inquirers. A list of books used by the staff in preparing the exhibit was printed for free distribution.

When the exhibit finally closed at the end of a year, letters began coming from school teachers, instructors and amateur weavers in all parts of the country asking that the section on spinning and weaving be repeated.

In January, 1940, *Early American Spinning and Weaving* was reopened to the public. Having read in the local papers of the forthcoming exhibit, visitors arrived before the installation was completed. One such visitor was in charge of a CCC camp and was arranging to give the young men instructions in weaving. Finding himself confronted with certain problems, he had driven over a hundred miles to get help from the person in charge of the exhibit. Needless to say, all possible assistance was given him. Two other special visitors were a man and his wife from Florida, both weavers. They said they had visited museums all over the country in an attempt to study early weaving tools and looms. Only in Newark and at the Smithsonian Institute had they found exhibits that told the complete story, visualizing step by step the preparation of raw flax and wool, the spinning and winding of thread into skeins, and the weaving of the finished product.

One day a woman telephoned to say that she was an invalid confined to her home and had taken up weaving as a hobby. Not only was she learning to weave, but also she wanted to collect all the small equipment connected with the craft. Her collecting would have to be done by mail or through the help of friends, but would the Museum tell her what manner of objects she should look for. An outline of the exhibit was sent to her together with a list of such books on weaving as included discussion of hand looms and equipment.

(Continued on page 275)

Courtesy Our Dumb Animals

"Life in the wilderness is not all a grim and constant battle between the forces of life and death. There often come times of relaxation, of playfulness, of airy joy, of drollery, and of the spirit of festival and fiesta. And it is then that nature may be said to doff her somber garb to don her cap and bells."

By

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

Nature Dons Her Cap and Bells

WHILE WE ARE accustomed to admire the order, beauty and mysterious continuance of nature; and while most of the aspects of the behavior of nature's children engage our interest and endear them to us, yet there is one feature of their lives that is rarely considered, even though in many respects it is the most winsome and appealing: I mean their merriment, their fun, the happy pastimes they have, the innocent abandon of their joy.

It is strange that this aspect of wildlife should have escaped even casual observers; for, as a general thing, any one in his garden, or in the woods or field can both hear and see evidences of it. I know that I rarely go abroad without detecting the sight or the sound of some harlequinade. And it is very heartening to know that there is much more of it than one would suppose. Life in the wilderness is not all a struggle for existence, a grim and constant battle between the forces of life and death. There often come times of relaxation, of playfulness, of airy joy, of drollery, and of the spirit of festival and fiesta. And it is then that nature may be said to doff her sober garb to don her cap and bells.

Late one December afternoon I made my way through the dusky semi-tropical woods of a sea-island toward the beach, guided less by the dim pathway than by the soft thunder of the surf ahead. While I was in the forest, a deep twilight had fallen; but when I emerged from the woods of oak and pine and palmettoes, the whole world was suffused with a radiant afterglow that lighted the ocean, the far sweep of the island's fairy shores, and the deep woodland out of which I had come. On this island the deer lurk in the coverts all day; and at sundown they come forth to feed on the marshes of the interior. But on this particular evening, some of them, at least, apparently had no thought of feeding. Hidden in a dense cluster of myrtles on the crest of a

Recreation has published many articles on the play of man, but has sadly neglected the play of animals. Never before, however, has so delightful an article on the subject presented itself as this description, published through the courtesy of the *American Forests,* May 1940 issue. We regret that lack of space has necessitated the omission of a few of Mr. Rutledge's examples.

commanding dune, I saw certain delicate forms come stealing out of the fading woods. Five I counted; then ten; then sixteen. And all were trooping toward the beach, where certainly no dinner awaited them. So shadowy were they that I detected some of them only by their vivid white tails, which are supposed to be raised only when they are alarmed. But I was to learn that deer love to frolic, and they raise high their snowy tails when they are in a festive mood. Reassured as they came within sight of the open beach with no enemy in sight, they all made a wild dash for the water, for all the world like a rollicking crowd of human bathers. They were silent, but in every other way they were playing high jinks. Some of them raced down the glimmering sands; others ran into the shallow surf, plunging about in it with utter merriment. One sedate old stag got his enjoyment out of watching the fun. There he stood on the last seaward dune, looking on and approving; and perhaps secretly lamenting that his own youth was passed. I have never forgotten the radiance of that wide-winged sunset, lighting this charming scene of nature's wild revelers at play. As far as I could tell, the deer ran races, played tag, had jumping contests, and for the time completely threw off their customary stealthy wariness.

"Perhaps to be truly aware of nature's mood of cap and bells, her spirit of unreflecting joy, it is necessary for us to approach her in such a mood ourselves. If we discover joy, we must seek it in a spirit of joy. Only the heart receptive to mirth will ever recognize it and enter its radiant realm."

For droll and harmless mischief no living thing exceeds the wood-rat, one of the most engaging of all created things. He is so constituted that he just has to have his fun. If playing waggish games, especially on man, is a sign of intelligence, this is the most wonderful member of his large family. Dr. W. T. Hornaday relates that he knew two wood-rats to carry nearly a pint of watermelon seeds from the ground floor of a house to the second story, where they hid the seeds under a pillow; and they took a tablespoonful of cucumber seeds from the kitchen upstairs, where they hid them in the pocket of a vest hanging on a nail. One has been known to carry an entire set of checker-men out of a living-room into a kitchen, where they were deposited in an old saucepan. The secret of real humor is said to consist in placing incongruities together; and if this is true, the wood-rat has a genuine sense of humor. His pranks are clever and laughably absurd.

Of all animals, perhaps the most buoyantly playful is the otter; but in this respect both the seal and the mink are close competitors. However, the otter, even when he is old, appears always game for a frolic; the love of merry sport is inherent in his nature.

One summer day, in Atkinson's Creek, which meanders leisurely into the wild heart of the great Santee Delta, I came, not upon one, but upon a whole family of otters playing. My attention was first attracted to them by the ripples on the otherwise placid waters of the creek. As the disturbance was round a bend from me as I approached in my canoe, I ran my boat into the bank, went ashore in the dense marsh, and, sheltered by its tall greenery, approached the revelers, uncertain of their identity until I came within sight of them. At last, through the final fringes of the marsh, I caught sight of the frolicsome band of wild children.

On the farther side of the creek was the wreck of an ancient wharf, unused since the long ago days of rice-growing; beside it, where the landing once had been, was a rather steep bank, down the center of which glistened a smooth wet track—a regular toboggan slide. As I looked, I saw a big otter, all wet and gleaming, at the top of the slide. In a moment he had let go all holds, and was flashing down the slide for the water, which he struck with a splash, whereupon he turned gracefully on his back, then completely over again, literally rolling in the water with an incredible litheness and grace.

Suddenly my attention was distracted, even from such a performance, by a movement in the marsh at the foot of the slide. Through the dim marsh-aisles came five young otters, elves with glistening coats, bright black eyes, and an air of glad alertness. Although not born in the water, otters are born to it; and even as infants they approach it as if it were their natural element. Now behind them I saw the mother; but they did not wait for her to take the water first. They went right in, swimming with so little apparent effort as to make the swimming of other creatures appear labored. But they were going nowhere. They were just out for a lark. Reaching the middle of the creek, the mother, who had swum out in front of her babies, executed a sudden dive, a characteristic feature of which was the strange yet graceful way in which

she humped her back. Upon this, every little otter gracefully followed suit; one heavy furred tail and five little ones gave in concert a flirt in the air, and then vanished; also, certain little black feet, having not yet gained their full skill, sprawled for a moment ere they disappeared beneath the water. As suddenly as they had gone down, they rose; and then the real frolic began. They leaped almost clear of the water, they rolled, they turned somersaults. They swam in swift circles, dived, dashed with a slithering motion over the surface, lay whimsically still. The waters of the creek danced with their fun-making.

After a time the mother and father swam ashore, where they lay basking on the dimpled brim of the water. The children played a little longer, when, in the order of their weariness, they returned to their parents. As each one came in from swimming, I saw the mother nuzzle it tenderly, stroke with her tongue its glistening brown fur, and gaze upon it with that especial delight that perhaps a mother alone ever experiences.

The otters sunned themselves for perhaps ten minutes; then they climbed the steep mudbank. Reaching the top of the bank, first one of the old otters, then the other, slid down. Their performance seemed to me studied, as if they were showing their children how the thing was to be done. The babies crowded to the brink in palpitant excitement. Two slid down together; then the smallest of the five came alone; then the last two, comically trying to hold on to each other. If they had been human children, they would have screamed and laughed for joy. They did neither, but I am sure that as exciting a joy was theirs.

Many wild things express their joy in sheer speed, in the glad exertion of their superb physical perfection. They delight, as our finest athletes do, in executing difficult feats with thrilling precision. I have watched, fascinated, the high soaring of a broad-winged hawk, apparently asleep on mystic wings, tirelessly and without effort turning with the grace that belongs wholly to experts of the air. In all the loneliness of wings, he could

Courtesy Los Angeles Public Schools

not but enjoy, while pendent in the heavens, his serene and impartial view of the pendent world beneath him.

By the very manner of their flight many birds manifest the jubilance of their spirits. Pigeons well illustrate what I mean. A meadow-lark, singing on the wing, flies joyously, as he does not when he is silent. The mocking bird, on quivering pinions, will sustain himself while pouring forth his wildest melody.

Whether at home or far from it, we can, if we are alert, observe the joy of nature, and by so doing share the happiness of the world. A few years ago it was my privilege to go out to Bird Bank, a sandbar some distance off the mouth of the Santee River, which pours its yellow flood into the ocean some fifty miles northeast of Charleston.

On reaching Bird Bank with a friend after a hard row, we pulled our boat high up on the sands and covered her with palmetto fronds that we had brought as camouflage. We reached there just before the morning flight of ducks came down the river. For years I had watched them go to sea; but I had never before been there to receive them. Hidden under the greenery that shielded our boat, we watched the incredible clouds of wildfowl heading toward us. Flying silently until they had almost reached us, each flock would set up a glad clamor as it neared the Bank. By thousands they came—teal, mallards, black ducks, widgeons. And most of them alighted on the sand! Some came to rest in the shoal water in the lee of the Bank, but these almost immediately swam ashore, and began to walk about, quacking ecstatically.

Before us in the roseate light of the new day lay the gleaming lonely sandbar, surrounded by the restless ocean tides. And here came the gay myriads—not to feed but to frolic. Of course, there seems to be about the mirth of nature something demure—a certain elegance that forbids the boisterous. Deep-hearted joy is rarely extravagant in its expression; and in nature the blaring artificiality of the night club and of the football celebration as evidence of happiness is missing. Sometimes I think that mere peace is the greatest proof of joy. This mighty concourse of wildfowl, during the two hours that I watched them, spent their time in basking, in drowsing, in renewing old acquaintanceships. Here and there little groups were playing games of ring-around-the-rosy, duck-fashion. It was memorable to see that great multitude, utterly joyous and relaxed, taking their siesta on those white sands ringed by that lonely sea.

Of all the birds known to me, one stands supreme as the prince of jesters. As we know from history and from literature, the court fool was usually the wisest and the wittiest man in the palace of the king. I cannot answer for the wisdom of this bird—unless to take life as a huge joke be wisdom; but the yellow-breasted chat is assuredly the most artistic mountebank in the wild realm of nature. Until you have seen him on the trapeze, and until you have listened to his waggish raillery, you do not realize what you have missed in the way of sheer entertainment. Nor is the chat a rare bird, to be seen and listened to only by the favored few who have time to seek him out. In almost any old bushy clearing you can watch him and hear him. But you need some patience; for, with all his rollicking antics, he is a shy and secretive soul. If you move, he will be still; if you make yourself one with your surroundings, he will perform—not for you, but just because he loves to play the fool.

Although he is the largest of the warblers, he does not warble; he chortles. What a mad medley of whistles, catcalls, gurgles, chuckles, grunts, and mews he gives; then falls suddenly silent, as if to note the effect of his cheerful jargon on the listener! While I have seen the swallow-tailed kite perform marvelous aerial maneuvers, the chat is a mountebank on a trapeze. Rising from the bushes where he has been giving his one-man comic opera, he will drop, with wings curiously curved, and with feet extended, appear to catch himself in mid-air, and then sidle downward with the most absurd yet amusing awkwardness. His tumbling lacks grace, yet it is amazing in its careless heed and reckless art, manifesting that seeming abandon which is possible only when there is a complete mastery of self-control. Here is a stunt flier, dressed for the part; a wild eccentric, the mystery of whose behavior no bird-lover, however keen, has quite fathomed. Truly, he is a beloved vagabond, and nature's jester supreme, who exults in producing doggerel verses and in indulging in the strangest vagaries of behavior.

Nature's cap and bells should suggest to us, I believe, not only the drollery and fun of the jester, but the gaiety which manifests a lightness of heart—the comedy of life, the pure enjoyment of the privilege of existence, the mirth that has no bitter springs, the jubilee of soul, whatever manifestation it may take.

"But to be aware of the spirit of joy prevalent in nature, one does not have to visit the wilds. Look about your garden; look and listen. From the very topmost tip of a tree a brown thrasher warbles ecstatically. If it be in the springtime, see those two mourning doves sailing in strange impassioned flight—a manner assumed by them at no other time. On those first warm evenings of spring, how cheery is the piping of the little frogs! And on that magic day in May, look who has come from the tropics to visit you: a ruby-throat, a winged jewel, whose very presence sets the heart aglow. If he doesn't make you believe in fairies, nothing will."

One day in mid-October my natural inclination to wander took me into the shaggy wilds of Bear Valley, a superb mountain fastness in southern Pennsylvania. Throughout its length flows a trout-stream, now warbling over mossy rocks, now brimming a pool that flints like a huge amethyst under the swarthy hemlocks.

On a slope about a hundred yards above the stream I paused to look downward on the breathless beauty of the wildwood, when my attention was attracted to a movement on a little sunlit arena. I saw a male ruffled grouse, the rich brown of his plumage, now lighted by the soft suffusing glow of the October sunlight, blending perfectly with the rich colors of the fallen leaves on which he stood. Presently another grouse walked into sight; then a third, then a fourth. From the ease of their attitude it was apparent that they had not detected my presence. There they stood, those four princes of the woodland, as patrician as any birds in all the world. Much of the true meaning of beauty, of grace, and of natural glamour can be learned from watching such aristocrats. Of course, I was prepared to find them in this setting; but what I was unprepared for was the performance it was my privilege to see.

During the mating season, it is natural for us to expect the unusual in behavior—a display of emotion that manifests itself in many ways; sometimes in combat, sometimes in song, sometimes in extraordinary attempts of a wooer to make himself attractive. But often at times far removed from the rapturous season of mating and of love, nature will don her cap and bells and frolic in the greenwood.

One of the grouse that I was watching lowered his wings, fanned out his beautiful tail, lifted his ruff, and then began to pirouette—for no reason than that a mood of playfulness was upon him. One feigned fear, drew all his feathers tightly about him, and darted away, only to return a moment later with all his plumage gaudily displayed, and he returned dancing! Soon the other two grouse joined in the fun. They played tag, they tried to outdo one another in posturing; they challenged to fight, but it was all play. Far back in the wild mountains they were just having a little Mardi Gras of their own, impelled perhaps by the beauty about them to celebrate their joy in life.

More than a hundred years ago, when John James Audubon was in Scotland, he visited Sir Walter Scott, showing that great man some of his recent drawings of the birds of America. Scott says, in his diary, under date of January 24, 1827: "Visit from Mr. Audubon, who brings some of his birds. The drawings are of the first order — the attitudes of the birds of the most animated character . . . . The feathers of these gay little sylphs, most of them from the southern states, are most brilliant."

One expression in this famous passage deserves notice. It is, "these gay little sylphs." It took a genius to catch in such a phrase the mystery, the other-worldliness of the delicate beauty, fairy charm, and elfin singing of many of our native warblers. But the word which appeals most to me is "gay." Gay to the eye of the old master who saw them pictured by another master, they should be gay to us for other reasons as well; for we see them rather than their pictures; we can mark the changes in their plumage as they radiantly move; we can observe them in ecstatic flight; and we can hear their songs. . . . Music with us is more likely to be mournful than joyous; but when nature sings, she is usually rejoicing. She wears her cap and bells, and it has seemed to me that the birds voice in their singing not their own joy alone; but lyrically they contrive to express a part of the loveliness that has inspired them. Thus when I hear a woodthrush fluting in a scented pinewood at dusk, I have brought to my heart in his tone something of the dewiness of twilight, the damp fragrance of the exhaling earth, the silent enchantment of the evening star.

"Expose your child to the wonders of nature. Sacrifice, if necessary, to provide some time in the year for him to live close to a natural, simple life. There are choice values and judgments in meeting some of the less smooth moods of outdoor living. Let children develop the self reliance that comes from the mastery of swimming or of sailing and caring for a boat. Nature can debunk false pride rapidly. It can also build character and courage."—*Russell V. Burkhard* in *Hygeia.*

Arts and Crafts in the Recreation Program

By FRANK A. STAPLES
National Recreation Association

THE RECREATION program today must provide not only for physical activities but cultural opportunities as well. It was not so long ago that recreation meant to most people a ball game, a tennis match, or some other physical activity. There was little conception of a recreation program so broad in its definition that all types of interests could be included. Today, fortunately, this broad interpretation has become accepted.

There is, too, a better appreciation of the values of short-life activities—those participated in for a brief period—and long-life activities that may be enjoyed from early youth to old age. One cannot play baseball for many years, and football participation is even of shorter duration. Some of the long-life activities are music, drama, nature study, and arts and crafts. If a leisure-time program is to be of maximum benefit to people of many interests it must contain both physical and cultural activities.

One of the cultural activities that may play an important part in the leisure-time program is arts and crafts, no longer thought of as "art for art's sake," but as an opportunity to help in building character, to develop love of beauty rather than to serve merely as "busy work." Because of its importance, the arts and crafts program must be under the leadership of trained people who understand the types of crafts best suited to different age levels and who are effective in presenting the objectives and the social and cultural values of the program.

An arts and crafts leader should realize the importance of emphasis on particular interests at certain age levels. A child under ten years of age, for example, is not greatly concerned with technical skills. His interest is in doing things and in being active. His participation in craft work should not be hampered with too many techniques but should be characterized by flexibility, and there should be a place for the play of the child's imagination.

A boy or girl between the ages of eleven and fourteen has some interest in skill, and some pride in the technical phases of the thing he does. At this time simple techniques can be taught. It is at this age that the horizon broadens to include many crafts not suitable for the younger child. Such crafts as woodworking, metal work, weaving, leather work, and carving become a part of the program. At first only simple skills are introduced, but as the child becomes older and more adept the crafts offered may be more advanced and difficult.

It is important that the leader have an understanding of the life interests of the participant so that the craft

In connection with the program of handcraft on the Springfield, Illinois, playgrounds, girls at Iles Park last summer made baby shoes to be sent abroad by the American Red Cross

work will fit into these interests. How desirable is it for a boy to make a doorstop or a book end if these articles are never to be used at home?

The craft leader must understand methods of presenting the problems to the learner. There are two distinct methods generally in use today—the directed method and the creative method. The first leaves little to the imagination of the learner. He is taught step by step everything that he is to do. The emphasis in this method is definitely upon the skill and ability to follow directions. Both are valuable, but if no other values come from the craft program a great deal may be lost.

The leader who uses the creative method, on the other hand, imparts instruction largely through indirection. He serves as a source of information, of inspiration, and of guidance. He does not superimpose himself on the learner, but stands in back of him, urging him on to greater achievement. He does not lead the beginner by taking his hand and guiding him along, but he shows him the opportunities and lets him walk alone. There are many values in this type of program which are not possible in the directed method. Greater enjoyment and fun come from doing things oneself. The ability to solve one's problems successfully; opportunity for achievement; the development of desirable habits are all inherent in the creative method.

The arts and crafts program should have three objectives: First, creative opportunities, as has been suggested; second, high standards; third, an appreciation for fine arts and crafts. Standards of design, color, and craftsmanship should develop and become finer as the program continues, and if the participant does not gain an appreciation of the crafts the activity has failed to do all that it should for him.

Arts and crafts play a vital part in the leisure-time program today. We are in an assembly line age—a machine age which offers the average person little opportunity to use his hands skillfully. Deprived of this opportunity, there often follows a shifting of balance that has a direct effect on the physical and mental characteristics of an individual. Eighty per cent of all people in industry are operatives. They push buttons and pull levers. Their working hours are monotonous; the rhythms they develop are static. They have no opportunity for self-expression.

If an individual does not have an opportunity in his after-work hours to use his hands skillfully, or at least to be creative through some activity, he cannot be a completely happy person. The arts and crafts program can give him a chance to use his hands creatively, to be original in his thinking, and to conceive, plan, and execute a project from the beginning to the end.

American industry gives very little opportunity for most people to work at their normal speed. It is only when we are proceeding at our natural speed that we are mentally relaxed. Only then do nerves and muscles coordinate properly. Without this coordination there is both physical and mental strain. In the assembly line of a factory, very few work at normal speed; some are working too fast, others too slowly. In either case there is equal strain.

In an arts and crafts program, if the leader is wise, he will see to it that people relax in their work; that the project is not made a production job but an individual, creative opportunity.

It would be foolhardy to try to play a game of baseball without a ball and bat. Yet some of us try to carry on a craft program without tools and materials. Activities in which hand tools are used, in my opinion, have far greater values than those in which power machinery is utilized because most machinery takes away the opportunity for manipulative skill and is closely allied to mass production. This should never be emphasized in a leisure-time program of arts and crafts.

Not only are tools needed by the individual, but craft shops where he may go and work when he feels the desire. We have libraries for people to visit when they wish to read. Why should there not be craft shops where people may go and create? Such shops may be located at first in already established private and public buildings, but eventually there may be central craft shops just as there are central city libraries.

"Craftsmanship is still further nurtured in the field of amateur endeavor. Such work far transcends the ordinary 'hobby' status in many instances. There are men in widely divergent walks of life who, for their own pleasure and relaxation, bind their own books, make furniture, or work in various metals. One aspect of the problem of revitalizing craft today on a still wider scale will be to make available to more persons engaged in uninspiring routine work the time to develop and practice such occupations." — From *The American Craftsman.*

How Does Your Garden Grow?

The April issue of *Recreation* had suggestions for your gardening program in May, June, and July. These reminders are intended for your use in August, September, and October.

By JOHN CAMPBELL
National Recreation Association

PLAN IN AUGUST to give some simple instruction on problems to be encountered in preparing exhibits at the local flower show.

Continue to keep weeds, insects and plant diseases destroyed.

Make final visits to home garden plots during this month.

Make a special study of the construction and preparation of a compost pile.

Conduct game periods and garden parties especially for the younger children.

Study and learn to make up simple flower arrangements and containers to use for them.

Learn some of the methods in preparing vegetables for the daily food supply. Have a canning demonstration.

Acquaint junior gardeners with vegetable and flower-judging principles.

Encourage sketching and painting of garden flowers.

Develop a nature area including a nature trail, cooking facilities, and council ring adjacent to the gardens.

What to Do in September

If perennials are transplanted now they will have a good opportunity to become established before the winter season sets in.

Conduct a flower show and exhibition in order that junior garden club members may have a chance to display garden produce.

Grasses may be gathered now to be used for winter arrangements.

Make up miniature and dish gardens for school rooms and recreation centers.

Paper-white narcissus started early this month should be in bloom for Thanksgiving.

Clay modeling, floral craft and similar indoor garden activities may begin now.

This is a splendid time to look after all lawn areas. The sowing of grass seed and moving sod may be done at this time.

Plan to have an achievement day program at which time garden awards may be distributed. Invite parents to this program.

Know the names of some perennials that store food in their roots, in stems, and in buds.

Plant seeds of grapefruit, lemons, oranges, and other fruit for observation purposes.

Reminders for October

Clean up all garden refuse and leaves and place them on the compost pile. Burn all diseased plant material.

Plant a cover crop of winter rye on vacant garden areas. This will add organic matter to the soil when it is turned under.

All garden tools and sheds should be thoroughly cleaned now. Cover tools with oil and neatly store them for the winter.

Prepare an exhibit of ferns, mosses, mounted insects and weeds and collections of twigs, galls, cocoons.

Now is a good time for observation and identification of all shrubs, trees, leaves, winter berries and evergreens.

Construct simple terraria, aquaria, cactus bowls and similar projects.

Take up the study of storage practices of garden produce.

Make a special study of bulbs for both indoor and outdoor plantings.

Plan to set up a soilless plant project where flowers and vegetables may be grown.

Learn the names of some of the common animals and become familiar with their habits.

Agassiz Village—A Boys' Community

By VINSON STROHMAN

In the woods of Maine is a boys' community where the magic words cooperation - industry - health - happiness - are helping to open doors to richer living

The Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Dining Hall is one of the largest log cabins in the country

AGASSIZ VILLAGE is the summer home of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. It is located at West Poland, Maine, about eighteen miles from Lewiston, and the well-known Poland Spring House and Summit Springs Hotel are close by. The Village is on the bank of Lake Thompson and occupies 600 acres of cultivated and wooded land. The White Mountain range is in the distance and on a clear day the peak of Mt. Washington can be seen. Two small islands in Lake Thompson belong to the Village, whose property includes fifty-two cabins and cottages, one of the largest log cabins in the country, full waterfront equipment, four craftshops, a store, two garages, a town hall, a newspaper, three athletic fields, a tennis court, a library, an infirmary and stables.

The visitor enters the Village through a gate of birchbark with a sign above it reading:

THE
AGASSIZ VILLAGE
OF THE
BURROUGHS NEWSBOYS FOUNDATION
COOPERATION - INDUSTRY
HEALTH - HAPPINESS

This is the motto of vacationland for thousands of street-trade boys.

The Village came into being in 1935 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, trustees of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. The help of J. Willard Hayden, together with assistance from the Greater Boston Community Fund and other friends, were important factors in its development. Maximilian Agassiz is a lineal descendant of Louis Agassiz, the great biologist and natural scientist. J. Willard Hayden is president of the Charles Hayden Foundation which last year made it possible for 30,000 boys to enjoy summer camp life. These and other friends of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, activated by the idealism of Harry E. Burroughs, the founder, recognize the value of Agassiz Village and are giving it every encouragement.

The Purpose of the Village

The underlying purpose of Agassiz Village is to bring health and happiness to street-trade boys while strengthening them in their qualities of independence and resourcefulness. The Village is not simply a camp but a practical education in the art of living wisely and well. Each item on the program, besides being a source of pleasure, is designed to further the boys' development. In self-government, for example, Villagers not only

have the satisfaction of conducting their own affairs but receive training in their future responsibilities of citizenship. They see flowers around them everywhere that leave images of beauty on their impressionable minds. They see fowl and domestic animals roving about at large, and they learn something from them too. A merry-go-round in the center of the green adds to the prevailing spirit of joy. The hills, the lake, the broad untrammeled vistas give them a serener outlook on life. The orgatron and chimes in the tower of the log cabin dining hall lift up their thoughts to higher things as they ring out with each quarter hour. The spaciousness of the Village itself neutralizes the ill effects of the narrow confines to which many a street-trade boy is accustomed.

The Village accommodates nearly a thousand boys during its season of eight weeks. They arrive in groups of from 200 to 250 for a two week period. Transportation is supplied gratis by the Foundation. The first period begins on July 2nd and the season closes on August 26th. The boys pay a small admission fee in accordance with their age and means. Many members of the Foundation save up for their vacation with the Foundation credit union during the winter. A limited number of Village scholarships are available to the neediest. Some remain at the Village beyond their allotted time free of charge if their physical condition demands it. First admission preference is given to members recommended by the Foundation's medical clinic in Boston. The Village is open not only to members of the Foundation but to all boys from the social agencies of Boston. Villagers are classified as juniors, intermediates, and seniors, and special programs are arranged for each group.

The Program

One of the activities of the general program is Village Improvement. Each day except Sunday, from 8:30 until 10:00 o'clock, every Villager participates in this project according to his ability. Some prune trees, others clean up along the waterfront, a few tend the vegetable and flower gardens. There is a task for every boy and each is as important as any other. Village Improvement is not only what the name indicates but something more—improvement of the Villager. Boys get a sense of communal responsibility as a result of it. They also achieve a feeling of ownership. Each boy thinks: "This is my Village." And the thought makes him proud and happy.

Classes in leathercraft, metalcraft, Indian beadwork, drawing, sculpturing, photography and many other crafts afford Villagers an outlet for their creative energy. They are held in the forenoon and afternoon under the leadership of well-trained counselors. The boys make gifts for friends and visitors, and the best of their products are placed on sale at "Ye Village Gift Shoppe." The profit goes to the maker of the article. Villagers are charged only for the cost of their craft materials. Those who have no money at all are given their materials free of charge. The boys take satisfaction in creating things with their own hands. It pleases them to have something to show their friends and parents when they return home.

Self-government is another phase of Village life. It is conducted along town-meeting lines. Three selectmen, chosen in secret ballot, constitute the head of the government. They remain in force for two weeks at the end of which period new officers are elected from among the incoming boys. Other officers include a judge, district attorney, sheriff, commissioners and constables. Boys who disobey the rules may be arrested by the sheriff and brought to trial by jury. If guilt is established, the judge metes out the punishment which consists, in the worst cases, of a loss of privilege for a few days.

The boys to a certain extent run the Village themselves. The road commissioner looks to the safety of the roads and lanes. The building commissioner checks on the condition of the cabins and cottages. The constables keep peace and order among the boys and serve as guides when there are visitors. The town crier, in Pilgrim garb, announces the important events of the day. Many ideas now incorporated in the Village program originated in sessions of the boys' government.

Underweight boys receive extra meals each day in the Frances Stern Club. This club is named in honor of Frances Stern, the well-known nutritionist of the Boston Dispensary Hospital. The members meet on the verandah of the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Hall. Villagers as a body take their meals inside the spacious hall, a feature of which is the fireplace with its cathedral spires. A flag-raising and flag-lowering ceremony, with everyone standing at attention, precedes breakfast and supper. Different boys from each cabin serve as waiters from day to day. Villagers sing songs of their own composition and a boys' orchestra plays during meals. The prevailing mood is one of joy and merriment. Individual boys gain as much as

ten pounds each during their stay in the Village.

Every boy receives personal guidance from his counselor under whose direct supervision all his time is spent. They eat, play and work together in mutual friendliness and trust. The boy looks to his counselor for leadership in all things and it is the duty of the counselor to provide it. Problem boys are unobtrusively watched and their difficulties are discussed at staff meetings. A patient and sympathetic approach without fuss or formality is often the only thing necessary to help them make an adjustment. When a boy is homesick or troubled in some other way, his counselor takes him for a walk in the woods and talks to him as one friend to another, cheering him up, giving him a saner viewpoint on his problem. Some boys have come to the Village with court records of delinquency, and under the influence of Village life and the counselors, have achieved records of exemplary behavior.

The Henry L. Shattuck Town Hall, named after Henry L. Shattuck, the former treasurer of Harvard University, is the center of the recreation program. Its equipment includes a Wurlitzer, ping-pong tables, a stage and screen, a moving-picture machine and many other items of recreational value. Here the elections and sessions of the Village government take place and on Friday nights movies are shown. Here, too, all incoming boys pass through "Customs." This, as the name implies, is a procedure of checking on and inventorying the belongings of each boy to the end that he may return home with as much as he had when he arrived.

There is a program at Town Hall almost every night. Sometimes the boys sing songs of their own composition; sometimes they have boxing matches and amateur shows; and often a magician and other professional entertainers give a performance.

The recreation program also embraces such activities as Indian campfires, three-day canoe trips, overnight camping, sunrise hikes, scavenger hunts, mountain-climbing excursions and other events. The Indian campfires are held under the direction of two full-blooded Indians in complete tribal regalia. The overnight camping takes place on the islands in the lake and at Pioneer Village, a clearing in the woods not far off. At least once during each period the boys get up at dawn to see the sunrise. It is an unforgettable experience for most of them.

Music is an integral part of Village life. The boys sing during meals, at Town Hall in the evening, and they hear the orgatron and chimes all day long while engaged in their various activities. An orchestra and glee club entertain at dinner four times a week, and at least once during the season they give performances at the Poland Spring House and Summit Springs Hotel. Some of the boys are very talented. A song-writing contest is held once each period and the best songs are collected and printed at the end of the season. The repertoire of Village music consists largely of songs written by the boys during the last five years.

The music appreciation hour is a basic part of the program. It takes place, weather permitting, every day after dinner outside the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Hall. One Sundays the orgatron and chimes are featured. The hour consists for the most part of classical and semi-classical recordings broadcast through a loud speaker. The boys,

One of the important values of the Village Improvement program is the sense of community responsibility it helps to develop

stripped to the waist, lie on the greensward and listen. Each record is interpreted by the music director before being played, and something is added about the life of the composer. All this contributes greatly to the musical awareness of the boy and is an enjoyable experience in itself.

Ye Village Crier is the name of the mimeographed newspaper which the boys write, produce, and distribute once a week. Newsboys become newspapermen and the change is beneficial. Each cabin has its own reporter. The best reporters cover special events such as overnight camping trips or visits from Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz.

The waterfront, naturally enough, is one of the most popular places in the Village. A diving-board, water-wheel, spinning-top, motor launch, speedboat, numerous rowboats and canoes, including two war canoes, constitute its equipment. Safety is ensured by the presence of a large staff of Red Cross instructors under the supervision of the waterfront director. The Village, one might note in this connection, has an A rating from the American Red Cross and state of Maine.

The boys go swimming twice a day during the forenoon and afternoon. Those who come to the Village without bathing suits are supplied with them free of charge. Every precaution is taken to avoid sunburn and other dangers connected with the activity. The Buddy System, through which boys pair up when they enter the water, makes it possible to check up on them every few minutes. Boys who cannot swim receive instruction from some of the waterfront men. Only those who pass the swimming tests which are given each boy when he arrives are allowed to take out a rowboat or canoe. Races and other waterfront events are held each week.

Athletic activities include baseball, tennis, basketball, badminton and other sports. Inter-cabin baseball games take place almost every day, and there are games with boys from neighboring camps and institutions. Though Villagers are encouraged to win, the accent is primarily on good sportsmanship.

The Laura M. Agassiz Library is located on a knoll overlooking Lake Thompson. The boys come here to read and study whenever they are so inclined. It is an attractive, well-ventilated building with large French windows and many interior adornments. The shelves are crammed with magazines and books of general and specific interest to boys. Many of these books relate to the activities of the Village. There are volumes on nature to supplement the nature study class which is held in the Village Museum and in the woods, volumes on metalcraft, woodwork, radio, photography and many other subjects. It is here, too, that Mrs. Agassiz holds her word-study class when she visits the Village. This class is her own creation and she carries it on during the winter at the Foundation in Boston.

All boys were examined by the Village doctor and his assistants as soon as they arrive and reexamined when they leave. Underweight boys, as has been stated, are assigned to the Frances Stern Club for extra nourishment, and specific recommendations are made and carried out in the case of boys with other deficiencies. Hospitalization, whenever necessary, is given free of charge. It is worth noting that during the past few seasons not a single Villager had to enter the infirmary for treatment.

The doctor inspects the cabins every morning for cleanliness, neatness and sanitation. He gives each cabin a grade and announces it to the boys during dinner. The cabin with the highest standing at the end of the week receives a pennant amid a flourish of trumpets by the Village orchestra and a brief speech from the town crier. The boys also receive prophylactic instruction from a dentist on the premises.

Villagers are city boys. For many of them contact with domestic animals is a new and instructive experience. There are cows, pigs and horses at the Village, and the boys have a chance to observe and study their ways. The horses are especially popular as the boys ride them in the ring and on the bridle path.

A staff of fifty counselors and specialty men takes care of the boys. Many of them are teachers by profession and well-trained in their particular job. All are under the personal supervision of Mr. Burroughs, who gives up his law practice each summer to direct the work of the Village. The founder of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation is well qualified for his responsible task. He knows boys of the street. He himself was one of them many years ago. From newsboy to lawyer to founder and president of a social agency serving thousands of street-trade boys—this, in brief, is his story. The thousands who have been to Agassiz Village are grateful to him and the friends of the Foundation for making the Village possible.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ASTRONOMY. Star lore meetings are held at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pittsburgh, from June through October. These sessions are sponsored by the Wissahickon Nature Museum in collaboration with the Amateur Astronomers Association.

Backyarding or *Day Camping.* "Summer Program for Cubs" is the title of a 1941 publication by Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Activities include a pen for pets, a hobby garden, a rainy weather workshop in the garage, an outdoor fireplace, a den for members only, and other programs.

Bird House Contest. The eleventh annual Milwaukee County exhibit was held in the Public Library, March 29 to April 4.

Camp Cookery. Charred potatoes eaten raw need no longer be a national dish. To bake the potatoes, punch a few holes in a coffee tin, put in a spoonful of water with the potatoes and cover with hot ashes. Make a double boiler by nesting two tin cans. Put pebbles and water in the larger or lower can and cereal in the upper can. It's always better if you do not stir the pebbles into the cereal!

Camp Directors Conference. Ruby I. Jolliffe, Palisades Interstate Park, announces her seventeenth annual conference. With five regional museums manned by expert naturalists, and with each of the one hundred camps having a resident naturalist, Miss Jolliffe has built up a strong nature program. The recent death of Major William Welch is a loss to the cause.

Camping. "Outdoor Living," Cornell Rural School Leaflet, March, 1941, Ithaca, New York, should be in the kit of everyone attending camp this summer. Pictures help tell the story of tin-can cookery, drinking water, beds, safety, sanitation, trailing, and dangerous plants and animals.

Fishing. The Brotherhood of the Jungle Club is an informal organization formed in Maryland. Each member is expected to take a boy fishing once a year.

Forest Fires. Such an annual warning has been up-to-date for centuries. A careless individual (tourist or neighbor), one cigarette butt stuck in a dry stump, or burning brush on the wrong day, may start a fire which can be put out only after thirty acres of forest are destroyed. "Didn't intend to" doesn't put back the trees; it doesn't cover the scar; it doesn't pay twenty men who worked to put it out. We just had to mention it!

Grand Coulee Dam began its work in March. The generators will turn the water power of the Columbia River into one-fourth as much electricity as is used in all New England. Thirty-eight freight cars are required to carry the parts of just one of the eighteen generators. The lake will be 151 miles long. This dam will make American life richer for all.

Missouri State Park Department held its fourth annual Interstate School for Park Naturalists at Meramec State Park, Sullivan, May 11 to 13. Reynold E. Carlson, Raymond Gregg, Carl P. Russel, and William G. Vinal were on the faculty.

Nature Leaders' Training School. Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, is announcing its fourteenth annual school, June 14 to July 12. Anyone who has not been on the trail with its genial director, A. B. Brooks, has missed a rare opportunity.

Naturalist Positions. Recreationists who advise young folks should know about Junior Professional Assistants in science at $166.67 a month for the U. S. government. A recent announcement lists nineteen branches in which young college graduates are needed. Junior biologist for wild life, junior forester, junior range conservationist, and junior zoologist are among the fields covered.

Parks. "Enjoy Your Parks" is a theme in the *Park Nature News* of the Nature Education Staff, Bureau of Parks, Pitts-

(Continued on page 278)

Cap'n Bill wishes to express his appreciation of the ever-widening circle of "nature-gramers." And he has this to say: "If your pet project does not appear in this column it's because of gross negligence on your part. Don't hide your nature-grams in a Dismal Swamp. Bring them to light in *Recreation.*" Or, in other words, "Get the nature-gram habit."

WORLD AT PLAY

Children's Workshop Presents a Fair

A COLORFUL children's fair wound up the first year of the Children's Workshop in the exhibition hall of the County Center at Westchester County on May 24, 1941, with added exhibits contributed by the Workshop's two guests — the Irvington Children's Museum and the Mt. Vernon Children's Workshop. The fair served to sum up a year's activity on the part of one hundred Westchester County boys and girls between the ages of five and fourteen. The children themselves built and decorated the booths in which to display their work in general crafts, metal work, modeling, painting, and woodwork. While the fruits of the year's program were spread out in the booths, living demonstrations of pottery and painting were conducted to show visitors how the work was accomplished. Every half hour "side shows" interrupted the proceedings. There were a presentation of "Cinderella" by the dramatics class, the dance group's version of "Noah and His Ark," and a recital by the piano class.

"It's Hobby Train Time Again!"

SO READ the circular advertising the foldboat train and cycle train scheduled for May 11, 1941, by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad which carried foldboat enthusiasts to Falls Village, Kent, Connecticut, where there are seventeen miles of natural loveliness along the Housatonic River. Bicycles and foldboats were carried free in the trains which also served hobby train meals at moderate prices.

"If it's fish you want," says a folder issued by the Long Island Railroad, "take the fishermen's special to Montauk." The special feature offered fishermen on this train in addition to reduced rates is a refrigerator car on the return trip for the use of any lucky anglers.

Children's Library Stresses Fun

THE ABANDONED milk station which was established years ago on the East Side of New York by the late Nathan Straus has become a library devoted exclusively to children and young people up to twenty-one years of age. In this three story building, on the remodeling of which $60,000 furnished by the city has been expended, emphasis will be on recreational reading. On the first floor are the index files so arranged that they can be reached by the smaller children who may join the library as soon as they can write their own names. The mezzanine, or second floor, is used as a children's story room. This and the club room next door have wood-burning fireplaces that will snap and roar when the children gather around them next winter to read, write, or listen to stories.

The library is known as the Nathan Straus Branch of the New York Public Library, and the building is being used with the consent of the Straus heirs.

On the Site of the World's Fair

WEEKDAY sessions of the Roller Rink at the New York City Building on the site of the World's Fair have been discontinued with the exception of Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Evening sessions are held every night at 7:30 o'clock, and the free period for children on Saturday mornings from 9:30 A. M. to 12:00 noon are being continued. It is believed that because the building is air conditioned the roller skating sessions will continue popular throughout the warm weather.

Since the skating rinks in the City Building were opened to the public on January 12, 1941, they have been patronized by 163,955 skaters. Permanent parking fields, large enough to accommodate normal crowds at the building, are now under construction and will be completed by fall.

Nature Recreation Contest Closes

WITH THE announcement by the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry that John Thomas Robinson, Jr., was the winner of the State Park Nature Recreation Contest, an interesting contest has been brought to a close. Open to all residents of South Carolina who had obtained entrance from a recognized college or university, the contest required each contestant to submit a program for nature recreation in one of the state parks, a detailed plan for a trip or hike around the park, a report and plan for self-guid-

ing nature trails, an outline for publicity for the nature program, an exhibit of nature craft material, and a list of materials needed to carry on a program. In addition, each contestant was asked to pass an examination to determine his qualifications. Mr. Robinson and the three other high ranking contestants were given employment as naturalists in the state parks.

A National Defense Field Day — National Defense Field Day, when hundreds of young men of Los Angeles will demonstrate the effects of the physical training received in draftee conditioning clubs on city playgrounds, was scheduled for June. Events of the field meet included a drill competition with army officers as judges, group athletics, and individual tests of speed, strength, and endurance to show the physical improvement of draft-registrants who are members of the free conditioning classes at the Los Angeles recreation centers.

Institute of Adult Education — Announcement has been made of the establishment of an Institute of Adult Education as an integral part of Teachers College, Columbia University. The institute has been made possible by a grant of $350,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a ten year period beginning October 1, 1941. The executive officer of the institute will be Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, who has been appointed Professor of Education at Teachers College and who will continue as director of the Association. The offices of the Association will be moved on October 1st to Teachers College where they will occupy space with the institute.

The Institute of Adult Education will be concerned primarily with the training of professional and volunteer leaders, although an important task of the institute will be the production and publication on an experimental basis of materials of instruction for adults at many educational levels.

The Romance of Human Progress — "The Romance of Human Progress Through the Stone Age to the Steel Age" was the subject of the nineteenth annual women's demonstration presented on April 24, 1941 by the Detroit, Michigan, Department of Parks and Recreation. About seven hundred girls and women from classes conducted by the Department took part in the demonstration.

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Camping in Hartford—The eightieth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Hartford, Connecticut, states that camping facilities at Batterson Park are growing each year in popularity. A total of 2,836 boys and girls were taken to the outdoor camps for supervised vacation periods which ranged from overnight camping periods to a stay of several days. Charter Oak Council, Boy Scouts of America, made use of its Camp Frontier throughout the entire year, sponsoring both summer and winter camps. Camp Hollister, sponsored by the Hartford Friends of Boys, provided for 220 newsboys and bootblacks who enjoyed 1,100 camping days. Camp Bernard was patronized by 240 members of the Boys' Brigade of the Immaculate Conception Church who participated in five day camp periods for eight weeks. One hundred and forty-eight members of Girl Scout troops of Hartford enjoyed camping privileges for varying lengths of time.

A Tree Trail — The *Republican Review* for May 8, 1941, published by WPA of Lincoln,

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Nebraska, reports an ambitious nature plan under way—the marking of a tree trail from Franklin to Oxford in the Republic River Valley. It is a genuinely cooperative undertaking since organized groups in each of the towns are planning the features of the trail assisted by Ruth M. Fleming, nature specialist of the state staff. In addition to the marking of the trees, shelter houses, equipped with recreation supplies, will be established every ten miles or so. Two camps will also be built. A jamboree will mark the completion of the trail, when everyone who has had a part in it will meet at a central point on the trail for a day of play.

Outgrowths of an Institute—As the result of an institute held in Birmingham, Alabama, under the auspices of the National Recreation Association, a group of about seventy-five people who attended the institute are now meeting once a month to talk over recreation programs and conduct a social recreation program. The association which has been organized is divided into five groups that hold separate meetings once or twice during the month besides attending the regular monthly meetings of the combined groups. The group interested in dancing, although associated with the association, is known as the Alabama Folk Dance Association. This group has done some very serious work.

One of the objectives of the association is to prepare programs which can be used during the following month. For instance, the first banquet held on February 13th had as its theme St. Patrick's Day, and all the decorations, games, and dances were correlated with this theme. Individual members then took the program back to the community groups with which they are associated and used it in their individual programs.

John H. Sieker

JOHN H. SIEKER

JOHN H. SIEKER has been appointed Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands in the United States Forest Service. He had served as Assistant Chief for nearly two years and he has been Acting Chief since the death of Robert Marshall in November, 1939.

Mr. Sieker, a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, went to Washington after twelve years in various national forests. In his new position he will have charge of supervising programs and policies for the 4,650 improved camp grounds, wilderness areas, and other recreational developments of the Forest Service.

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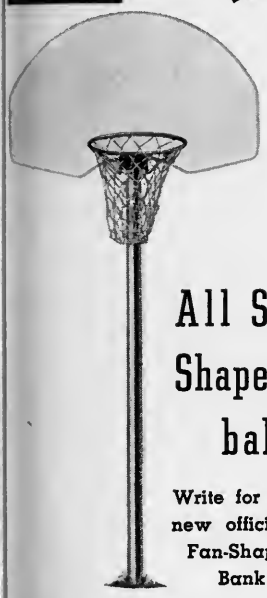

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Disability Leaves — The following regulations are in force in San Francisco, California, in connection with disability leaves: for absence due to disability caused by illness or injury arising out of, and in course of, employment there is no compensation for the first seven days of leave for persons involved in industrial cases, compensation beginning on the eighth day when rate is computed at 65 per cent of 95 per cent of the month's salary, with a maximum payment of $25.00 a week. While there is no compensation for the first seven days of leave in industrial cases, workers who have accumulated sick leave to their credit may, if they desire, have this applied against the first seven days of leave in industrial cases.

Historic Shrine Dedicated — On September 22nd formal ceremonies marked a notable addition to Paul Revere Mall in the North End section of Boston, when a number of bronze tablets and a heroic size bronze equestrian statue of Paul Revere were dedicated. This addition was made possible through the White Fund of the city of Boston.

Thus there has been established in a crowded section of semi-alien population a dignified historical shrine which will serve as a reminder of the struggles by which we today have inherited the advantages and privileges which the early patriots made possible.

Blind Campers Find Fun at Camp Chaffee— Camping for the blind was an investment which paid large dividends when, last summer, the Troy Kiwanis Club sent twenty-five members of the Dayton Association of the Blind to Camp Chaffee for one week. Their handicap apparently did not dampen the spirits of the campers who helped one another to dance, hike, swim, and play games. Among the group were amazingly skilled bowlers, swimmers, divers, archers, and dart players. These ten men and fifteen women had a "wonderful time" crowding into one week their regular two weeks camping program.

Leadership in Eugene, Oregon—The fall recreation program in Eugene, Oregon, last year was made possible by cooperation with the University of Oregon's School of Physical Education. This department required each senior intending to teach to spend a quarter of his senior year doing practice work in recreation. The school playgrounds were used for this work.

A New Swimming Pool for Cedar Rapids, Iowa — Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has passed a $53,000 bond issue for the construction of a swimming pool at Ellis Park; $8,000 raised by the Young Men's Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce will be applied to the bond issue. The pool will serve for general swimming and also for competitive events.

A Club for Newsboys—The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, established by Harry E. Burroughs to serve Boston's newsboys, is conducting ninety-three classes whose subjects include music and the fine arts, carpentry, printing, pottery, metal craft, and many others. Every nook and corner of the building is filled with boys attending classes. The activities have outgrown the facilities of the building, and there are now thirty-two extension groups in various parts of the city. Each group has its own government and sends reports to the Foundation. At certain times the building is turned over for the exclusive use of the extension groups. In the summer many of the boys are sent to Agassiz Village at West Poland, Maine, where they have their own village of 500 acres with over fifty buildings. Here the boys run their affairs under a village government and have their own blacksmith, barber shops, and general store. They make the repairs on the buildings and roads, plant gardens, and cultivate the soil. (See page 265 for story of the Village.)

A Rural Recreation Council—The first rural recreation council in West Virginia has been organized in Ohio County. All club and church leaders throughout the county may become members of the council which meets monthly to exchange ideas, discuss techniques and programs. Council members learn about games, folk dances, community singing, crafts, skits, and plays through actual demonstration.

Property Acquisitions in Houston—Houston, Texas, is going forward step by step in its park and recreation progress. Within the last few months the city has purchased eight acres for one new park, five acres for a second new one, and seven as an addition to an existing park.

A New Kind of Industrial Chorus—The Industrial Foremen's Club of Waterbury, Connecticut, has been instrumental in organizing a glee club to which seventy-five men representing twelve factories belong. Initial expenses were underwritten by a number of industrial executives who had faith in the club. The first concert held in April was an outstanding success financially and artistically.

Recreation Council in Spokane — Spokane, Washington, has established a Recreation Council of the leaders of various agencies and unorganized groups in Spokane. This group is the "action" and supporting strength for changes and progress within the city.

A Conservation Library—The United States Office of Education announces twelve bulletins on conservation education and practice. These have been prepared by the United States Office of Education specialists and include information supplied by many governmental and educational agencies. These bulletins, four of which are free and may be secured from the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., form a compact library of reference facts and recommendations which if bound in one volume would produce a single seven hundred page source book on the subject of conservation.

Study in Chicago—Another study is now being made of the distribution of Chicago's play areas under the auspices of the Chicago Recreation Commission and the Chicago Plan Commission and under the direction of Hugh Young, chief engineer of the Plan Commission. Each of the city's 344 square miles will be studied with three main questions in mind. These concern the zoning involved in various sections of the city in relation to industrial and residential factors, the use of existing recreational facilities, and the establishment of recreational standards for all areas.

Legal Liability — The Administrators' Club of California, which numbers among its membership the directors of training departments in more than a dozen colleges, heads of

physical education departments, and superintendents of recreation in southern California, held a meeting recently devoted to a discussion of legal liability. One point stressed, according to Miss Pauline M. Frederick, president of the Club, was the importance of the securing of names of all witnesses of an accident. It was felt by the group that negligence could be determined only by the jury because it depended on what the jury thought a prudent person should have done under the circumstances. The importance of proper care of the child after an accident and a quick notification of the parents were also emphasized. The necessity of inspection of all equipment was another point made. Children under twelve years of age, it was felt, could not be expected to have any discretion, and therefore negligence in their case would be charged to the teacher although the accident was caused because of the disobedience of the child. Caution about not moving an injured child was stressed, and it was urged that only first aid should be given. In some cases playground area directors, it was suggested, are guilty of doing more than this.

Handcrafts and the Museum

(Continued from page 256)

In such ways does a museum interest, inspire, and encourage, helping each man and child to find for himself that which gives him pleasure, helping him to appreciate beautiful things through his own mental and manual approach.

Other Exhibits

Coincident with this exhibit of spinning and weaving were three of like interest: an exhibition of 19th century costumes in an adjacent gallery; a fully equipped New England kitchen of 1800; and the Old Stone Schoolhouse, built in 1784, which has been reerected in the Museum garden and supplied with accurate furnishings of the period. To adults or to school children studying early life in America, these exhibits offered much that was informative and appealing.

During the spring of 1940 a series of talks and demonstrations was given with the cooperation of local experts in weaving. The series included a talk on the making of homespun coverlets, the ever-popular demonstration of preparing flax and wool, and hand weaving on different types of looms. Announcements of the series were sent to all those who were known to be interested in weaving or old textiles, such as members of Associated Handweavers, the Antiques Club of New Jersey, the New Jersey Chapter—Early American Industries. Many who attended left their names with the request that they be notified of future activities.

The Museum issued a revised selective list of books on spinning and weaving. A glossary of terms was compiled in answer to the many questions put by visitors. Inquiries and visitors alike attest to the rapid growth of hand weaving in this vicinity since the Museum first took notice of it in 1937.

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Fiesta—The South American Way

(Continued from page 227)

Refrescos

The refreshment table must come in for its share of decoration according to the South American theme. An overflowing pottery bowl of fruit, vegetables, gourds and peppers, or flowers might serve as a centerpiece. A miniature oxcart or pack burro is an alternative. Another suggestion is a real South American scene with puppet figures. (See "Pancho of Peru" in *Homemade Dolls in Foreign Dress* by Nina R. Jordan * for directions for such a scene.)

If buffet refreshments are provided, guests may sit at small tables, on which are candles or small South American flags in painted corks. Place mats of colored cellophane over white paper or cloth might be made with fringed edges. Use the peanut parrot place cards previously described on the tables.

Lime punch, ginger cookies, and candied fruits will constitute light refreshments. More elaborate refreshments may consist of a salad in the form

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of a gaucho hat (a crown of cottage cheese on a slice of pineapple with a ribbon of pimento or green pepper), lime sherbert, and chocolate or coffee.

Morral

After refreshments comes morral — the grab bag, a real South America custom and an excellent way of distributing favors.

Wrap small gifts, comical or otherwise, as gaudily as possible. Place them all in the grab bag. Each señor and señorita draws a package from the grab bag as a memento of this fiesta north of the border.

And then for all it's "Buenos noches" or in a happier phrase, "Hasta mañana!"

* Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.00.

Dartmouth's Informal Natural History Program

(Continued from page 243)

the campus who can be approached without any hesitation. Many do come for his advice about present courses or graduate work in natural history. Considerable instruction is given in the field, and in the simplest, most direct manner, without any texts, assignments, or grades.

Interest has been aroused again in the community in natural history, and many of the older people, although less active in the field work, attend the indoor activities and give their support to the program. Townspeople find the program a link between the community and the College, and the College is glad to extend such services and to cooperate with the community. Much information about the local flora and fauna has been accumulated and will become more valuable as time goes on. Most importantly, students are spending some of their free time on many worth-while outdoor projects and are indirectly preparing themselves for a richer life after graduation.

Dartmouth College, while not being able to alter the traditional character of the fundamental courses very appreciably, has seen fit to supplement them with an active extracurricular program

of field activities. The College also has recognized its obligation to help train field men for the many nature counselor and other positions available in New England during the summer months.

Let's Stay Home and Play!

(Continued from page 244)

But not all the toys in the library are just lent out to be returned. Some of them may be had "for keeps." A large supply of dolls from the Work Projects Administration has enabled the library directors to inaugurate a plan of "doll adoption." Now the little pug-nosed girl who stares so lovingly at the doll with the yellow hair knows that if the she takes good care of her borrowed doll, in one month she may keep her. If the girl is a library member, she gets her mother to sign an application blank, chooses the doll she wants and then hurries home with the new "baby" safely tucked under her arm. At the end of two and four weeks she brings her yellow-haired doll back to the library for inspection. Then if she has taken good care of the doll, the new mother is given a certificate of legal adoption and the doll is hers.

In the application blank signed by the child and her parents, the little girl promises to:

1. Name her doll
2. Return the doll for inspection
3. Keep her doll clean, give her good care
4. Keep her and not let her be inherited by another girl.

In January the girls and their adopted dolls attended the first of a series of "doll clinics" where they were told how to care for their dolls and keep them healthy and safe. Prizes were given for the best dressed and cleanest dolls. And although the clinics are held presumably for the benefit of the adopted dolls, the little mothers will probably be more careful in the future to brush their own teeth and stay away from dangerous streets.

While the children are busy with toys their mothers and fathers, older sisters and brothers find plenty of material for leisure-time use in the home recreation library. The party kits made available by the library contain complete plans for parties based on many themes. Each one includes carefully planned games, rules for playing, stunts, quizzes, simple decorations and other ideas for real fun in a social center or at home. New supplies are constantly being added to the little library whose "grown-up" equipment ranges from playing cards to second-hand tennis rackets.

More than 200 records of folk and classical music from nursery rhymes to operas may be borrowed from the library. The records are used for a week, then returned and exchanged for others. This service is equally popular with the serious student of music or the mother whose children "get so tired of hearing the same records all the time."

A film library of over 150 films is also made available to organizations and groups wishing to borrow them. In nine months last year more than 60,000 people saw these educational, travel and sports films, fables, comedies and animated nursery rhymes. Projectors and operators are furnished by the library.

About a year ago there was a severe fire in the building which houses the little library, and for ten months some of the services had to be curtailed. But the room has been rebuilt and the library moved back into its old quarters the first of November. Once again the people who live

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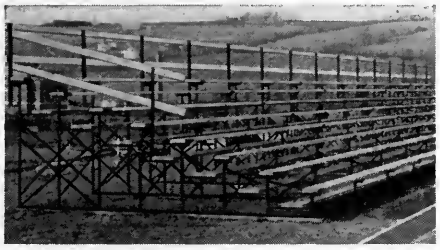

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west of Broadway are discovering that almost under the shadow of Madison Square Garden there is a library where boys and girls, mothers and fathers can learn that it is fun to stay home and play.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 269)

burgh. "Unfortunately all are not imbued with civic pride. Warning signs do not deter vandals. A child may pick a rare blossom. Only through the fullest cooperation of every park visitor will the goal be reached."

Picnics. "Hungrytime Outdoors," Bill Krause. National Dairy Council, 111 N. Canal Street, Chicago. $.15 each, free in certain territories. Recipes for outings.

Pigeons are in active service in World War II. England alone has 100,000 carrier pigeons in service.

"Miracle on Wings," J. Roger Darling, is a fascinating account of homing pigeons in *Natural History,* November 1940.

"Radio," new merit badge pamphlet. Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Catalog No. 3333. Twenty cents.

Social Hygiene Defense Committee. Has your community begun a long-range wholesome recreational program for the visiting men in uniform or industrial workers? Do your homes, schools, and churches provide appropriate teaching regarding sex and family life? The keeping of pets is one medium. Gear your community to preparedness by the latest ideas of specialists. The American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

TVA Regional Recreation Study will be made by National Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and state agencies. The upland watersheds for vacation use and the chain of lakes as a source of recreation are to be surveyed under leadership of Allen T. Edmunds, Nashville, Tennessee.

Whitney, Eli. "Whittling Boy," the story of the inventor of the cotton gin, by Roger Burlingame. Harcourt, Brace, New York City, 370 pp. $3.00.

Wilderness. Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, one million acres set aside in Montana commemorating one who had veneration for nature. Wilderness areas contain no permanent inhabitants, no mechanical conveyances, and are large enough in which to get lost. They are primitive environments where one survives by his own efforts.

A Community Meets Youth's Problems

(Continued from page 248)

Records of participation show the following: 144 boys from twelve to seventeen years of age took part in softball; 193 boys and men over seventeen participated in senior softball; 125 children under ten attended playgrounds daily; 265 children under sixteen enjoyed an intensive swimming and life-saving program; 60 children under sixteen were taught to swim; and 80 under eighteen years of age signed up for garden clubs. Forty boys of junior and senior high school age were members of a model airplane club; 80 Boy Scouts took part in Scout softball, while many participated in picnics, hobbies, and tennis tournaments.

Among all ages there was a wholesome enthusiasm. The burgess and police officials reported a decline in delinquency and better health conditions among the youth. A spirit of cooperation, initiative, and friendliness has been developed in the city. The adult population is taking a greater interest in the young people and is more keenly alive to their problems.

The experiment showed what can be done on a limited amount of money. The program for 1939 was conducted at a cost of $278, while the budget for 1940 was $450.

The Minstrel of the Appalachians

(Continued from page 251)

Although the festival will probably continue to hold first place in Lunsford's affections, the recognition it gives him has brought national honors.

In 1934, the National Folk Festival was organized in St. Louis. Lunsford became a member of the national committee and has taken large groups to the national festival each year. For the past three years he has been folk dance director for the festival, now held each year in Washington.

He was invited, in the spring of 1935, to make a series of seventy-nine master records, containing 312 folk songs and ballads, for Columbia University. These 312 songs, taken from his personal memory collection of more than 500, are also part of his manuscript collection of more than 3,000 ballads and folk songs including variants, which is being edited and is nearly ready for publication.

Jay B. Nash Honored

RECREATION WORKERS will want to know that Jay B. Nash, Professor of Education and Chairman of the Department of Physical Education and Health, New York University, is president-elect of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Jay B. Nash, after serving for three years as instructor of physical education in the Oakland, California, Public Schools, became Assistant Superintendent of Recreation and Supervisor of Physical Education in Oakland. From 1919 to 1926 he served as Superintendent of Recreation and Director of Physical Education in that city.

Dr. Nash has always maintained his interest in recreation and in the recreation profession, and this interest has been reflected in many of his books and magazine articles.

Nationally known as a lecturer and writer, Dr. Nash is the author of a number of books. Many of his articles have appeared in magazines and newspapers. He has shared in the discussion at the annual recreation congress.

In 1937, a group of dancers was invited to perform at a White House garden party. They had been trained by Lunsford in Alabama as a part of his work with his music unit of the Resettlement Administration.

When King George and Queen Elizabeth were here, in 1939, Mrs. Roosevelt remembered Luns-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Air Youth Horizons, April 1941
"Planning an Outdoor Contest" by Arthur J. Vhay. How to conduct a model airplane contest

The Camping Magazine, March 1941
"Camp Is a Safer Place Than Home" by Ramone S. Eaton
"Ten Tests for a Camp" by Elbert K. Fretwell
"Continuing the Camp's Influence Around the Year" by Ernest G. Osborne
"The Other Horn of the Dilemma" by Frank H. Cheley. Discussion of camp director's problems

The Camping Magazine, April 1941
"The Challenge in Public Camping" by R. K. Atkinson
"Tree Conservation — A Camping Opportunity" by Robert G. Lechner
"Purposeful Trips—A Program for Enriching Camping" by Herbert Bearl
"Possible Effects of the Selective Service Act on Organized Camping." Report of the American Camping Association Committee, A. S. Arnold, Chairman

Camping World, April 1941
"Hail Olympia!" by M. David Henkle. A substitute for camper color wars
"Safety in Camp" by M. S. Koch, Jr. The volunteer fire brigade and other safety controls

Channels, February-March 1941
"If You Say It in Pictographs" by Rudolf Modley and Herbert C. Rosenthal

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, April 1941
"Safety and Hygiene in the School Swimming Pool" by H. W. Craig
"Types and Conduct of Tennis Tournaments" by Helen L. Russell

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, May 1941
"Changing Philosophies in Camping" by Virginia D. Bourquardez
"Persistent Functions of Dancing" by George M. Gloss

National Parks Bulletin, February 1941
Featuring: Pan American Policy for Nature Protection

Parks and Recreation, March 1941
"Public Park Notes from England" by J. W. Howarth

Service Bulletin (National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation), March 1941
"Play Day on a Budget" by Jean Peters

Survey Midmonthly, April 1941
"Soldiers' Saturday Night" by Gertrude Springer. Activities for men in uniform in various communities
"In Spite of Illness" by Katherine Burt Jackson. The story of a recreation club for adolescent diabetics
"Tomorrow's Past" by Mary West Jorgensen. A "Homeland Exhibit"

Your Sport, Spring 1941
"Highlighting Your Sports" by Kip Ross. Techniques of taking sports snapshots
"Up From the City Streets" by Fessenden S. Blanchard. Paddle tennis

PAMPHLETS

Announcements, Showers, and Birthday Parties by Natalie Morgan
Reader Mail, Inc., 635 Sixth Avenue., New York, price $.10

Arbor Day in Wyoming Schools by Charles D. Schreibeis
Old Travois Trails, Fort Philip Kearny, Banner, Wyo., price $.75, single copy; $.50 each, 2 or more copies

Bicycle Safety
National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., price $.10

The Camp Director's Handbook. 1941 Season
Atkins Publishing Co., 152 W. 42nd St., New York

Camp Leaders Guide
Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, 120 W. 42nd St., New York

Cooking Over the Campfire
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORTS

American Association for Adult Education, New York City

Recreation Department, Alton, Ill.; Recreation Department, Brattleboro, Vt.; Recreation Commission, Danville, Va.; Department of Parks and Recreation, Detroit, Mich.; Recreation Board, Greenwich, Conn.; Board of Park Commissioners, Hartford, Conn.; Department of Recreation, Houston, Texas; Recreation Commission, Lafayette, La.; Community Activities Council, Lewisburg, Pa.; Recreation Board and Recreation Department, Lincoln, Neb.; Playground Board, Oak Park, Ill.; Municipal Playground Board, Ocean City, N. J.; Bureau of Recreation, Philadelphia, Pa.; Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation Department, Phoenix, Ariz.; Park Commission, Portland, Me.; Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation, Reading, Pa.; Recreation Department, St. Paul, Minn.; Park Department, Salem, Mass.; Bureau of Recreation, Scranton, Pa.; Progressive Recreation and Social Service Association, Scranton, Pa.; Department of Recreation, Springfield, Ohio; Community Service, Wabash, Ind.; Department of Recreation, West Hartford, Conn.; Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

---

ford, and he was invited to bring a group of dancers and musicians to the White House where the royal couple was to be entertained by outstanding and typically American artists.

To the spirited rhythm of banjo and fiddle, the Soco Gap team from the Great Smoky Mountains swung into the old figures: Wagon Wheel, Ocean Wave, Dive and Shoot the Owl, London Bridge, and King's Highway:

> Hold your hands just like I do
> And let King George's men pass through.
> Half way round and half back.
> Hold your hands as high as the sky
> And let King George's men pass by.

The spontaneous applause which greeted them in the White House surely represented the high-water mark in the career of a man who has devoted himself to preserving and interpreting the treasures of folk arts in the Southern Highlands.

Gold Coast Theatre on the Air!

EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT at 10:15 Pacific Standard Time on Station KYA the radio group sponsored by the San Francisco Recreation Commission and the Northern California Drama Association takes the air. The first venture is a series of thirteen old-time plays which appeared on stages in San Francisco between 1850 and 1906. The plays have been cut and adapted for the radio by members of the group interested in play writing. There have been four broadcasts to date and the plays produced were: "Jack, the Jailbreaker"; "Arkansas"; "M'Liss"; and "Shenandoah." "A Trip to Chinatown" will be the next play.

The project started early this year when the officers of the Northern California Drama Association decided that a new venture was needed to stimulate the interest of members of the drama groups. The first meeting called was attended by six people. In six weeks this number had increased to sixty, and the enthusiasm and interest of the group are unbounded. They would meet every night and all night, if necessary, if the success of the plays demanded it.

The group is composed of both men and women most of whom work. Their work is as varied as their backgrounds, but their common interest in drama has drawn them together in this cooperative effort.

The producer is Richard H. Tate, youthful director of plays and writer of radio scripts. He is volunteering his services, as is everyone else. Mr. Tate has the enthusiastic support of his group.

The plays are the property of George Poultney, native San Franciscan, who traveled to Broadway by way of the Tivoli Opera Company. He has played in all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas and is a member of the London Gilbert and Sullivan Society.

Josephine Randall, Superintendent of the San Francisco Recreation Commission, has given her wholehearted support to the group and feels that the results are gratifying.—From *Hester Proctor,* Supervisor of Drama, San Francisco Recreation Commission.

Aerial Tennis Dart

AERIAL TENNIS DART, a comparatively new but very popular indoor-outdoor game for everyone, is now being played in many sections of the country. Like badminton, aerial tennis dart is derived from the old game of battledore and shuttlecock, which was played in a number of countries over five hundred and fifty years ago. The game was named for the instruments used in playing. The battledore was a long handled paddle used in much the same way as a tennis racket. Although made entirely of wood, the better grades had a head made of a frame over which parchment was stretched or across which catgut was laced. The shuttlecock was sometimes made of rubber but more often of cork loaded with lead and crowned with feathers. The feathers gave it a spinning motion in the air and held the point first. Its rapid motion as it was struck first by one player and then by another across the net made it resemble a fast moving shuttle similar to that used in weaving, and the feathers with which it was equipped gave somewhat the appearance of a battling gamecock. Thus it came to be known as shuttlecock. Originally the object of the game was to prevent the shuttlecock from falling to the ground as it was struck by means of a battledore. The Chinese, always unusually skillful players, strike the shuttlecock with the soles of their feet.

While similar in some respects to badminton shuttlecock, the aerial tennis birdie is livelier, the wooden paddle shorter than the badminton racket, and the court a little larger. The birdie, descendant of the ancient shuttlecock, is made of a solid, live rubber base, cup-shaped and about an inch in diameter with a nipple point. It is equipped with six of the strongest feathers obtainable. The paddle is 17½ inches long, with a head of not more than 21 inches in circumference. The handle is built up in the same way as a tennis racket and is finished with a leather tip. The head is of fir plywood three-eighths of an inch thick, treated with a special wood preservative. The ideal singles court for the game is 20 feet by 50 feet; the doubles court, 26 feet by 50 feet.

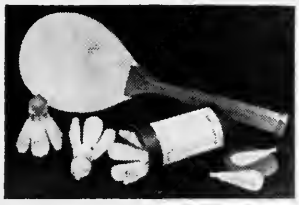
Many schools and playgrounds are giving the game a prominent place in their programs, since the birdie is especially adaptable to outdoor play because of its rugged construction.

NOTE: For this information about an interesting adaptation of an ancient game we are indebted to the Sells Aerial Tennis Company in Kansas City, Kansas, makers of aerial tennis dart equipment.

AERIAL TENNIS DART

Similar to Badminton

Excellent for schools, playgrounds and military training camps. Played indoors or out. Singles court 20'x50'. Doubles court 26'x50'.



A game of skill. NOT A TOY. Economical because broken feathers can be replaced with refills, prolonging life of birdie.

Birdies have solid, live-rubber base with small nipple at tip; each equipped with six selected white feathers. Paddles are of 3/8" plywood, with built up handles and leather tips. All equipment minutely fashioned. Sent on approval.

SELLS AERIAL TENNIS COMPANY

4838 BELINDER ROAD KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Have You Tried "Relicking?"

(Continued from page 240)

saw a small opening almost hidden by boulders about ten feet above the water level in the steep cliff that overhangs the river.

Robert climbed the cliff with difficulty, wormed his way through the opening and dropped four or five feet into what he readily recognized as an old Indian shelter such as the ancient inhabitants of the Hudson River valley used as a base for fishing expeditions. Scattered on the floor were fragments of Indian pottery. Because of his unusual understanding of nature, wild life, and archaeology, he needed no second glance to understand the importance of his find.

He took a few of the fragments to Mr. Burggraf, who identified them immediately as specimens of Algonquin handiwork, new to experts of the valley's ancient culture. Robert took Mr. Burggraf and his assistant to the shelter, where further exploring was done. On this visit Robert made the most important find of all — an Algonquin pipe, the first of its type discovered in the valley, according to William H. Carr, director of the Trailside Museum.

This pipe, with the other rare specimens of Algonquin Indian pottery, arrowheads, and fishing equipment all antedate Columbus and definitely establish the fact that the Algonquin tribe of Indians preceded the Iroquois as inhabitants of the Hudson River valley.

And the discoverer of all of this was a boy who had been taking advantage of a part of the recreation program which is offered in Bear Mountain State Park.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Youth in Aviation

An Air Youth Manual for Leaders. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.50.

THIS BOOK has been written specifically for teachers and leaders of groups interested in aviation. It tells how to organize junior aviation groups and how to plan a program of activities, and gives information on the Air Youth projects and their utilization in a youth program. A complete section on gliding and soaring is included. This Air Youth Manual for Leaders, one of the series issued by the Air Youth of America, is intensely practical in the material it offers.

Nature Games Book

By Elmo N. Stevenson. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.50.

HERE IS A BOOK dealing entirely with nature study games and presenting "the play way of teaching nature study." The hundreds of games described have been tested and found successful by either the author or other educators, and they are all genuine fun to play. They include games that teach the children to know about animals, birds, trees, flowers, leaves, plants, stars, and trails. The games are arranged according to these subjects and in addition are classified both by age groups and by occasion or place.

The American Craftsman

By Scott Graham Williamson. Crown Publishers, 444 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.00.

IN THIS 240-page volume, with its hundreds of illustrations, Mr. Williamson tells the fascinating story of the American genius for construction and for making things. It is, too, the story of the early American craftsmen—Paul Revere, Eli Whitney, Duncan Phyfe, Stiegel, and those important though unknown craftsmen who built the first houses, devised tools, developed the clipper ship, and made useful furniture. The way they worked, their hand processes, and techniques are described in detail. The things they made are antiques now, collectors' items, museum pieces, but in every home, in every art and industry, in every phase of the present American scene there is living evidence of the design, ideas, and principles of these early craftsmen.

Arranging Flowers

By Margaret Watson. The Studio Publications, Incorporated, New York. $1.50.

IN THIS delightfully informal book the author lays down a few simple rules and suggestions which will help in transforming the appearance of a room. The emphasis is on flower arranging on a budget and the idea of "the utmost at the least possible cost." There are suggestions for choosing the right flowers, hints on their care, and notes on containers. Twenty-six different flower arrangements are presented through description and illustration.

The Instructor Book of Program Selections for All the Year

Edited by Helen Mildred Owen. F. A. Owen Publishing Company, Dansville, New York. $1.00.

SUGGESTIONS for play production, a number of plays of different types, recitations, and songs make up this practical volume. The index is so arranged that it is possible to find readily plays and programs for holidays, special days, and occasions of various kinds.

Safety in the World of Today

By Herbert J. Stack, Don Cash Seaton, and Florence Slown Hyde. Beckley-Cardy Company, 1632 Indiana Avenue, Chicago. $1.20.

THIS TEXTBOOK on safety education is designed for the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades and fosters the ideas included in the 1940 N.E.A. Safety Yearbook—"the development of the knowledge, the attitudes, the habits, and the skills that are necessary if we are to live with reasonable safety in the modern world." Particular attention has been given to relate the material to the everyday experiences of boys and girls. A chapter entitled "Safety at School and at Play" discusses the problems of safety in sports and recreation.

Bait Casting

By Gilmer G. Robinson. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

BAIT CASTING is a sport which is attracting many fishermen and would-be anglers. In this book the author analyzes and describes the fundamentals which make for expert casting, lists the equipment necessary, and tells how rod and reel may be kept in the best possible condition. "Skish" (dry-land fishing) is fully described, together with rules and events.

Checkers

All the Answers on the Art of Successful Checker Playing. By Millard Hopper. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

IN THIS VOLUME, one of Barnes' Idle Hour series, Mr. Hopper, known as the world's unrestricted checker champion, describes and illustrates situations occurring in actual play. This makes it possible to follow his strategy in solving difficult problems. Miniature checkerboard drawings illustrate every play.

The American Citizens Handbook.

Arranged by Joy Elmer Morgan. The National Education Association of the United States, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

There are both practical and inspirational helps for the new citizen in this book with its information on how to become a citizen and in its presentation of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and other charters of democracy. There are also patriotic selections, poetry and songs, and descriptions of heroes of American democracy. The book is a valuable contribution to the literature on citizenship and democracy.

The Women's Division—
National Amateur Athletic Federation

Sixteen years of Progress in Athletics for Girls and Women 1923-1939. By Alice Allene Sefton. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California. $2.00.

Miss Sefton has performed a valuable service in recording the history of the Women's Division of the N.A.A.F., which as a pioneer in the field, has played so important a part in improving standards and practices in athletics and sports for women. There are many suggestions in this history which will be of practical help to both lay and professional leaders in athletics and groups of all types, and to all interested in the promotion of a sound program of athletics among all age groups.

Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual—1940.

Earl K. Collins, Editor. Hoffman, Harris, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.00.

This, the most recent issue of the *Annual,* contains a number of articles on construction of pools, including a paper by C. P. L. Nicholls of Los Angeles on "Planning the Recreational Swimming Pool." There are also articles on every phase of swimming pool programs such as standards and regulations, water games, diving, and swimming pool sanitation.

The American School and University 1941.

American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.50.

This year's issue of *The American School and University* contains a number of articles on the planning of schools many of which will be of interest to recreation workers. In a section, "Planning for Community Use," Dr. Engelhardt of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Edwin S. Fulcomer of Lincoln School discuss the principles involved. Another practical section has to do with "Physical Education and Athletics." In addition to the many articles presented by various authorities, there are lists of college, university and normal school presidents, presidents of junior colleges, heads of private schools, and superintendents of schools in cities of 5,000 population and over.

A Modern Physical Education
Program for Boys and Girls.

By Vaughn S. Blanchard and Laurentine B. Collins. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

Much of the material in this publication was originally used in the course of study for the Detroit public schools. All the activities in the program for the intermediate grades are described in simple terms. The material has been classified under: An Approach to Curriculum Building; Organization and Administration; the Gymnasium Program; Dance; the Playground Program; the Swimming Program; the Health Program; and Supplementary Material. In the section on the playground program directions are given for playing a number of games, and teaching procedures are presented.

Chart for Happiness.

By Hornell Hart. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.00.

After ten years of research at Stanford, Columbia, Chicago and Duke Universities, Dr. Hart has presented a scientifically prepared chart for measuring individual happiness in relation to effective living and working. The book describes the "Euphorimeter," as the device is called, and gives instructions for its use. People who are interested in tests and measurements will want to examine this book.

Campcraft A B C's—For Camp Counselors.

By Catherine T. Hammett. Available from the author at 684 Riverside Drive, New York. $1.00.

This book has been written especially for the counselor in a camp where the boys or girls have come to live out of doors. Many of the suggestions, however, apply equally well in a city situation where a group may utilize winter or spring days to prepare for hikes and summer camps. In the book practical steps are offered for learning and using camping ways and techniques and methods of interesting groups. "There is nothing that is really new," says the author, but she points out that all of the suggestions "have worked somewhere for some person or some group." And this very fact makes it of very real value. Recreation workers and leaders of young people will want to add this attractive book to their libraries.

Look at the "Y"!

By James Lee Ellenwood. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.50.

Here is the story of the Y.M.C.A. with bird's-eye views of present aims, activities, and growth. It's about the "Y" at Midville, which is not on the map but which is a real city nevertheless. Through Mr. Ellenwood's eyes you will see Midville boys bowl, play pool, use the gymnasium, and debate public issues. In a word, you will see the "Y" at work.

Play: A Yardstick of Growth.

By Clara Lambert. Summer Play Schools Committee of the Child Study Association of America, 1841 Broadway, New York. $.25.

For over twenty years the Child Study Association of America through its Summer Play Schools Committee has been conducting play schools. These schools had their inception during the World War when they were primarily an effort to organize community resources to meet the needs. In this pamphlet Clara Lambert discusses some of the values of play, particularly of group play, and tells of the space, materials, and equipment necessary. A particularly interesting section of the booklet is "Play and the Environment," and here are practical suggestions on acquainting children with their surroundings. Various forms of play are enumerated and their values pointed out. Recreation workers will find much of interest in this booklet.

Safety-Wise—Health and Safety Aids
for Girl Scout Leaders.

Girl Scouts, Inc., 14 West 49th Street, New York. $.10.

This booklet of health and safety suggestions for Girl Scout leaders has much to offer recreation workers, especially in Part II which deals with Health and Safety Practices for Special Program Activities such as bicycling, sports, swimming, boating, horseback riding, and overnight trips. Part I has to do with General Health and Safety Practices for All Occasions, and Part III with Ways to Carry Out Health and Safety Practices.

Leaders for Adult Education.

By Harry A. and Bonaro W. Overstreet. American Association for Adult Education, New York. $1.50.

"A leader is one person who counts as more than one." This is the opening sentence of Dr. and Mrs. Overstreet's challenging report on leadership training, and as the authors review the findings of their visits to centers where training in adult education is conducted, they conclude it is a true statement. At the end of a year of "going up and down the highways and byways" they confess a happy amazement at the "vigor and ingenuity with which leaders throughout the country are working to produce more leaders of a kind the movement requires."

The book discusses the qualities of the adult education leader and the scope of leadership and methods of training. Quite as significant as the facts presented and the accounts of training centers and experiments are the insight, understanding, and power of interpretation which make this book so important a contribution to the appreciation of leadership training today and its possibilities for the future.

A Church Program for Defense Areas.

By Leland Foster Wood. American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Single copies $.10; per 100, $2.50.

This little six page pamphlet is a very helpful document for use in communities near the defense industrial area and related to the defense camp community service. Dr. Wood, who is Secretary of the Committee on Marriage and the Home, Federal Council of Churches in America, states the problem briefly and clearly, quotes the authority of the Federal Council of Churches in urging religious and social agencies to form a general community body through which all may cooperate in serving the trainees, cites resources of the churches in personnel, buildings and other facilities, and suggests twelve definite ways in which churches can be of help to the trainees and to industrial workers.

The Garden Clinic—Care and Cultivation of Garden Favorites.

By Laurence Blair. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.00.

The author has chosen about a hundred garden favorites including annuals, perennials, bulbs, evergreens, shrubs, vines, and flowering trees, and through pictures and the text has given step-by-step methods of cultivation. The result is practical pictorial "how-to-do-it" material which garden hobbyists will find exceedingly valuable.

Adventuring for Democracy.

By Wilbur C. Phillips. Social Unit Press, 118 East 28th Street, New York. $3.00.

Can democracy be made to work? Wilbur Phillips says it can if we can only find a new pattern of organization which will give complete democracy plus efficiency in planning and management. For many years Mr. Phillips has searched for such a pattern, and in Cincinnati in 1917, under his leadership, there emerged a Social Unit Plan under which plan ordinary people organized themselves by small geographic units and occupational groups to improve the conditions under which they lived and to get things done and done well. This experiment led to long research whose main conclusions have produced the Social Unit plan, "1940 model," and the Organizing Committee for Social Union.

It is a delightfully written book, this story of the search by a man and his wife for a workable pattern of democracy, and a human document well worth reading for a variety of reasons.

Writing As a Hobby.

By Donald MacCampbell. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.00.

If your hobby is writing—and who doesn't at some time feel the urge to write?—you will find this book very helpful. In it the beginning writer will learn formulas which exist for the successful writing of memoirs, articles, book reviews, plays, children's stories, and other forms of literature. And if it is necessary for you to have some financial return from your writing, you will find a list of markets at the end of each chapter suggesting where your manuscript may be sent.

Let's Bind a Book.

By Guy A. Pratt, B.S., M.S. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $2.00.

"One need not be an expert to find joy in bookbinding as a leisure-time activity," says Mr. Pratt in his preface, "but one should have acquired considerable knowledge of the subject and skill in the craft before he attempts to sell his services to others." In this volume Mr. Pratt shows just how books are bound and offers clear, step-by-step instructions. The directions are preceded by a brief history of the craft and a discussion of the materials and the equipment needed, much of which can be made in the home or in the school shop.

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On Keeping Emotional Stability and Sanity

PROBABLY the most difficult and the most needed job that we have to do in all this talk and preparation for defense is defense of the spirit and morale of our children and our homes—an everlasting alertness to leave nothing undone that will contribute to emotional stability and sanity.

Good nutrition, sound health, decent housing, sanitation and hygiene are an essential foundation. But ask any psychiatrist, any juvenile or domestic relations court judge, and he will tell you that spirit, morale, emotional stability are best built by recreation—by wholesome fun.

Those of us in and interested in the recreation movement have known this for decades. It was demonstrated in the last war. Today, the Army, the Navy, the Federal Security Agency recognize the vital relationship between morale and recreation. Of course, it should be remembered that morale building is a by-product to the main objective of recreation—the adding of tang and zest, of richness and color to life through sheer, unalloyed fun. In short, through recreation.

The heart that holds laughter, the eye and the ear that can discern, and the hand that can create beauty fortify an unconquerable soul. That's morale. Isn't it? There's the first challenge to the National Recreation Association and to every one of us, professional and lay, behind the recreation movement. Isn't this true?

And in the doing, one of the rich things we should get out of this preparation for defense is a new, real democracy of spirit, a fresh sense of the intrinsic worthwhileness of each individual, and a sense of interdependence and cooperation for a unified approach to this whole job.

JOHN W. FAUST

August

Courtesy National Cash Register Company

Robin Hood and the Gang

The story of the "gang's" invasion of Sherwood Forest Camp and its voluntary capitulation to Robin Hood

By A. H. WYMAN
Executive Director
Park and Recreation Association
St. Louis, Missouri

"YEAH, FREEDOM, you know — time to do what I wanted when I wanted."

The statement came from a seventeen-year-old Sherwood Forest Camper as he sat opposite me in my office, at summer's end, telling me what he had liked most about camp.

"Why, say," he was adding, "this has been the first time I can remember when older people weren't telling me from morning to night what I should do."

Small wonder he had been so impressed. Hailing from one of the heavily congested city areas, he was a boy who attended community centers, was the power or "brains" behind the group to which he belonged, and had come to camp with his gang fully expecting to dominate the athletic program, as well as the other campers and counseling staff. And, truthfully, we were not sure for three days who was running the camp! We all felt that we were facing our first defeat in three years of operating a democratic, cooperative venture, for three days lost out of the fourteen days' encampment for the session seemed an insurmountable setback. Usually adjustments have to take place much earlier in the five two-week periods of changing camper groups, in order to achieve results.

Personally I was pleased that members of our board of directors were not present to see and to hear the first baseball game the day camp opened—a game between this gang, who lived in Locksley Chase Village, and their opponents from Nottingham Village.

The contest began in an atmosphere much favorable to one side. "We'll shellack ya!" the gang members shouted incessantly at the other team. "Look at him swing, the sissy!" they cried, or "Oh, you bad boy, trying to steal a base. Careful, or mama'll spank."

The gang's opponents took the mockery as best they could and the game went on, albeit noisily. Then the crisis: the umpire called our young gang-leader friend "out" on strike. He protested, and, nothing loathe, his comrades also protested. Taunts to the contrary, the boys on the other team were no "sissies"; when the gang members threatened physical violence they quickly retaliated in kind, and it took a concerted staff effort to stop the profanity and violence that rapidly filled the air.

We were frank to admit that we were discouraged, for the entire camp had been upset. Our pessimism increased when we later encountered further violations by the "gang," all due to their conviction that "there was a catch somewhere" in every conciliatory step that we took.

Panel depicting an episode from the life of Robin Hood which was painted on burlap by Sherwood Forest boys

Basic Camp Policies

To understand how we finally solved the problem — and solve it we did —it is perhaps essential first to understand the basic policies by which Sherwood Forest Camp is operated. Life there is predicated upon four primary ideas:

1. Children go to camp to have fun.
2. A camp to be effective must be built around personalities.
3. The camp program must make camping an enjoyable experience in the minds of the children.
4. Camper and staff must share alike in the formation of that program.

The keynote at Sherwood Forest is, and has been since the beginning, democracy in action, pointing youngsters toward the American way of living. To sound this keynote and make effective the four basic policies, two things were necessary: a favorable camp site and a camp staff geared to adventure and creativeness in in a woodsy atmosphere, able to keep the camp family happy and active.

The staff we acquired through careful selection and thorough-going volunteer training. The site we were fortunate enough to secure through the cooperation of National Park Service. With that service we planned and built, laying out facilities best suited to the type of democratic-cooperative camp we wished to achieve.

These girl counselors are being given instruction by a national archery champion

Democratic cooperation in daily camp activity we strove to insure through a well-defined form of self-government for the four villages into which the camp was divided. With each village housing thirty campers, three counselors and a village director, we set up the machinery whereby each group of thirty campers separated itself into three clubs and together elected a mayor for its village.

Each of the twelve resultant clubs elected their president, vice-president, secretary and program chairman, and a representative to serve on the Village Council. Still another body, and the only judicial one in camp, was the camp Senate composed of the village mayors, the club representative and the village directors.

All clubs held daily meetings, kept minutes, anticipated activities, expressed opinions, found fault, and charged their village representatives with the responsibility of passing on to the camp Senate their wishes and desires.

The club meetings had lived up to expectations. The reading of club minutes were as revealing to the camp management as were the statements written home on postal cards by the campers—and these were revelations indeed! How many misunderstandings were changed, how much misinformation and misinterpretation of camp activities checked before harm was done, we shall never be able to estimate. At any rate, this was our democracy in action, our chief weapon in coping with the problem of the gang.

Robin Hood to the Rescue!

Our first move following the opening game disturbance was temporarily to suspend all competition between the four villages and hurriedly to put into motion the democratic-cooperative governmental procedure. The gang had made short shrift of its own village election, of course; no spirited campaign there, with everything made favorable for the gang leader. But elections elsewhere in the camp had gone well, and it was in group discussion and consideration that we proceeded to place all our hope of overcoming the aftermath of the upsetting, opening day's short-circuit.

To each leader of a club we gave a detailed description of what had taken place and what he should look for and guard against in the future.

(Continued on page 345)

Camp—a Final Appraisal

What to expect from a summer's sojourn at camp—a set of standards

By JAY B. NASH, Ph.D.
Professor of Education
New York University

I WANT no camp for softies. I want my boy to feel the spiritual release that comes from work well done. Work is a mixture of choice and discipline—self-discipline, to the free man. I want no pampering housemaids making his bed or waiting on table. I want him to learn to make a bed in camp or in the open, to build a fire, to cook a meal, to care for a horse, to plant a tree, to stop erosion, to build a shelter, to carry a pack, to portage a canoe, to climb a mountain. "Oh, to struggle against great odds—to see how much you can stand."

I want no city hotel in the mountains. I want my boy to get away from electric lights so he can see a blue sky. I want him to get away from automobile horns and gas fumes and doting parents who send him cake every other day and come in to hold his hand on Sunday.

A Middle Road

I care more about whom he goes with than where he goes. At his age there are flood tides. I want them to be caught at their height by men who believe in the sacredness of life, not narrow experts in weaving belts, in baseball or in nature lore. There will be teachable moments on rainy days and starlit nights when I want some man to pat him on the back and say "Well done," or "Next time a little better." Such leaders are rare.

I want him safe from unnecesssary hazards. He should be protected from unguarded swimming pools, disease-carrying food handlers and poorly refrigerated foods. But I don't want him pampered. I'd rather see a broken akle than a broken spirit. I want some courage—Amelia Earhart's courage. "Courage is the price that life extracts for granting peace. The soul that knows it not knows no release from little things."

Why? What? How?

I want no camp gone wild over competition. I want enough routine for good organization and discipline and order, but I want my boy to have some time in which to putter—in search of "the usefulness of useless knowledge."

I want the camp to stir the eternal "Why?" When he comes home I want to hear: "Dad, at the Museum of Natural History there is —— Let's go. It's warbler time in Connecticut—get the car. Who did take the nip out of the dogwood? What is a cloud? How does the Weather Bureau know it is going to rain tomorrow?" Why? Why? What? I except to be miserable with these questions, but I shall be inwardly glad.

I want him to feel democracy. I want my boy to recognize his rights—inalienable rights—but to see that every other soul on earth also has rights. I want him to see that law is essential for the good of all, and as there are rules in camp—self-approved rules—some day there will be laws governing nations—self-approved laws. I want him to speed that day.

I want a camp with a spiritual touch. I mean a camp that puts emphasis on qualitative things—beauty in surroundings, eternal truth and sincerity in human relationships. I want no sour skeptics, even though they be experts, about my boy at sunset.

I want a happy camp. The prophet of old envisioned the eternal city as a place "within the walls of which he heard the laughter of little children." Not hilarity, not "rough-housing," but the joy that comes from discovery in your own right to service to others.

Shall I send my boy back a second summer? Yes, if he comes home brown, healthy, calm, confident and eager. If he is a little more willing to help about the home, a little more responsible, a little more respectful, a little more tolerant, a little more able to

(Continued on page 341)

In a series of articles on Camps which appeared on the School Page of the *New York Sun*, Dr. Nash described different types of camps and discussed some of the qualities which a good camp may be expected to develop in boys and girls. In the final article in the May 17th issue he submitted a summary which is reprinted in *Recreation* by courtesy of the author and of the *New York Sun*.

Suppose We Go Camping—All of Us!

What About Summer Camps?

By KATHERINE MILLER
Camp Lookout
Golden, Colorado

SITUATED IN THE Rocky Mountains, not so distantly removed from the city as to have an Alpine setting, but well hidden and quiet among the tall yellow pines, is a camp for girls from twelve to eighteen years of age. There Nature has kept her wild way among the hills and valleys. Trails are padded with pine needles, and pine cones lie thick beneath the trees. Wild flowers bloom freely. Squirrels, chipmunks, birds, and other creatures of the woods live unmolested. Through the clearing of trees, between foothills and mountains can be seen the snow-capped peaks of the distant range. In the seclusion of the trees stand the buildings of the camp.

Here, during the summer months, campers move happily and busily in a common democracy. Nobody calls it progressive education or a community living project. Probably more than the use of particular terms is the informal talking about sharing together and making life more comfortable for all. It is, however, organized living. The girls have their own council. Together with the director they find the answers to problems and plan the kind of entertainment they wish.

The camp offers the usual recreation activities—sports, music, dramatics, crafts, horseback riding, swimming, dancing, and hiking. There is no set program of activity for the day. Campers choose to do these activities when they wish. If a camper decides to lie on her bed and read a book all day, it is her own affair, but too many things lure her away from spending the whole day in such a way. Participation to some degree in all activities is the record of nearly every girl. There are no rewards held out for activities or accomplishments. There is no routine of inspection by leaders about cleanliness and neatness. There is an understanding about these things and they are taken care of because it is the thing to do. It is part of the feeling about living there, or, let us say, part of the atmosphere of camp.

I can think of no place where persons adjust to this thing we call atmosphere so quickly as at a camp. More than one girl comes to camp with the attitude that leaders will have to make her do things and that she will break rules, but she finds no rules to break. Very soon, in the face of a freedom where all live in the realm of sharing with others, she finds herself sharing in the common life. The campers seem to enjoy a sense of belonging to this place. They plan their activity, they live it, they have fun, and plan for more.

It is in this atmosphere that creativeness and originality run high. A thing well planned and carried out brings success; it sets a level of attainment; it stimulates striving toward even better goals for the next effort, and so it goes. Themes of entertainment evolve from interests of the campers, or interests of moment. The "cut and dried" program has no place in a camp such as this.

Because of the very nature of camp, living for the good of fellow individuals and common interests comes easier. There is something about living close to the openness of nature that leads to a broader thinking and a greater tolerance of others. It may be that in this quieter place there is a relief from all the distracting forces and tensions that family, town, and city life bring. Thus do people at camp have a greater opportunity to develop fine attitudes toward living with others, and appreciations which help to make life richer.

At this camp I have heard girls sing songs that are good music again and again, day after day, because they were songs they enjoyed and their beauty grew with each singing. They will always remember those songs as good. They could have sung the ditty of the "slap-stick" song. They would accept them and enjoy them for a while, but the day would soon come when those songs no longer had appeal. They would not want to sing them.

In giving us a picture of the camp at which she served as counselor, Miss Miller describes it in some detail not, as she points out, because it is worthy of singular attention, but because it "exemplifies a significant working example in the movement toward the goal of youth education in America." And because of the place camps have in our national program of youth education this is important.

Camping has come a long way. It has now become a part of American life. It is an art with a real philosophy and technique.

Photo by Reynold Carlson

I saw girls prefer good drama to the comedy stunt. I saw campers sit among the tall pines at worship, or stand on the crest of a hill at sunset participating in a spirit of reverence. Somehow the reverence we feel while sitting among tall, straight trees which have stood half a century or more, or surrounded by high mountains which are symbols of ages, or the reverence we feel as we look to distant peaks covered with perpetual snow is a kind of a reverence real within us all.

The standard of values set by a camp through its music, art, drama, discussion, government, and fair play sets the tempo of camp living. It isn't just luck when campers come together from different worlds and live harmoniously twenty-four hours a day in a spirit of democratic sharing with others; when they leave prejudice behind and join together in rollicking fun; when they work seriously together to reach the higher attainments for camp life; and when they meet difficulty in an understanding way, and can substitute humor for disappointment. But these things *do* happen at camp. They are the things that make us believe in people. They are things that make us have faith in the "American Dream."

We must not fail to recognize the organization that has set the stage for such activity, but that is another story not planned over night. It is the organization that must be ever present but unobtrusive. Fortunate is the camp with a director who has a real and working knowledge of the camp program, a genuine belief in a democratic living, and who is a tolerant individual with that indispensable quality of leadership and individuality.

Camping is the business of camps. It has a lore intrinsically its own. Those of you who have been to camp recognize this fact. A splendid program carried on at camp with camp-centered interests may fall flat at a home gathering or in a club group. The stories and talks which so captivated and entertained you at an evening camp fire fail to have the same appeal inside four walls. A pair of pine cone candleholders you proudly made in the crafts class may look like fit material for the attic at home, all because these things belong to camp. They cannot be transferred from their setting with the same meaning.

There are, however, things you *do* take from camp. It may be a feeling of joy at experiencing for yourself for the first time dawn in the wilds, a moonlight ride in the wilds, or it may be the pride in the achievement of some new skill. It may mean a deeper appreciation for the things in nature or in people that will make it possible for you to have a richer life. It may be a sense of respect for others and for yourself because of the part you have had in carrying out a more complete living for all. It may be that you have some new understandings that make life more meaningful than it was before.

These are the things that belong to you and become a part of your personality.

The Lure of Camping

By MARGARET S. SANDFORD

THE CALL of the open road is a familiar slogan that most of us respond to these days with our cars. But once in Nature's Wonderland, how many

rush past with a glance and how many linger to really live in the great out of doors?

Camping, to the uninitiated, savors of bugs, dirt and discomfort, not to mention difficult housekeeping without modern conveniences. But there are thousands of people who have found rest, peace, and pure joy in a carefree existence offered in camp without these drawbacks. They have felt the thrill of trees beside them as they do the "housework," and have had a changing sunset glorify the evening "dishes."

"Give camp life a trial and you will return to home duties with memories of lovely scenery, new friends and experiences shared with them, and renewed strength of mind and body."

Most children love the out of doors and want to see how Nature carries on her work. Parents who never take their children out to woods, lakes, mountains or sea are depriving them of necessary education. If you can afford to spend your vacation in some comfortable resort amid scenic surroundings, well and good. But if there are several children it is often too much for the family budget. Then give camping a trial.

Of course the "de luxe" way to camp is with house trailer, that miniature home on wheels with many conveniences. But with much less investment camping can be carried on with various outfits. If you are not sure of the success of such a venture, beg, borrow, or rent what you need before buying equipment. It is a good idea, in any case, as you discover the type of thing best suited to your own needs. Almost any family with a car and a few days at its disposal can have a wonderful vacation at practically no cost. Our country is full of national and state parks where space is provided with tables, stoves and sanitary conveniences. Here, amid beautiful scenery, campers settle down for days or weeks with little or no rent to pay. Such camps are so supervised that mosquitoes and other pests are at a minimum. (The author spent seven weeks camping in nine western states and paid out a total of seventy-five cents in camp fees.)

Children are not requisites for a camping trip. Many couples go alone for the joy of the outdoors and the solitude, free from modern noise and interruption. Some of the most fastidious housekeepers can camp and enjoy the same clean orderly routine that they have at home in a more simple form. Two or more women are often found alone in camps, as there is a security in the wilderness not found in crowded communities. Those who seek Nature include the best type of American, often most interesting and educated people who have traveled and known others forms of vacation.

What Shall We Take?

The problem of equipment must first be considered. Some sort of tent is necessary for dressing and for use in case of rain. A lantern is desirable unless you feel you can get along with firelight and flashlights. The new small lanterns are efficient and not expensive. Beds are a matter of choice. Sleeping bags are comfortable and easy to handle. Rolls of old quilts and blankets spread on the floor of the tent or ground can be tried, if folding springs are not available. For little children, sleeping bags can be made at home of old quilts covered outside with canvas. Cretonne or dark covers for pillows not only keep them clean but make them ready for daytime use.

The only other large item is a stove. Most people use a gasoline one as an auxiliary to the camp stove or open fire. In many places the gasoline stove is not really necessary as substantial stoves are quite general in camp sites. Gasoline burners are quicker and cooler for midday use.

Now for the tools that make for camp comfort. The first thing to unpack is oilcloth covers for the tables. The making of camp gadgets is part of the fun. Let the children hunt discarded boxes and try their talents on camp furnishings. Sets of dishes or cooking utensils made for the purpose are fine, but not necessary if it means too much added expense. In our outfit no two pieces fit together or match. We make it up from what we have around the house. Enamel plates are more pleasant to eat from than tin or paper and are not breakable. Be sure to have a few of your favorite kitchen gadgets, but only the necessities. These details of housekeeping must be worked out by each woman herself as in her own home. Clean pails for water are in constant use, although camps have it piped so it is never far to carry. A small wash tub is a joy to heat water on the stove for dishes or laundry. And laundry is not a bad chore if a little is done each day. One mother, who does her own laundry at home and so wants a rest while camping, tells her children that if they can't get along with the clothes they have for the two weeks they can wash for themselves whenever they like.

There are as many types of coolers as campers. As a rule, all are homemade, and they are quite

necessary to keep food away from flies and from forest neighbors such as deer and chipmunks.

Large heavy bags for children's clothes are easier to stow away than suitcases. If each child has his own, much trouble is avoided.

The question arises as to how to take all this camp material. If there are several to ride in a car it is a real problem. The best way is to have a small commercial trailer which is not difficult to pull. It need not be large or fancy; a small secondhand one will do the work quite as well.

A "Cowpoke" Camp

By G. R. HATCH

THE MAJORITY of our New Mexico camps average around a hundred in attendance, and the fact that the number is so small makes it possible to conduct interesting and unique programs.

During the 1940 camping season, 2,500 bowlegged cowpunchers and pretty cowgirls enjoyed one of the most western camp programs ever presented by 4-H Club members. The theme for all the camps was, "Lead 'em, don't ride 'em," and the program which is described below demonstrates how it was done.

In this article, Mr. Hatch, Extension Club Specialist, Extension Service of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, gives a brief day-by-day account of a camp program which has a decidely western "flavor." Anyone wishing to have the program in detail may secure it by sending a request to the Extension Service, State College, New Mexico.

On the First Day

On the first afternoon of camp, immediately after everyone had arrived, came the first item on the program—the recordin' of the brand. This was the registration of the campers. Following the hour given over to this activity came a short period for the stakin' of the hosses, and spreadin' the bed rolls. This meant pitching the tents and arranging the sleeping quarters.

For the few who had come to camp early equipment games had been set up including yard baseball, box hockey, box football, and devil-among-the-tailors.

From 4:30 to 5:00 on the first afternoon, the first general round-up or assembly for the entire group was held. The camp was organized on a ranch basis with the delegates selecting their ranch boss, who then became the head of the camp. The first assistant or boss' right-hand man is the straw boss. Other officers elected were the chuck line rider or the camp secretary and editor of the camp newspaper, the brand inspector, the sheriff, and the camp yodeler. The entire group selected a name, brand, and song for the camp. Following this organization of the camp the delegates are divided into small groups of ranchers.

From 5:00 until chuck time these small groups had their general organization round-up. Each group selected a foreman, a tenderfoot, a member of the sheriff's posse, its own yodeler, and a chuck line rider to serve as a reporter for the camp newspaper. Each individual ranch then chose a name, brand, and song.

Following this came brandin' time, the most exciting time on any ranch. Every delegate to the camp was branded with two brands, one the brand of the entire group, and the other the ranch brand of the individual group to which he belonged. A red hot indelible pencil was used for this branding, and if at any time during the camp the delegate was found without his brand, it was the duty of the brand inspector to rope the violator and, if necessary, flank him to brand him. It was not uncommon to find a 4-H Club member with lazy "H" or walking "W" on his forehead, and perhaps an "H bar 2" on the back of his hand.

After all of this necessary preliminary organization on the first afternoon, chuck time finally rolled around, and all the cowboys and cowgirls line up by individual ranches. Before each meal the "Grace Song" was sung, and during each meal different ranch groups were called upon to sing songs and to take part in the stunts. Just at sundown the flag lowering ceremony was conducted by the straw boss and this service was followed on the first evening by a camp fire program. A very impressive camp fire lighting ceremony was used with all of the cowpunchers sitting cross-legged around the fire singing western songs. An important part of the camp program was taken care of around the fire on this first evening in the reading of the camp rules and the explanation of camp objectives by the ranch officers. The first evening's movie program was followed by early retiring.

The Second Day's Program

Early on the second morning, about 6 o'clock, most of the ranch hands were out limbering up

before breakfast by playing a few active games and running relays. The flag-raising ceremony, a feature of the early morning program, always gave the campers an opportunity for some good group training early in the morning.

To start off the morning program on the second day, each of the individual ranch groups met together and introduced their officers, sang their songs, and gave their yells. Group conferences took up most of the morning session, with the second day's meetings which included copper work for the boys and corn bead work for the girls, reading of cattle brands for both boys and girls, and a test of their knowledge of social usages. Just before lunch a short free period for playing equipment games was enjoyed by all the cowhands.

From 1:00 to 1:30, after chuck had been served, there was a short quiet period followed by a period during which the club members could select one of several different activities in which to take part. For example, many of them played the equipment games, which were out for their use at all times, while others attended a conference on folk dancing and square dancing. From 3:00 to 5:00 P. M., sports such as softball, volleyball, and horseshoes were enjoyed. The evening meal on the second day was a weiner roast with each of the ranch groups eating around its own camp fire, singing cowboy songs and telling "tall" tales. This was followed by a flag-lowering ceremony and vesper services. The evening program included movies, a storytelling program, and usually a short period for dancing.

"Challenged by dictators, America now realizes that its youth must understand and appreciate the democratic way of life. At the same time the moral and physical fiber of youth must be toughened and made more sinewy if we are to withstand the onslaught of totalitarian forces. The work shop is an important and vital means by which we can increase the stamina of our democracy."—From *Work Camps for High School Youth.*

Then Came the Third Day

On the third day, the before-breakfast exercise was a point-to-point hike which proved to be a lot of fun. Group conferences on this day included nature study, making pine needle baskets, and group discussions. The afternoon was more or less free, with all sorts of games and another period of dancing and several sports.

On the last evening of camp, the county 4-H drama contest furnished the major portion of the entertainment, with every club in the county presenting a one-act play in competition in the contest. We wound up the third day of camp, just before taps sounded, with a very impressive closing camp fire program and candle lighting ceremony which was enjoyed by all.

The Final Day Arrives

Bright and early on the fourth day, another program of active games was put on to start the delegates off right, and the morning was devoted to a two or three hour nature hike. The cowpokes were fortunate in that every one of their camps had a very interesting place to visit during each of their hikes. For example, one group, after a hike of about a mile, visited the camp of an old gold miner who had been mining gold far up in the mountains.

After the ranch hands returned from their morning hike, the camp newspaper was ready for distribution. For about an hour no one enjoyed any peace of mind because of the autograph hunters who were in camp. The last day's program ended with a picnic lunch in order that the campers might get off for home as soon as possible.

For the past several years in New Mexico, novel camp programs such as the one described have been arranged for the 4-H Club members. Plans for the 1941 camp involve the aims of a democratic type of government with the camp organized as a typical city.

Labor, Learning, and Leisure

By CHESTER L. LARKINS

THE WORK CAMP MOVEMENT, which originated in Europe, is a new venture in this country. In 1933, the United States established the Civilian Conservation Corps, and it has continued to develop and expand as a government agency. The American Friends Service Committee has for the last few years successfully operated camps in various parts of the United States. Another development has been "Work Camps for America," whose name has been changed to "Work Camps of International Student Service." Their first camp in the summer of 1939, was located at West Park, New York, on the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie. Sixty young men and women from all parts of the country spent four weeks of work camp life working, studying and living together. The seed sprouted and in the summer of 1940 one camp had grown to three.

The purpose behind the movement was to bring together young people from all walks of life who wished to give service to others and at the same time, through work, study, play and living together, renew their faith in the democracy of America.

What are we offering youth to increase their tolerance, arouse them to an appreciation of democratic ideals, and to give them a better understanding of wholesome group life and a new faith in their personal capacities? Perhaps work camps offer one way of answering this question which so many are asking.

A picture of what happened at the Greens Farms Work Camp at Westport, Connecticut, follows:

Location and Surroundings

Greens Farms is a small community made up of small truck farmers with a few large estates scattered about. The country is known for its beautiful rolling hills and stone fences, which were a part of the folklore of its early inhabitants. Some nine miles away is the industrial city of Bridgeport.

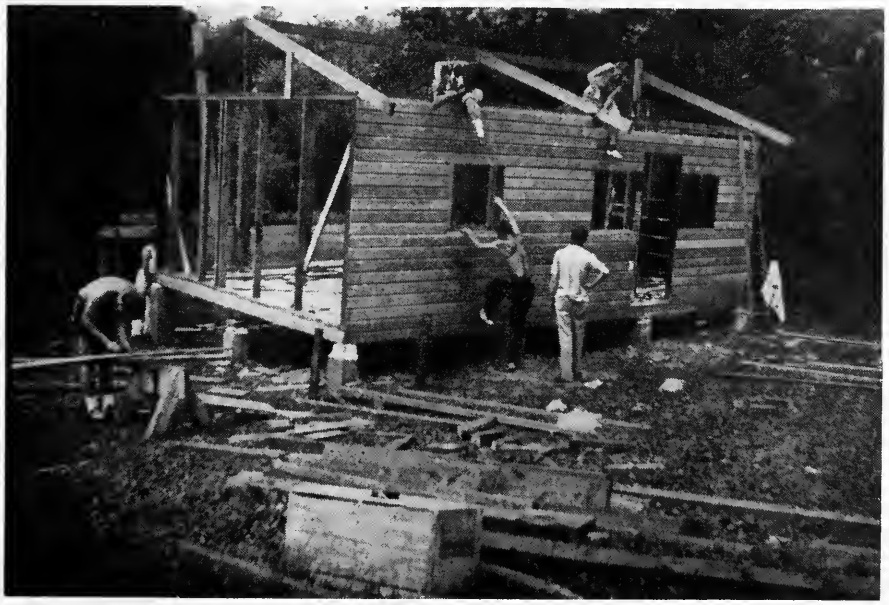
The Greens Farms Camp is owned and operated by the Goddard Neighborhood Center, a settlement house in New York City. Each summer for the past forty years children from midtown east side have waited for their turn to go to camp—the camp they call their second home. The buildings had become run down, the woods were a tangled bit of shrubbery, and among the trees poison ivy was rampant. The condition of the camp provided many work projects for the new ambitious group of campers.

Who Were the Campers?

The campers were selected boys and girls from various races, nationalities, religious, economic and educational backgrounds. The age range was from 17 to 25 years. They were chosen from colleges throughout the country, from the employed and unemployed, and from young European refugees. All were seeking an opportunity to work, study, and spend their leisure time with others of similar interests, and to learn from the community and from each other the workings of democracy. The varied backgrounds proved to be of great value in discussions.

The Work Program

On the first day of camp, members of the group became acquainted with one another, and during a tour of the camp the work program was outlined. The next day everyone was up at 6:30, and soon after breakfast all were at work on their assigned projects. One group cleared away the woods, destroying poison ivy to make more play space for the children who were to use the camp. Another group was hard at work with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow doing landscaping work which would make the grounds more attractive. A third work unit tore down an old garage which had become hazardous, while a fourth started the foundation for the new cottage which was to be built from the ground up. Other campers began building partitions and cutting doors in a long dormitory which was to be made into smaller units, and the rest were busy transforming into living quarters for children an old water tower which needed a new roof, new floor, windows, and a trap door.



Laying the cornerstone of the new cottage was an event in which the entire camp took part. Into the cornerstone went a capsule containing the names of those who helped build the cottage, with a brief explanation of how it came to be built.

At the end of the first day of work everyone was pretty tired. To some it was their first manual work, and four hours had seemed like a life time! As time went on they learned that cooperation was necessary, and that each group must work as a team if it expected to see results. Girls developed skill with shovel, ax, hammer, saw and paint brush. The boys began to look to the girls as their equal. They eagerly watched the progress of each other's work, and usually, when the morning's work was over, they would go from one project to another to see what had been done that morning. Some groups volunteered to work on Sunday in order to see their projects completed.

Day camping is no doubt playing an important part in this summer's camping program, and it is an exceedingly valuable activity. We are, however, including no articles on the subject in this issue, as a number were published in the May and August 1940 issues. Anyone interested in day camping will find much practical information in the booklet *Day Camping*, by Maude L. Dryden, which may be secured from the Association for 25c.

The blisters from the first days had now turned to callouses! The campers were realizing the hardships of manual labor and enjoying it. Working with their hands was giving them new skills, new knowledge and, most of all, a better understanding of work. All of the thirty-four campers, including the staff, had to take their turn at kitchen duty. Not all of them enjoyed it, but they soon learned that unpleasant work must be done as well as the pleasant, and their satisfaction in accomplishment was gratifying.

Study Program

Usually about an hour and a half to two hours were devoted each day to discussions. The library was composed of books and pamphlets brought by the campers and staff. The early afternoon was given over to reading in preparation for the day's discussion, to leisure-time activities, or to meetings of special groups. The discussions aroused in the campers an interest in community as well as world problems. Frequently field trips were taken to study the city government at Bridgeport. One included a trip to Mayor McLevy's office to get first hand information on the Socialists' city government. Many guest speakers were invited to talk to groups. Raymond Gram Swing proved to be one of the most interesting when he spoke on foreign affairs.

The study program for the camp had three main themes: one, security; two, civil liberties; and three, foreign policy. Throughout the month the subjects for study tended to build up tolerance and break down many prejudices by mixing the various groups.

Recreation

A recreation committee planned the evening programs. Evenings were spent around the fire listening to life stories of refugees, unemployed, and college students. Folk songs and ballads were sung around the open fire. The campers had an opportunity to choose their own leisure activities. Some painted while others read. Some played volleyball while others watched. Some swam while fellow campers played tennis. Some played baseball while others went into Westport, the neighboring town, on a tour of exploration. On many a hot afternoon the visitor would find a group practicing a dramatic skit to be given in the evening. Saturday night was usually party night. The campers danced square dances, "lindy hops," and polkas. The crowded schedule forced people to choose their activities carefully.

Evaluations

At the end of the month each work camper was asked to write an evaluation of his reactions to the camp. These, when read and culled, fell into three categories—making new friends, acquiring specific skills, and understanding some of the problems of the laboring man. Most of the campers during the month had made friends who had come from entirely different economic, geographic, religious and educational backgrounds than their own. Carpentry and other forms of work which at the beginning of the month had seemed difficult and impossible to acquire, had become a familiar activity and a pleasure to do.

The camp lasted only one month, but it was felt that the young people left with a new faith in their personal capacity, with a better background for an understanding of the country in which they live, with many new friends, and with the memories of a happy summer.

Week-End Camping

THE INCREASINGLY popular week-end camp is bringing to thousands of boys and girls throughout the country a new and challenging experience which they might otherwise miss. Many young people who cannot afford a two weeks' summer trip or who must not be away from home for such

a long period are finding the short-term camp an ideal way of getting acquainted with the outdoors.

Many organizations are unable to sponsor a full-time summer camp, and families are often unable to finance such a trip for their children. For these young people the less expensive, short-time camp is filling a real need. The two-day trip is also an ideal and gradual initiation into the outdoor world for the child to whom camping is a new experience. And for the winter sports enthusiast it has many year-round possibilities for happy week ends.

Photo by Gustav Andersen

Happy and carefree, these girls are off for a good time in the country

Thus the week-end camp fills many recreational needs, particularly for the city resident, now that improved facilities in public parks and increased transportation conveniences have made the outdoor world available to many young people who never before had an opportunity to pack up and go camping.

Planning the Trip

If these trips are planned well in advance and arrangements carefully made, the cost per person may be kept low. One high school reports that their girls pay approximately twenty cents for each meal and fifteen or twenty cents for such items as first aid equipment and handcraft supplies. If there is a rental charge for the camp site or a transportation fee, the cost will go up comparatively. The young campers will aways want to do their own planning for the trip. If they are made responsible for the success of the venture, they will put more enthusiasm into the camp and consequently gain more from it. Leaders will, of course, want to be on hand to advise and suggest.

Selecting the Camp Site

Since time is limited on a week-end camping trip, the camp site should not be so far away or so inaccessible that a great deal of time must be spent in traveling. The week end will get off to a poor start if campers arrive weary and travel-worn. Selection of the camp site should be made in advance and with great care. The following requirements are listed in *Girl Scout Camps*:*

The camp site must be situated away from densely settled areas in order to give campers a sense of independence and resourcefulness.

An ample supply of safe water for drinking, culinary, and personal cleanliness purposes must be available.

The site must be free from unusual and unnecessary hazards.

It must be possible to erect latrines on the site unless a site is used on which latrines are already provided.

Medical services must be within easy reach.

The site should provide facilities for nature study, pioneering, exploring, handicraft, and if possible, swimming, boating, and canoeing.

* Published by Girl Scouts, Inc., 14 West 49th Street, New York City. $.75.

The site should be well trained and should provide protection from the full force of prevailing winds.
The site should be sufficiently elevated to avoid the danger of a sudden rise of a stream.
If the site is located on a waterfront . . . the swimming water must be safe from the standpoint of health, and the swimming, boating, and canoeing areas must be free from unusual and unnecessary hazards.

Parents should be informed of the camping plans and written permission obtained from them before any of the campers are allowed to go on the trip. They will want to know where the camp is located, how the children will be transported, when they will depart and return, and approximately what the trip will cost. It is imperative also to advise them about liability for accidents while at camp. If a doctor or nurse will not accompany the group, campers should have physical examinations to reduce the danger of sickness or accident.

The planning and carrying out of the program will be directly in the hands of camp committees. Every camper will want to work and all the duties should be shared equally. Each group will make its plans according to need, but general committees will be needed for selection of camp and rental, transportation, equipment and supplies, meal-planning, cooking, wood and fire, clean-up, first aid, and program. There may be a special committee for the campfire and Sunday service. Equipment and supplies should be carefully listed before the trip and one committee entrusted with checking it in and out of camp.

Girls at University Highschool, University of Illinois, have a handicraft committee which selects one or two articles which may be completed in a short time, purchases the materials and helps the girls with their craft work. They also have a rainy-weather committee to take charge of the program if bad weather sends the girls indoors.

Cooking and Clean-Up

Many groups have rotating committees for cooking and clean-up so that no committee will feel that it has all the hard work. The Girl Scouts list a typical work schedule arranged so that all campers are divided into three patrols.

Work to be Done	*Friday*	*Saturday*	*Sunday*
Firebuilding and cooking; Table setting and serving.....	I	II	III
Table clearing; dish washing....	II	III	I
Wood and water; lantrines; Odd jobs	III	I	II

Planning the Program

The activities program for the week end must be well planned in advance since the time is short, but the schedule should be flexible and easily adaptable to change. It is never wise to overcrowd the day. Young campers want and need some unscheduled time in which to loaf and wander around by themselves.

Marian Marshall, teacher of physical education in Illinois University Highschool, describes a typical week-end program in the May issue of the Journal of the National Education Association:

Friday

4:00 Explore and get settled
6:00 Supper (cook-out)
7:30 Game
9:15 Lights out

Saturday

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Sports (archery, golf, softball)
10:30 Sketching
12:00 Class cook-outs
2:00 Handicraft
4:00 Laying of treasure hunt trails
6:00 Cook-out
7:30 Stunts, folk dancing, singing
9:30 Lights out

Sunday

8:30 Breakfast
10:00 Worship Service
11:00 Treasure Hunt
1:00 Dinner
2:30 Good-bye

If a campfire is built for the evening program, the legends of the stars and planets will make appropriate storytelling fare. If it rains, a brightly burning wood fire indoors will cheer up the campers and provide a good background for telling old legends or playing Indian games.

Sunday morning service is a special part of every week-end camp program. A committee of young campers will want to plan the program before leaving for camp. Since some of the young people must leave camp on Sunday morning to attend their own denominational churches, the camp service can be scheduled for a late hour when they will have returned. A simple service is usually most effective in the primitive setting of a camp.

Most week-end camps do not allow visitors, since the program is necessarily limited, but in some cases Sunday is visiting day for families to inspect the camp and participate in the program. Each group will want to decide these matters be-

fore going to camp. When parents are invited, some campers ask them to bring a picnic lunch and save the cost of a large meal.

Camp Activities

Swimming, handcraft and nature activities will probably head the activities list. Many campers will want to keep a scrapbook of the week end with a list of birds and trees identified or flower and leaf specimens. Such a book might also include a sky map with stars and constellations indicated in their correct positions. Sketches of photographs of trees, flowers or animals will add to the attractiveness of the week-end record.

Nature activities are a "must" on any camp program. There are trees and birds to be studied and listed, bird calls to be identified, stars to be watched and charted. Campers will find nature games a pleasant way of absorbing nature lore. Here are a few games which will serve as examples; others will be found in camping and game books.

Tree Tag. Give each camper ten paper tags on which are printed names of trees common in the vicinity. Players are given twenty minutes to pin the tags on the north side of the trees listed on the tags. No tree is to have more than one tag. The person finding the greatest number of trees correctly wins.

Bird Alphabet. Players number off into teams. The game leader mentions a letter of the alphabet. Each player in order names a bird which begins with that letter. Five seconds to answer and then you are out! No one may name a bird already mentioned. The team having the greatest number still playing at the end of a specified amount of time is the winner. This game may also be played with flowers and trees.

Nature Guessing Games. Each player pretends that he is some nature object and when called upon describes himself in fairly general terms from which the others try to guess his identification. This may also be played by having the campers ask the "It" player questions about his identity which can be answered only by yes or no.

Another guessing game requires one player to leave the group which decides what nature object he is to represent. When the player returns he must guess his own identity by asking questions of the others.

Holding the Front is a good game for a small hiking group. Campers travel in single file. The leader halts the file frequently and asks the person in front to identify a tree, plant, flower or bird on the side of the road or near-by woods. If the first hiker fails, he goes to the end of the line and the next one in line moves up to the front for the next question.

Treasure Hunts and nature scavenger hunts are always popular and make ideal programs for a week-end camp. For the treasure hunt, trails can be laid on Saturday with the hunt run off on Sunday. When time is limited as at a short-time camp, a modified hunt will serve the purpose very well. Hide slips of paper within a certain specified distance from the camp. Assemble the group at the main ground before hunting for each slip. Give them general directions, such as "within thirty feet of the bunk house," and provide prizes for the campers who find the slips. Fruit makes appropriate camp prizes.

The hunt may be varied by tying small pieces of colored cloth to near-by trees or bushes and giving a prize to the one finding the most pieces. This may also be done with colored paper slips hidden near rocks and trees.

There are many more nature games for both indoor and outdoor parties, as well as many familiar games easily adaptable to camping and nature subjects. Planning the games and providing any necessary properties ahead of time will save trouble at the camp and insure the success of the games. A party kit of games to be played at camp would make an interesting spring or fall project for groups planning week-end camping trips.

Items-to-Remember

Camp leaders, particularly inexperienced ones, will want to make a list of items-to-remember while planning for the camp. Here are a few hints given by Miss Marshall in her article on week-end camps:

Have a definite understanding with the owners of the camp concerning what is expected of campers, especially in regard to cleaning the buildings at the end of the outing.

Find out about the camp: accessibility of telephone and physician; bedding furnished; refrigerator facilities; dishes, pots, dish towels, and fuel furnished; delivery service for ice and milk; availability of piano and radio; location of any poison ivy.

Remember to take soap and paper napkins.

Have an automobile on the ground in case of emergency.

(Continued on page 340)

What They Say About Recreation

"'THE PIONEERING that must now be done in this country lies in the region of human comradeship,' an eloquent preacher declared not long ago. Singing supplies one of the widest and most fertile fields for that comradeship. Its harmony can pervade a family or a community."—*Fairfax Downey.*

"Give leisure and recreation for the individual as respectable a place in our scheme of life valuations as we give to work."—*R. Bruce Tom.*

"Democracy fundamentally rests upon the consent of the governed. If the individuals composing a democratic society are intelligent, able, and ready to cooperate with others in the interest of the common good, democracy rests upon a solid base. Such cooperation must begin on the community level, for no superstructure can long endure if the local units are weak."—From *A Guide to Community Coordination.*

"Soundly conceived and properly administered, the recreation program provides not only an indispensable service in itself but also the key to character training and to the general development of morale and patriotic citizenship."—*The American Youth Commission.*

"Of all the activities of childhood, play is the most worth while. The successful adult is, nine times out of ten, the person who was a successful child, and by successful child we mean not the child who works steadily to prepare for his future maturity, but the child who gets most out of, and puts most in, the life of the present."—*Dr. Josephine Foster* in *Busy Childhood.*

"There is only one subject matter for education, and that is life in all of its manifestations."—*Alfred N. Whitehead.*

"Today we hear a great deal of discussion about national defense. Back on the home front play in its best sense is an armor in itself, a shield against lack of faith and understanding. In the end, surely no mechanized force of lawlessness and greed can make any headway against a tried and tested way of learning, a way of happiness, a way of understanding."—*Josephine Blackstock.*

"Children must play; the impulse is almost as life itself. It is as if play were a physical law which their young bodies cannot disobey. Nothing has stopped children from playing—not even war and destruction all around them. . . . The value of play is very clear to us today. We are aware that the young child not only grows and learns through his play, but that through it he expresses a great deal of his emotional life."—From Editorial in *Child Life,* Summer of 1941.

"The man who tries to do something and fails is infinitely better off than the one who tries to do nothing and succeeds."—*Louis Allis Messenger.*

"Our cultural and social life will be less rich if we lose our traditional expressions. As they have served the past and are used in the present, so will the future need them. They should not be blown away with a changing civilization."—*Sarah Gertrude Knott.*

"We have evolved from a playground movement into a great leisure-time movement which encompasses almost everything in the way of constructive human activity, and when we refer to the playground I hope we also mean museums, libraries and meeting rooms of all kinds."—*Ott Romney.*

Governor Lehman of New York has said: "The growing threats of our times and the rising intensity of our preparations against tyranny and oppression call for the utmost effort of each individual and every community toward the preservation and strengthening of the health of the nation." Among other recommendations Governor Lehman urged emphasis on sports for pleasure rather than what he termed the present "unfortunate professionalism of athletics."

"We have come a long way from the 'ball and bat' stage of recreation, but we must remember that the process of developing leadership will depend upon our ability to change attitudes, to aid people to adapt themselves to our changing social order, and to help them acquire the tools for meeting the needs of that changing order."—*The Post Dispatch.*

Paddleboards for Pool Programs

By C. P. L. NICHOLLS
Supervisor of Aquatics
Department of Playground and Recreation
Los Angeles, California

SURFING is said to be the national sport of Australia. The Hawaiian surfboard riders have achieved a world-wide publicity, but during the last five years Southern California's wave riders have increased literally by thousands. In the neighborhood of Los Angeles alone there are eight surfing clubs, each with its own particular favorite stretch of beach where the conformation of the waves is right for riding, and with its own organization and officers. All the clubs cooperate in a program of activity carried out throughout the entire year.

Driving through the country on a week end or holiday, the motorist will observe young bronzed giants riding down the boulevards heading towards the beach, with their surfboards tied to the tops of the cars. Often these boards are stacked two or three high. A visit to the Coves at Palos Verdes during the evening will show groups of young men clustered around bonfires passing the time until the daylight dawns and the time arrives for the day's surfing to begin.

Members of the surfing clubs take delight not only in the sport of surf-riding, with the exultant thrill of speeding along the crests of the big, green combers, but they enjoy as well the many varieties of activities incidental to the use of the surfboard. Among them are the following, all outgrowths of surfing:

Each club appears to have its own group of photographic hobbyists. The natural environment of the seacoast where surfing is done lends itself ideally to spectacular photography. Any surfer photographed on the crest of a giant comber is good picture material.

Paddling the surfboards around the edge of the coves during the time the waves are not large encouraged their use as surface speed craft, with the result that two years ago speed tests were made with paddleboards, a mile being covered in 10 minutes 16.7 seconds on unlimited boards, 880 yards in 5 minutes 32.3 seconds, a quarter of a mile in two minutes 46 seconds, and 100 yards in 30.7 seconds. These times were all made by the Southern California athletes.

As the boys paddle around the edges of the coves they look down through the clear water, and soon they find themselves diving for abalone to the depths of from twelve to twenty feet, stacking the abalone on the paddleboards and taking them ashore for an abalone fry. This, after all, is following in the steps of the ancient Indian, for a stone's throw away archaeologists have discovered the locations of extensive kitchen-middens.

As the years have gone by, some of the club members have traveled to the South Seas and brought back techniques used by native watermen in the Islands, such as spear-fishing, riding the waves with outrigger canoes, sailing their paddleboards, and shell and coral collecting. They have brought back, also, the fad for bright-colored swimming equipment. It is not unusual to see

quite a scattering of brightly-colored trunks and pareus throughout the groups gathered along the beach. A surfboard usually acquires an Hawaiian name. This is painted below a palm tree, under which is usually depicted a swaying hula dancer. All of this serves to give the sport of surf-riding and paddle-boarding color and romance.

Mr. Nicholls suggests that the paddleboards make effective rescue devices on a lake swimming area or camp water front. A description of techniques used in making paddleboard rescues is included in the publication entitled "Life Saving and Water Safety," which is published by the American Red Cross.

It is not unusual to find among these devotees of the joys of Neptune members of the learned professions who have discovered that it is a pleasurable practice to leave the office late in the afternoon and to spend some of the best parts of the day, sunrise and sunset times, enjoying their favorite recreation by the shore.

Before taking up surfing, one must first be a strong swimmer; hence the municipal swimming pools have found that somehow swimming lessons are becoming increasingly popular and there is a desire for instruction in the techniques of handling paddleboards. Blueprints on the construction of paddle surfboards become precious, and the directions for their construction are in great demand.

Inter-club rivalry soon developed the game of paddle polo, played on an especially designed double-end paddleboard. The year 1940 was the third season in which inter-club competition in paddle polo was conducted. Eight clubs participated, and even the girls tried the game. Paddle polo was played both in special swimming carnivals and water galas during swimming meets, and for a leading program as the sole activity, three games making up the complete evening's entertainment.

It might have been that the game grew out of water polo, for Southern California possesses the water polo team that has represented the United States in the last four Olympic Games—in Paris, Amsterdam, Los Angeles and Berlin. The excellence of this team has tended to discourage rather than develop additional teams, because the eventual winner was always forecast ahead of time. But when the game of paddle polo started to become so popular, the ability to play straight water polo was of no particular advantage, and a new and younger group of enthusiasts for this type of water game soon developed.

A word of caution is in order here. The field of play should be a maximum water polo area of 60 by 90 feet, although an acceptable game can be played on a smaller area. If the pool area is longer than the field of play, floating goals may have to be constructed. These can be anchored in the middle of the end zone. A buoy line should also be used as a side line, and in pools having breakable gutters these should be set at least two feet from the side. A technical foul should be called on any player touching his board to the side of the tank. This rule serves to protect the tank and scum gutter effectively.

Paddleboards are proving to be a distinct adjunct to the skill of swimming. They enhance the many activities that can be performed upon them, and in both rough and still water sports they will step up interest immensely. The techniques of handling the boards are interesting and varied, and we are just beginning to appreciate their many uses.

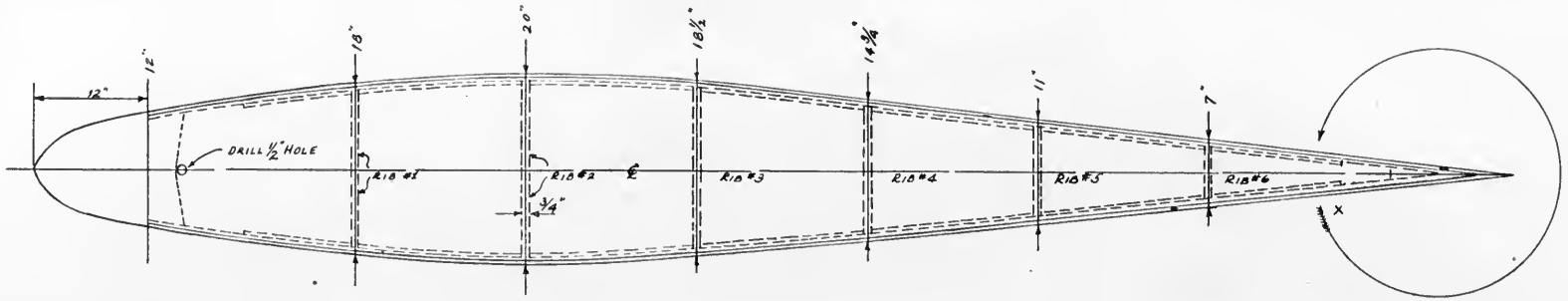
The girls, finding the game a bit too strenuous for them, used the boards in off moments to develop figure patterns similar to those displayed in the New York and San Francisco Aquacade. So the swimming pools were used, when normally closed for recreational swimming, at such periods as the noon hour, from eight to nine in the morning, and from five o'clock until dark, for paddle polo team practice and girls' pattern paddling groups.

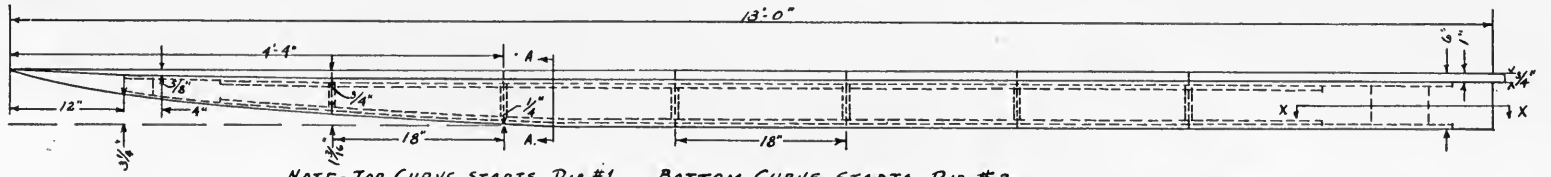
Individual experts in paddling technique were soon developed. It was found that the boards lent themselves to difficult gymnastic stunts, such as arm levers and hand stands, head stands, and many other difficult balancing stunts, including skipping rope and diving through fiery hoops from board to board.

The best of this group became water circus material, and were among the most popular water specialty acts during the last water carnival season.

We came upon one paddler, early in the morning, beaching his board, and dragging along a string of fish. We found that his technique of fishing was to tie his line on the air plug at the front of the board, paddle in a prone position, and carry the fish line between the big and middle toe of his raised fore leg. As soon as he found a fish jerking his jig, he hauled it in. Before long he had a string of fish.

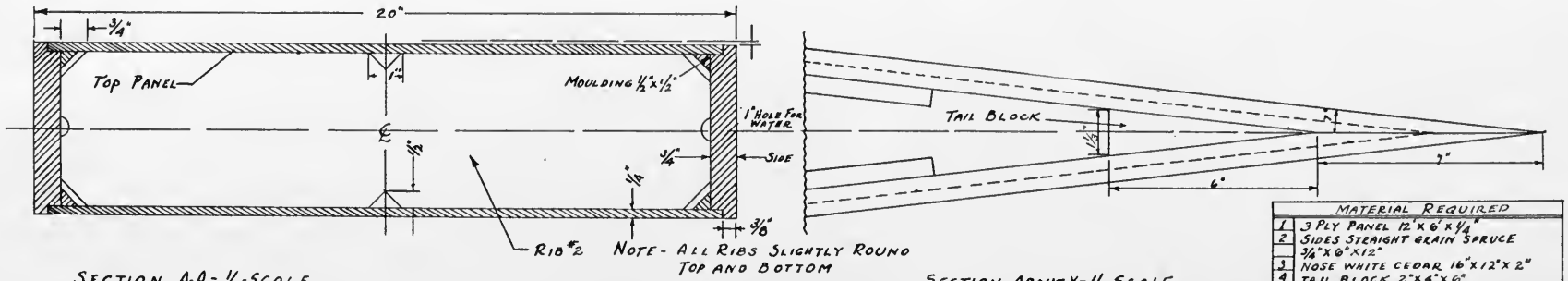
Since paddling and surf-riding may be done in a very vigorous manner, the temperature of the water is of no great consequence, so that even





NOTE - TOP CURVE STARTS RIB #1 BOTTOM CURVE STARTS RIB #3

ALL PARTS NAILED AND GLUED



NOTE - ALL RIBS SLIGHTLY ROUND TOP AND BOTTOM

SECTION A-A = ½ SCALE

SECTION ABOUT X = ½ SCALE

MATERIAL REQUIRED	
1	3 PLY PANEL 12' X 6' X ¼"
2	SIDES STRAIGHT GRAIN SPRUCE ¾" X 6" X 12"
3	NOSE WHITE CEDAR 16" X 12" X 2"
4	TAIL BLOCK 2" X 4" X 6"
5	MOULDING 48'- ½" X ½"
6	2-LBS. GALVANIZED SHINGLE NAILS
7	2-LBS. CASINE WATERPROOF GLUE
8	5# 2" FINISH NAILS
	BOARD FOR WINTER SURFING FOR 175# SURFER

SURF PADDLE BOARD

DESIGNER A BAYER DRAWN BY NILES-FORNCROOK TRACED BY H.M. 6-1-39-C

APPROVED BY PALOS VERDES SURFING CLUB

DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUND & RECREATION
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

when the ocean temperature drops to below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, surfers and paddlers are still working hard at it.

School shops and recreation handicraft workshops, as well as many home workshops, provide ideal places in which to construct a paddle or surfboard during the winter time. The complete bill of material for a surfboard may not run much over $8.00. Professionally constructed boards are available, both of the solid balsa wood or hollow type. These would cost in the neighborhood of from $35 to $50 each.

Directions for Constructing Surf Paddleboards

Material. It is suggested that in lieu of an ordinary three-ply top and bottom, casein-glued three-ply wood (trade name "Weldwood"), or a good but heavier substitute, one-eighth inch "Masonite" pressed wood, may be used.

The sides should be spruce, and the nose, as well as the tail block, white cedar or redwood. Either galvanized or seven inch screws should be used. All joints should be thoroughly daubed with casein glue before nailing or screwing. In putting on the top and bottom, one thickness of three-quarter inch seamstress bias tape should be put between the joints along the sides before final screwing of the top and bottom to the frame. This acts as caulking. All corners and the sides, ends, and front should be thoroughly rounded.

Three coats of best grade spar varnish should be applied to the board on completion. At any time when, due to use, this varnish coat becomes broken, it should be immediately sealed again and thoroughly dried.

The top and bottom should be nailed and screwed to the side on two and one-half inch centers. Screws should be counter-sunk and the screw holes thoroughly filled with a good grade of wood putty.

The board will weigh approximately forty-five pounds when completed.

Care of Board. The board should be stored in the shade, and the cork in the nose of the board, which is put in for an air-hole, should be left out at all times when the board is not in the water for use, as the air inside the board will expand with the heat of the sunlight, and contract as the board is put into the cooler water from the hot sun. Leaving the cork in, under either of these circumstances, will crack the board.

Paddle Polo Boards. Boards made for paddle polo should be made with a minimum width of 22 inches, length of 12 feet, with both ends rounded and flared, so that they may be paddled either forward or backward. The air holes should be placed in the bottom, or a flush counter-sunk brass fitting used.

The color of the board should differ for each team. Six white and six orange is suggested to designate to which team the player belongs, and the boards should be numbered from "1" to "6," with 12 inch black numbers on each end of the top.

Cost. The approximate cost of material for surfboard will run in the neighborhood of eight or nine dollars. The board will last a lifetime, if taken care of properly. Minor changes in design may be made to suit individual requirements.

Balsa Wood Board. Many prefer a solid laminated balsa wood board. However, great care needs to be taken in shaping these boards.

A 12-foot board with a square tail is very popular for heavy men. In the Hawaiian Islands, many surfers use solid redwood boards.

Sailing Boards. Hollow surfboards may be fitted with a sail, using the short mast leg-of-mutton type with a long rudder, which may be spread by the foot, with a tiller or a cross member. The board may have a keel or center board, and these may be installed following the general principles of sailboat construction.

Speed Boards. The boards designed for speed are finer, narrower and longer, running as long as 20 to 22 feet, maybe as narrow as 12 inches by 14 inches, with "V" bottoms. Some of them have been designed with light balsa wood outriggers.

Surfboards and Safety

"The surfboard as a piece of rescue apparatus has been for hundreds of years a unique development belonging almost wholly to the islanders of the south Pacific, notably in the Hawaiian Islands. Since the advent of the new type hollow surfboard, and with the use of balsa wood on the mainland of the United States, and because of its unrestricted usefulness in all waters, whether coastal or inland, it has become a rescue device of universal appeal and interest. As such it is taking its place as an extraordinarily effective piece of rescue equipment."—From "American Red Cross Life Saving and Water Safety Manual."

Providing Recreation for Men in Uniform

For a number of months articles have appeared in RECREATION *telling of the activities of cities in providing recreation for draftees in near-by camps and for workers in defense industries. We hope to make this a monthly feature of the magazine, but we cannot do it without your help. Won't you tell us what organizations in your city are doing to meet the need?*

Dances for Naval Trainees

By WILMA CLIZBE
Recreation Department
Dearborn, Michigan

WITH TWELVE HUNDRED sailors dropping in on our community, the Dearborn Department of Recreation has an unusual opportunity to cooperate in providing recreation for the United States Navy Service School trainees stationed at the Ford Motor Company. Here permanent barracks, a power house, and a recreation building with complete facilities have been built by Mr. Henry Ford for the boys.

The first move toward organization was made when the Women's Advisory Council of the Recreation Department was called to a meeting to discuss what could be done in the way of social entertainment for the boys who had so suddenly been introduced into our city. This Council is composed of representatives from all the women's clubs and some members at large who are especially active in community life. At this meeting the enthusiasm was so spontaneous and the desire to serve so great that plans were initiated immediately for the first of a series of dances to be held for the sailors.

The next move was a trip to the naval base by the executive committee of the Council who had lunch with the commanding officers in the barracks dining room. Following the luncheon the committee members were escorted by the officers on a tour of the administration buildings, power house, kitchens, mess halls, infirmary, sleeping quarters, and areas set aside for recreation. The purpose of this trip was to establish contacts with the officers in charge and to enable the committee members to see the type of young men stationed at the naval base. They learned that the average age of the boys who are stationed in Dearborn for a period of three months for intensive shop training by teachers of the Ford trade apprentice schools is about nineteen, some of them being as young as sixteen.

"As I understand it, the method throughout will be to work shoulder to shoulder with other existing services; to supplement local resources where this is essential; to serve soldiers, sailors, and defense workers in ways which will make daily life—and in particular leisure hours—better and happier for them and for us all."—*Franklin Delano Roosevelt* in *Recreation Bulletin* issued by the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities.

The Dances

The dances are held on Saturday nights at the Miller School gymnasium, the most conveniently located center for the boys. The parties begin at 8:30 and continue until 12:00 o'clock. The girls invited to attend the dance are selected by ten chaperons, each of whom is responsible for ten girls. The girls are brought to the dance in busses and taken directly to their homes following the party. Under no circumstances are the trainees allowed to escort the girls to their homes. Each chaperon is responsible for her ten girls and sees them to their homes. The 125 boys attending each dance are selected by the commanding officer from the naval post.

Each boy and each girl is given a ticket of admission to the dance and an attractive three by four inch souvenir card of introduction with his or her name printed on it. These little cards, pinned on the dancers' shoulders, are a great help to the hostesses in getting the young people acquainted. By the time they have had the grand march and have received a few introductions, the boys and girls have the situation pretty well in hand. Many of the boys take their little name cards with them when they leave the training school

Courtesy Dearborn Recreation Department

and hang them on their hammocks as a souvenir of the dance when they go to sea.

A good many mixers and circle two-steps are introduced which help a great deal in keeping the boys and girls moving from one partner to another. Some of the trainees are a little timid, but the majority require little or no urging when it comes to asking the attractive young ladies for a dance! The girls dress in pretty, semi-formal gowns, which are a lovely sight against the formal blues worn by the trainees. Soft lights help give that necessary atmosphere of glamour which adds greatly to the success of the dances.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, who have become very much interested in the dance program, during June gave two parties for the boys in beautiful Lovett Hall. This provided a thrill which the boys will never forget. Members of the Recreation Department's Advisory Council again acted as chaperons and transported the girls for this dance in private cars to and from Greenfield Village. During the evening Mr. Lovett taught the trainee some of the early American dances. This proved a real novelty for the boys. Mixers again helped keep the group moving. A dainty luncheon was served, and before leaving all the dancers were called together for some group singing, when the sailors abandoned all signs of temerity in the singing of "Anchors Aweigh."

As a result of the dances many boys have received dinner and social invitations to the homes of the girls. These invitations are eagerly accepted

by the boys who greatly appreciate the opportunity of spending an evening with a friendly family.

The success of the dance program has been the cause of much satisfaction, and the enthusiasm of the citizens of Dearborn seems to be unlimited.

Week-End Entertainment

By LUCYLE GODWIN
Recreation Department
Monroe, Louisiana

Monroe, Louisiana, through the Recreation Department, extended a hearty welcome to the soldiers from the near-by camp who visited the city over the Fourth of July. Each soldier was given a program of activities on his arrival in town, according to a previous arrangement with the commanding officer.

The program, in which the people of Monroe cooperated enthusiastically, was a great success, and the members of the 106th Cavalry from Chicago who were entertained by the townspeople expressed great appreciation for the hospitality they received.

The program was as follows:

Thursday, July 3rd

1. Open house 4:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. St. Matthews Catholic School Auditorium, Wood Street, back of church. Refreshments.

2. Dance, Barkdull Faulk School, 8:30 P. M. (Sixty soldiers invited.)

3. Dance, Northeast Junior College gym. 8:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M. (All invited.) Purple Jackets and D.B.S. Girls, hostesses.

4. Recreation Center, 804 South Grand Street. Open daily 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

Friday, July 4th

1. Open house 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. St. Matthews Catholic School, Wood Street, back of church.

2. Open house—Y.W.C.A. 3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

3. Swing concert by soldiers' orchestra—6:30 P. M.

4. Party—Presbyterian Church. 8:00 P. M. Corner Grammont and Harrison Street. (150 soldiers invited.)

5. Party—First Methodist Church. 8:00 P. M. Corner Jackson and Wood Street. (150 soldiers invited.)

6. Party—Gordon Avenue Methodist Church. 8:00 P. M. (50 soldiers invited.)

7. Family picnic—Seventh Day Adventist would like ten soldiers. Invited 10:30 A. M. Friday.

8. All boys (especially of Jewish faith) invited to Temple, Friday night, Jackson Street.

9. Lutheran Church lunch—twenty soldiers invited, 3:30 P. M.

10. Open house—Ouachita Parish High School. Friday and Saturday at Gas Building, South Grand Street. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. Writing material, magazines, games.

11. Open house. Woodmen of the World will hold open house Friday and Saturday at the W.O.W. hall over the United Gas Corporation on Jackson Street. Writing material, magazines, games.

Saturday, July 5th

Open house — Y.M.H.A., 115 Catalpa. 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. (Refreshments) Writing materials, magazines, pool tables, table tennis, etc.

The Monroe Baseball Club extends a cordial invitation to all soldiers in uniform to attend any or all of the games over the week end. Games will be played on Friday afternoon, July 4th, Friday night, July 4th, Saturday night, July 5th. Game time will be announced later. You will be the guest of the Club.

The Young Business Men's Sunday School class of the Methodist Church invites all soldiers to meet with them Sunday morning at the W.O.W. hall, Jackson Street.

Sunday, July 6th

Sunday—all soldiers invited to church of their choice. Invitations to dinner in private homes.

All boys who would like invitations to dinner Sunday register and receive address of hostess from Monroe Recreation Center, 804 South Grand, or phone 4785.

Citizens of Monroe and West Monroe with stickers on their cars, "Hop in," will be glad to carry soldiers to their destination at all times.

Promoting Good Neighbor Relationships

THIS SUMMER in many cities playground children will learn about their South American neighbors and will develop a feeling of kinship with them through activities based on the folklore of South American countries.

In Memphis, Tennessee, for example, each of the park playgrounds will represent a South American republic and will introduce the folkways of that country into its program of creative play, games, dances and other activities.

The children of each playground will make a scrapbook with wooden covers 10″ by 13″ and with pages of construction paper held together by leather thongs. The cover will be decorated with appropriate wooden cut-outs and letters designating the country. The scrapbooks will contain a description of the country written and illustrated by the playground children.

Each playground will also make a silk flag of its country 3′ by 5′ with a canvas binding 1¼″ wide on the side attached to the pole. This flag will be dedicated to Joseph Lee on National Joseph Lee Day. The shield of each country will be on exhibition at the playground. The children themselves will make this shield, if possible from wood native to the country their playground represents. The shield may be burned, painted, or carved.

During the summer every playground will work on an original project related to its country which will be kept a secret from the other playgrounds until the day of the play festival, when it will be presented and judged.

Los Angeles, California, is another city which has incorporated the good neighbor theme in its recreation program. Early in the summer many of the women's recreation groups sponsored by the Department of Playground and Recreation met at Griffith Playground to sing the songs and take part in the dances of the good neighbors to the South. The spirit of the fiesta reigned. Greetings in the language of South American countries opened the morning program of this Pan-American play day.

Buenos Dias Amiga (Good day, friend)
Como Esta Usted?
(How are you?)
Bien, Gracias, Y Usted?)
(Well, thanks; and you?)

The program was as follows:

"El Rancho Grande" and other songs ..... 10:00 A. M.
Pan-American rhythmics..... ..... 10:30 A. M.
Folk dances of the Americas ..... 11:00 A. M.
"The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... 11:30 A. M.
Luncheon ..... 11:35 A. M.
Stunts ..... 12:30 P. M.
Volleyball, tennis, etc.... 1:30 P. M.

Each playground presented a Pan-American stunt limited to five minutes. In working out the stunts directors kept in mind the theme of the play day, and there were songs and dances of Central and South America, sketches with a Latin flavor, or any original stunts in keeping with the theme. Each paticipant brought her own lunch, and the playgrounds provided their own coffee.

Said the bulletin in announcing the play day: "As we sing El Rancho Grande and Cielito Lindo, and dance La Jota and La Jesucita, we gain a glimpse of the lives of the people from other American

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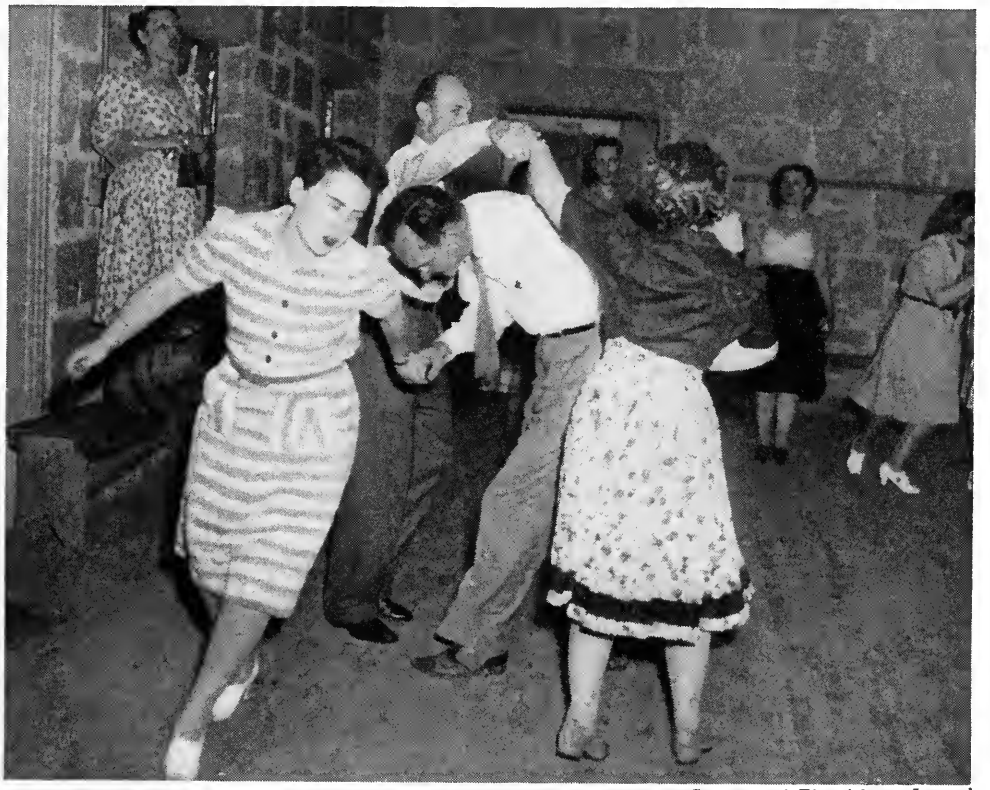
The "Singing Newspaper Man" is found in the interior of some of the South American countries where he sings the news to natives unable to read. This is one of the interesting customs from South America described in the bulletin, "A Pan-American Carnival," issued by the National Recreation Association at 25 cents. Many recreation workers will find the bulletin, with its suggestions for adapting these customs to the local program, exceedingly helpful and timely. Many classified sources of information on South American traditions, dances, music, games, and other forms of recreation will be found in a bibliography published by the Association under the title, "Our Neighbors to the South." Price 15 cents.

'Round That Couple and Take a Little Peek!"

By ROSALIND F. RIEMAN
Atlanta, Georgia

"SO THIS IS A SQUARE DANCE? My first! I never had such fun!" "Say, this is as good as a badminton workout—and more fun!" "We haven't had this much fun since we left Texas!" "It's more fun!"

Of all the "calls" heard in a square dance program this is the one most enjoyed by this caller. It brings to mind the debutante who dropped by with some friends "to see what it's all about"—and stayed the evening with us; the young married couple who were members of the country club with the very popular badminton courts where "square sets" hadn't arrived yet; the ex-Texas couple whose Jerry, age four, Betty, ten, "Buck," twelve, Phyllis, fourteen, and "J," Junior, sixteen, take just pride in Mom's and Dad's square set skill.



Courtesy of The Atlanta Journal

In Atlanta we have adopted the term "set" with special adaptation to needs within the group, a year old now, with a birthday party celebration last April. Square dancing in these parts, according to legend, had fallen into disrepute. Most of it had been relegated to roadhouse settings, and in many instances only sadly deteriorated remnants remained. The dances seemed a long way removed in atmosphere, music, and activity from their alleged ancestry! They bore little resemblance to the fine old celebrations after "corn-shuckin's," "barn-raisin's," "stir-off's," and the like of earlier days. So in our group we agreed to drop the term "dance" and substitute "set" in an attempt to substitute for a negative association a fresh interpretation of genuine tradition.

The Atlanta Contry-Square Set grew out of a professional course in social activity where teachers and other group workers came to learn and practice folk material in songs, games, and country dances. A generous share of American flavor was introduced with the dances, and as the course was closing an increased interest in having more of this activity was evidenced. With the definite request for a new series of meetings to start the following week, two points stood out: American sources were preferred, and membership in couples was popular! It was learned in discussion that wives in the course thought they might intrigue their husbands, and the unattached felt the matter was of sufficient interest to justify considerable

initiative in interesting a friend! The rest of us volunteered to join forces with them to see what we could do to even up their score! Members agreed to strengthen the group for the first meeting, while the leader would work to secure a location which would be adequate in setting and atmosphere to fit our social state of mind.

In many fewer words than the hours spent, we find entered in our diary: "About thirty couples had an evening of square sets the following Monday."

This was the recorded fact, but what was involved in making this entry possible?

Looking for a Meeting Place

Part of every day or night, whichever could be spared when a car was available, was spent examining church basements, lodge or club rooms, store lofts — running down blind alleys that led from kindly suggestions. "No light," "no heat," "not open evenings," "not there any more," were some of the results of conversations with janitors, caretakers, and watchmen, when they could be found.

And suddenly it was Friday! Some of us were having another look from a car provided by a gracious member. We were nearing the American Legion clubhouse in its attractive park setting. The sturdy little white stone building, community house style, was brightly lighted, for Friday was a popular night with members. But somehow the friendly walk and auditorium door had an especially engaging look. "American square sets for having fun and preserving fine old traditions open a series of evenings in the American Legion clubhouse." I tried it out loud, and we were all struck by the idea that it "clicked." Then — bless the house committee officer who did not turn us down but referred the matter with his approval to the commandant, to whom it appealed; who asked pertinent and intelligent questions about objectives, scope, and administration, then promised to let us know Sunday morning!

Came Sunday morning, and we learned they liked the idea. We could have the clubhouse auditorium Monday night! Nobody minded that there was not time for the promised notices in the mail. Members of the Place Finding Committee divided up the list and went to work on the telephone to spread the good news.

For three Mondays in succession we experienced this gracious courtesy while, like the boll weevil of folk song fame, we kept "looking for a home." We welcomed the loyal members of the original course, the "sentimentally reminiscent of the old days," who read our notice in the paper, as did the curious. We shall always remember the loyal hospitality of Atlanta's Post No. 1, on that smooth shiny floor where week ends full swing orchestras played for admission dances, and we were welcome to pioneer on Mondays.

During these first evenings we offered for the most part "round" or "circle" sets. Only one or two "contry's" and "squares" were used as alternates, but they were very much in our planning and the group took its name from them. Many folks were concerned over our apparent misspelling of "country," but our members love to explain that "contry" is not "country" but "contre" from the French, and they greatly enjoy hearing the impressed critic's "Oh!"

The circle is a friendly, sociable form which can be traced back to Druid priests around oak trees and with patterns that have woven their way through countless folk festival rites and into children's ring games. For us it was highly desirable for sociability and for foundation floor patterns. Many had never seen a square dance, and more had never experienced one. But the "ring" had magic, and timed to the eight measure rhythm lent wings to the feet!

How vividly those evenings stand out in my mind! In the round sets we practised the traditional spring, gliding steps and the pivot of the "swing," "promenade," "grand right and left," "forward and back," "gents in the center," "ladies bow and gents know how," and many others. And those who were hearing the old-timey tunes fiddled for the first time became "fitten" music-conscious and knew why a juke box was out of place here.

The Music Problem

We learned in these days the importance of the just-exactly-right accompaniment. Many tried but there were few whose stringing or tunes were acceptable. Fiddle, banjo, guitar, accordion, and mouth organ were tried singly and in combination. And until the advent of Ed Wallace and Forrest Mitchell we were more or less unsettled musically. At least they knew what we wanted and did their best to give us an old tune remembered or some of the more modern mountain airs in acceptable eight measure rhythm—this in spite of their pride in a "swing" repertoire which often got the better of them during intermissions! But they stuck to

us during the fall and winter, accepting very moderate fees because they understood what we were trying to do. To Ed, too, we owe the Caldwells, long-time family friends of the Wallaces, of whom more later.

Some Organization Details

Realizing the immediate need for money for music and the not too distant possibility of room rent, we shared the first evening's expenses and scheduled a "powwow" before the second meeting. A committee of seven made up of the leader, the chairmen of the business and social committees, and four members met at the leader's house for discussion, and the Steering Committee came into being before the open fire. It was agreed at this meeting to have monthly membership cards at a nominal fee; to ask a nominal single admission fee but with a distinct advantage to the member; to issue both double and single memberships, but to encourage the first very generally and the second only for "gents." (Of course this last took a bit of doing with a generous amount of diplomacy and tact!) We were even able to make up couple membership from mixed singles, believing that the arrangement from the social point of view was worth the decrease in financial returns because of the increase in membership which resulted. In the long run people saw our point and knew we were working for strong organization.

A difference now is in the two sets of cards and quarterly membership: fall—September, October, and November; winter—December, January, and February; spring—March, April, and May. This was to have closed the season but a petition came in for "just June if possible." One card is the application for membership to be filed with the committee; the other, smaller, is a membership card to fit the purse or wallet. From the first our philosophy has been membership by application through member or leader, followed by an invitation to be guest for an evening. We believe this gives opportunity for testing the congeniality of what is offered on both sides. A genuine interest in the group's objectives is considered essential. Financial statements at regular committee meetings showed occasional evening shortages and the necessity of advancing based on the faith that the coming evening would be better than ever—and this faith was always justified!

If, on September eighth, you should find yourself within promenading distance of the clubhouse belonging to American Legion Post No. 1, Atlanta, Georgia, you are cordially invited to "swing round and take a little peek" at Old Home Night which the Atlanta Contry-Square Set will be holding.

Next to music our most important and regular expenditure was for "public relations." Our printed matter was confined to 11" by 9" mimeographed bulletins done in brown on manila bond and deckle-edged (hand torn). These philosophized on the value of preserving these early American traditions. Between four and five hundred of these bulletins have been distributed to date. It was agreed that a steady supply of these and postage were justifiable items.

The decision that we should regard the group as a workshop for the present was another sign of growth.

We Are in Demand!

In the second half of the year there were many interesting requests from civic groups for professional services. A dinner dance announced "early American fun" after dinner. There have been Optimists' Ladies' Nights, P.T.A. early American parties; a civic league staged a "Back to the Old Days" party, and a company gave a president's party to employees. We point with pride to the Bible Class party whose leader chose American folk games for its program following a Brunswick stew dinner. This leader, a prominent manufacturing jeweler, was one of our earliest and most enthusiastic members. On all of these occasions certain couples, invited by the leader to be guests and share some of their skill through demonstration, have responded most cordially. The couples have found these evenings fun and good additional practice. They have, too, offered the best kind of interpretation to the community.

On the Search Again

During these three fortunate weeks at the Legion we could not stop looking for a home. Kind friends continued to give leads — one of them, "go see the front room of the Library Bindery." It was a voyage of discovery for most of us. As soon as we saw the low swung, red brick, English cottage-style building with its flower boxes and casement windows we know there were good things inside. Tables, desks, and bookcases in the entrance hall were fine, dark walnut, and the deep fireplace added its own charm. The meeting room we had come to ask about was 30′ by 40′ with beamed ceilings, wall bookcases, and long window seats. A fine oil painting of an old

printer was on the far wall, and in the corner near the entrance was a thirteenth century printing press. Our genial host, Zack Haygood, the manager, must have sensed our appreciation, for with that dry humor we were to come to know, he said, "Could you use it?" *"Could* we!" was our only answer.

This room, we found, had been provided by the company with the thought of neighborhood use as a branch library or for club meetings.

Again we cannot be too appreciative for gracious courtesy. Here we found friendly, understanding interest in our need for an unhurried search for headquarters, and we were invited to stay while our search continued. It was the best time of the year to be there—the winter—with books in all stages of making and the huge fireplace welcoming us. There was added satisfaction in the thought that many people who came as our members or guests had never before visited the Bindery which we had come to know as one of the most intriguing spots on Peachtree Road.

The Search Ends

By spring we had located our present headquarters and, we hope, home, in the Morningside Community Hut, the pride of the neighborhood's Civic League which sponsored the building four years ago. Reading in the "Time and Place" column of the *Atlanta Journal* of a meeting scheduled for the Hut, two of us surveyed the possibilities. A week later we were meeting there and feeling extremely happy over another huge fireplace and beamed ceiling with a most attractive wagon wheel chandelier in addition. Along with the daytime groups that meet here, we pay our share, a very nominal fee toward the upkeep. This money we collect in a voluntary offering at each meeting.

Mores grow along with terminology or vice versa. In any event, we consider Tom, the janitor, the first. For a square set party of parents at the school Tom dispensed iced drinks most efficiently with a well planned system of a galvanized tub for ice and an improvised counter. A little questioning revealed a brother-in-law in the soft drink business, and with this family connection Tom thought "reg'lah dispensin'" would be fun. Since then he has missed only one meeting. He has a white coat now which his wife keeps well laundered.

Then there are the Caldwells! I met "Dad" first when he came to play me his tunes. I chanced to ask whether Mrs. Caldwell played the piano with him. He told me, "Well, she used t' could chord right smart, but hasn't in a long sight." She, too, was heartily invited to come. With the opening measures of that "Flop Eared Mule" and her feeling for chords while her heels never missed a beat on the floor, I knew we could begin quadrilles and changes straightway.

Since then I have heard the story of their "courtin'" on all-day sings in old Campbell County. There have been ten little Caldwells, eight of them living. The oldest, still at home, we've come to appreciate as a driver who gets them there, whatever the car borrowed for the occasion happens to be and wherever the place. Some of the girls have "come by" and have done some "mighty purty singin' to their Dad's stringin'"! "J. W." drives a grocery truck daytimes, but his real love is his guitar, and we surely like his strumming. With his dad and mother he makes up our regular trio. All of them at one time or another have given us some "close harmony" between sets. They are surely one stringin', singin', swingin' family! Best of all our tunes to date we favor Dad Caldwell's "Flop Eared Mule" and "Billy in the Low Ground."

Our Favorite Dances

About the time the Caldwells joined us we had become fairly smooth in rounds and contry's. In the first group "Make Known Your Choice" and the excitingly accumulative "Shoo Fly Swing" are great favorites. The last mentioned has almost out-favorited "Shoo Fly Don't Bother Me." A definite winner with the gentlemen has been Tennessee's "Shoot the Buffalo!"

> Where the Hawk Shoots the Buzzard and the
> Buzzard Shoots the Crow!
> Rally in the Canebrake and Shoot the Buffalo!

But nothing seems to dampen the ardor for the Virginia Reel, Sir Roger de Coverley style, as we have always done it. "Alabama Gal" and "Scotch Reel" have given us something to sing—"Ain't we rock candy, ain't we rock candy, ain't we rock candy, Alabama Gal?"—and think about respectively. "Gents" are still trying to figure out how to pass back to back in the chasse while going in opposite directions from their neighbors on either side. It's really quite simple!

The squares or quadrilles have brought us a stream of interesting reactions from many sources. They have interested all ages—novices, long-time square dancers, and folks from other states, as

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Neenah Builds a Swimming Pool

By ARMIN H. GERHARDT
Playground Director
Neenah High School

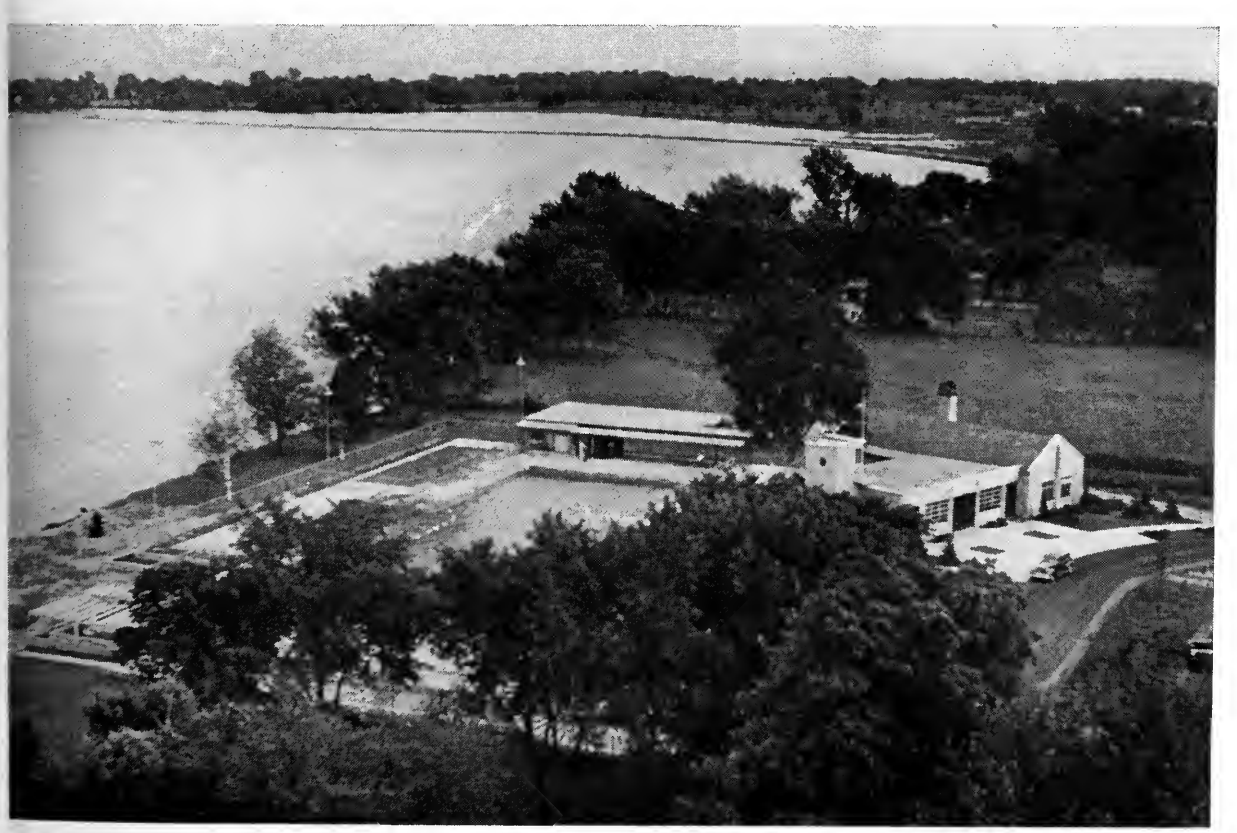
WHEN THE Indians gave to Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, a name which means "muddy waters," they accurately described it, for in summer the water is practically unfit for swimming. When, through the generosity of two leading citizens and the action taken by the city and the federal government in allocating funds it was made possible to build an outdoor swimming pool and a recreation building, an urgent need was met.

The pool is rectangular, of standard Olympic size, fifty meters long, and has seven swimming lanes. The diving pool at one end is twelve feet deep and has a standard one-meter board and also a three-meter one. Opposite the deep end is a wading pool for children who cannot swim. A fence divides this from the deeper water to insure the safety of children. For children of preschool age there is another shallow pool also enclosed in a fence. All of the pools are surrounded by an outer fence so that they may be readily supervised and the regulations can be easily enforced.

Within a few feet of the main pool are dressing rooms, showers, and a foot bath through which all swimmers must pass and be inspected before entering the water. The girls' dressing room has a series of lockers with a main room in the middle and a basket check room for the clothes. The men's dressing room, with the exception of the showers and basket, is open to the sun, making it easy to disinfect. The water in the pool is put through a filter and a fresh supply is added as it is necessary. The most modern cleaning methods are used and the water is tested daily. A staff of life guards and helpers are

(Continued on page 344)

The location of the city of Neenah, Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, did not insure good bathing beaches for this important paper making center of 10,000 people. Cooperative effort, however, has resulted in the provision of a swimming pool and recreation building.



Creative Music in the Recreational Manner

By SIEBOLT H. FRIESWYK
National Recreation Association

The writer believes that creative music activity lends itself to group participation, and that it may be used informally for recreational purposes. This article, accordingly, is devoted to a discussion of ways of making creative music a part of the recreational music program. The plan outlined presupposes an elementary knowledge of music on the part of the leader, and it is intended primarily for boys and girls ranging in age from eight to twelve years.

THE EDUCATIONAL values of creative music have been understood and utilized by our teachers of music. The recreational possibilities of creative music, however, have as yet not been realized. This may be due to the fact that creative music has been thought of as a somewhat involved process which could not be put into effect unless ideal conditions prevailed.

What Is Creative Music?

A definition of creative music may be made as broad as one wishes, but for the sake of a definite objective we shall define it here as simply *making a tune*. A tune may be composed for itself alone, for words, for a singing game or dance, for melodic instruments, or for some other purpose. Regardless of all other factors involved, we are considering creative music as essentially the making of a tune. The elements of inspiration, imagination, feeling, intellect, originality, and a host of other factors enter into the creative process. The arousing of these elements obviously enriches the experience and understanding of those who take part in a creative enterprise. But in addition to this development of a well-rounded personality through creative activities, there is the social value involved. Music is usually created by an individual and, as a matter of fact, in the instance of more advanced types of compositions, only an individual skilled and gifted as a composer could create such music. On the other hand, however, folk songs frequently come from untutored groups of people.

Folk songs have been of tremendous social significance. Cecil Sharp, the noted English folklorist, expressed the hope that the creation of modern folk songs would result from the widespread singing of traditional folk songs. Whether his hopes were well founded or not, the creation of new tunes, consciously or unconsciously produced, is a worthy objective of a group.

In the following pages an outline is presented of the ways in which a leader or teacher may stimulate interest on the part of a group in creating a tune.

Stimulating Interest in Melodies with Games

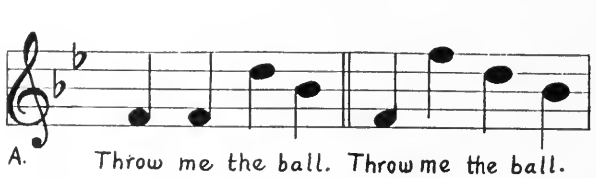
It is, first of all important that the boys and girls take part in this activity through the use of games intended to awaken certain impulses — rhythmic and melodic. Once aroused to what might be termed an "unconscious consciousness" of the ingredients of every tune — melody and rhythm — the leader can proceed to the actual making of a tune by the group.

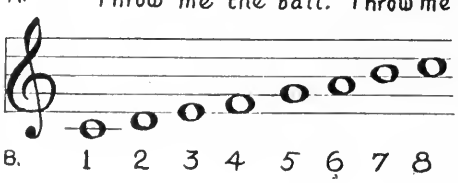
Throw me the ball. A rubber ball is held by a boy or girl. The child sings a tune to the words "Throw me the ball." Another child, by raising his hand, may have the ball thrown to him if he can *repeat* the other child's musical version of "throw me the ball." If successful, the second child then creates his version of "Throw me the ball." (See A.)

NOTE: The leader should record all the phrases sung, and later have the group repeat them together.

Telephone numbers. If the various degrees of the scale are numbered, telephone numbers may be identified with the respective pitches.

Four telephone numbers are called by various children. They might be 5-3222, 5-2111, 2-6222, 5-3111. This melody then would be written out and sung, words being added if desired. The rhythmic meter might be suggested by the group or the teacher. The teacher will have to guide in the right





selection of numbers giving the best tune. Some experimentation has a good effect. (See B.)

Street calls and nature songs. The group may be asked to recall what the peddler, newspaper boy, rag picker, and other street hawkers cry when they pass by. This question has brought forth many unexpected bits of folk melody wherever it has been asked. These melodies, after having been sung by an individual, may be repeated until learned by the group. Nature has its songs also. Birds, dripping water, the wind, make marvelous tunes.

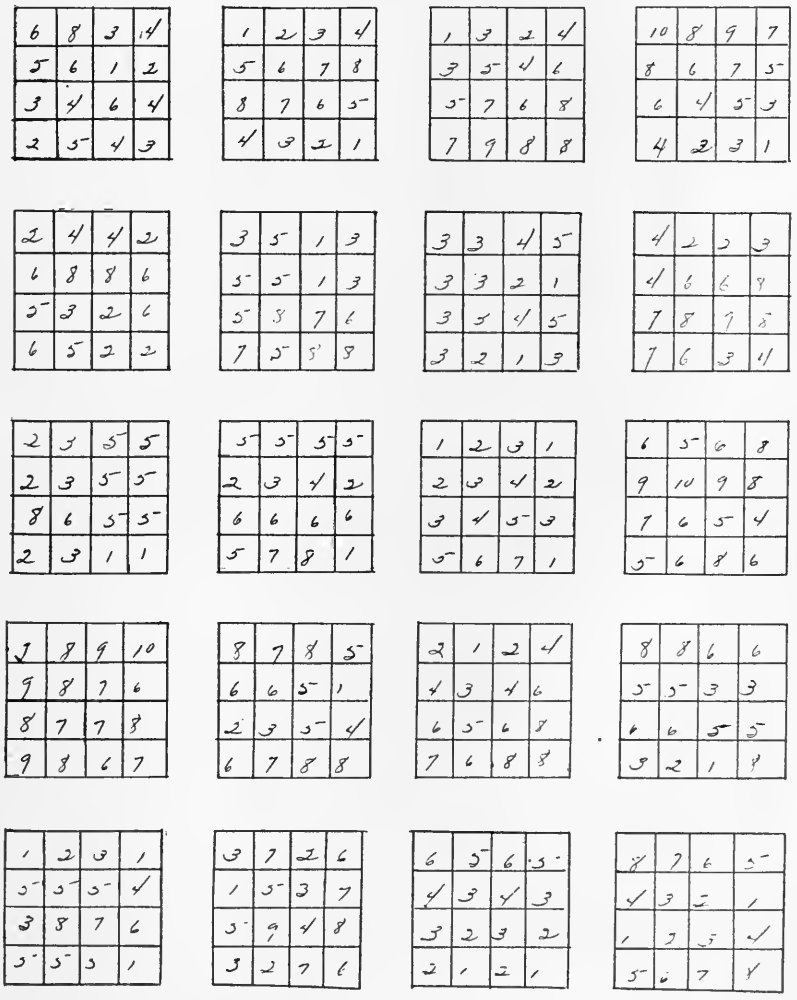
Stretching tunes. This game is a competitive one. Two teams or sides are quickly formed by dividing any group as evenly as possible. A member of the first side sings one note at any pitch. A member of the second team repeats the first pitch and adds one note more. The competing teams continue to add single tones until one of the sides fails to repeat the stretched tune accurately. For a group of twenty boys and girls a winning score of five may be made, the winning points going to the side repeating the added tones accurately. The "stretched tune" should be recorded by the leader, and sung in its entirety.

Finding "do" or "la." The keynote of any major scale is known as a movable "do," and a "la" of a relative minor key. Whatever system is used, the important thing in this game is to *hear the keynote* of a tune or series of harmonies. A phrase is played, the group listens, they sing what they believe is the keynote. This helps them indirectly to become aware of a focal point or possible cadence for melodies. Familiar tunes may be used. The keynote of America in G is "G," the keynote of C# minor prelude of Rachmaninoff is C#. Boys and girls can get experience *hearing this* by finding "do."

Musical Bingo. By using the same number system as was described in *Telephone numbers* to prepare bingo cards, and a bag of beans, or its equivalent, this game can be quite interesting and exciting. The game is conducted as follows: Cards and beans are passed out, numbers are called out, and the first person filling a horizontal or diagonal line of numbers cries "bingo." His card is then taken by the leader, and the whole groups sings the tune indicated by the numbers, reading each line of numbers from top to bottom. The first person getting five tunes wins. The leader may ask the group to prepare its own cards or prepare them himself in advance. A group of twenty cards given here may be used. (See illustration on this page.)

Tuned Tumblers. A set of tuned tumblers or some other simple melodic instrument which may be struck is set before the boys and girls. One of the group comes forward to strike a series (haphazard) of tones. This series is taken up by the group, sung, developed rhythmically, and possible words added. The haphazard striking of notes should gradually be led into a more thoughtful,

Chart for Musical Bingo

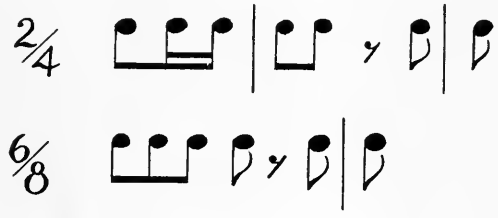


studied series of tunes. It is important, however, for the leader *not* to expect the group to make this studied series of tones right at the start.

Stimulating Interest in Rhythm with Games

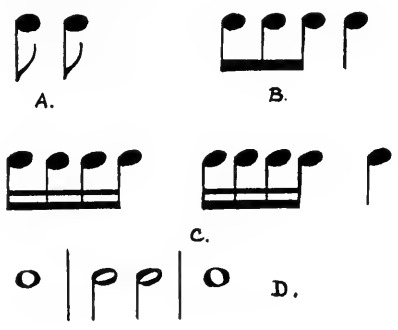
"He Can Do Little Who Can't Do This." This may be played as an elimination game. Boys and girls are seated in a circle, one child holding a long stick. The boy or girl with the stick says, "He can do little who can't do this," and with his right hand taps a rhythm on the floor which he must be able to repeat. He then passes the stick on to the next person with his left hand. All succeeding members of the circle who discover the fact that the stick is passed on *with the left hand* need not take part except to help make the game clear to those who have not discovered the secret. This is a rather difficult bit of detection for boys and girls, but the teacher or leader may be able to make the game more obvious by exaggerating the passing of the stick with the left hand.

Typical rhythms which this game provokes are:



These rhythms should be recorded by the teacher and taken up later for closer observation and development into larger patterns. These larger patterns have their basis in repetition, but variations should be encouraged.

Knock, Knock! Who's There? This game evokes personality traits of the boys and girls in a rather subtle manner. Several boys and girls come to the door and knock in characteristic ways. Mary knocks timidly. (See A.) John knocks boldly, as in B; Jean knocks impatiently. (See C.) Peter doesn't knock, he pounds. (See D.) Those who have demonstrated their individual knocks leave the room, close the door, and one of them knocks. Those who are left in the room try to guess who the "knocker" is.



Rhythm Detector. Rhythms taken from familiar tunes or suggesting certain actions such as running, flying, bouncing may be played without melody while the boys and girls identify them. The melody may be added later.

Percussion Orchestra. The rhythm band which is, of course, a percussion orchestra offers the group a chance to make their own orchestrations.

Rhythms with fingers, fists, knuckles, feet or tom-tom. Let one of the boys and girls create a rhythm with fingers to describe rain falling, or little feet running. Fists may describe the rhythm of an elephant waltz, or tired workmen plodding home; knuckles, the rhythm of prancing steeds or hammers pounding boards; feet, the tramp, tramp of soldiers; tom-tom, the exotic dancing rhythm of primitives. All these should be recorded by the leader, shown, and explained.

When an interest has been aroused in both melody and rhythm through the use of some of the games which have been suggested and a feeling of participation has been achieved, the next and most important step can be taken; namely, the writing of a song to words. Although the singing of fine traditional songs is vitally important to the development of a sense of beauty, form, and expression, in the opinion of the author boys and girls should not sing songs at the creative music period. For such singing may result in a rather slavish imitation of the songs just sung or it may give rise to an unfortunate comparison. The singing of folk songs at any other time, however, will be of immeasurable benefit and pleasure.

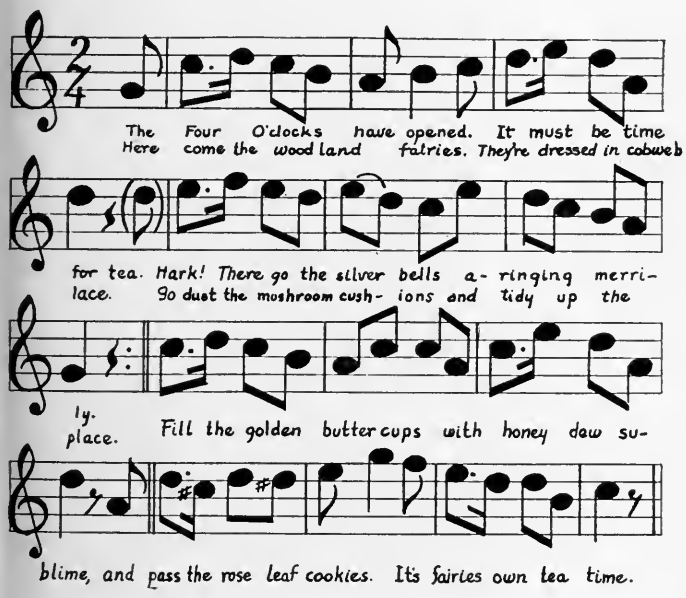
Setting Poems to Music

One of the most direct ways to conduct this part of the creative music program follows: A number of poems which have been brought to the meeting are recited or read, and their titles are written on the blackboard. After all of the poems have been presented, a vote is taken. The poem which proves most popular is then to be set to music.

Let us say that *Tea Time* by Malvine Morton has been selected. The words now written out completely are:

The four o'clocks have opened.
It must be time for tea.
Hark! there go the silver bells
A-ringing merrily.
Here come the woodland fairies
They're dressed in cobweb lace.
Go dust the mushroom cushions
And tidy up the place.
Fill up the golden buttercups
With honey dew sublime
And pass the rose-leaf cookies.
It's fairies own tea-time.

The poem is recited by all, the rhythm being stressed. Now we are ready to set the words of the first line to music. Several suggestions for the tune are made, and the best one is selected; succeeding lines are added as the song grows. It will be seen that the poem helps to form the melody. Here is the first product of our group creation written down on the board *by the boys and girls.*


The Four O'clocks have opened. It must be time
Here come the wood land fairies. They're dressed in cobweb
for tea. Hark! There go the silver bells a- ringing merri-
lace. Go dust the mushroom cush- ions and tidy up the
ly.
place. Fill the golden buttercups with honey daw su-
blime, and pass the rose leaf cookies. Its fairies own tea time.

Now that the tune has been completed, it can be sung and memorized.

It is also possible to have the boys and girls write their own poems before or after the tune has been written. Safety songs, play songs, songs of the seasons, or other occasions may be a source of inspiration. Is it the wish for such a song that is the source of inspiration?

Adding to the knowledge of song writing. The leader, during the course of his work with the boys and girls, may gradually add to their technical knowledge by illustrating how songs may be analyzed. Terms such as motive, phrase, extended phrase, sentence, repetition, variation, balance, rise and fall of melody, cadence, the singing of one note for each syllable, or the singing of several different tones to the syllable, should be briefly illustrated.

Harmonizing the tunes. The leader should occasionally harmonize the tunes or make a suitable accompaniment. There are three general types of accompaniment, *i. e.,* the straightforward harmonization, the rhythmic accompaniment, and the accompaniment which is melodically independent of the tune. The simple harmonization will be the one most frequently used by the leader.

Recording tunes. The leader may use regular notation, the sol-fa, or number systems in taking down rhythm and melody.

It is hoped that those who are group leaders and have an elementary knowledge of music will attempt to introduce creative music to their boys and girls. They will find it a pleasure and one giving unusual and welcome results.

In his book, *Creative Music in the Home*, Satis Coleman stresses the importance to the child, in his creative experience, of making musical instruments. "A real intimacy with some kind of musical instrument is necessary before a child can be free to express musical feeling with his hands. One who builds an instrument for himself is laying the foundation for that intimacy and for free creative expression in music. The making of the instrument is a building process, but the creative experience of making a melody to play on this instrument follows naturally. There are all degrees of creativity, and the sincere melody-making of a child is as truly creative on its own level as is the composition of the greatest symphony on its higher level.

"The child who can make an instrument—be it ever so simple—and then make a melody of his own to play upon it, has experienced a joy that he will wish to have repeated. It is to be expected that some of the results will be crude, especially at first; but if a taste of creative joy in handling the materials of music can enlist an interest heretofore denied, and give an impetus toward exploration in the art, does it matter how crude those first sounds may be?"

It's an interesting story—that of the return of the children of Three Forks, Montana, to the old swimmin' hole. And it's vividly told by Kenneth Mulholland, who is WPA Adult Education Supervisor at Butte, Montana.

Reviving the Old Swimmin' Hole

A FREE RIDE on a fire engine every day! And a chance to go swimming in the old swimmin' hole! That's what summer has meant to the children of Three Forks, Montana, ever since the recreation director set up a swimming program in 1939. And even the parents who take a ride out to "watch" the children often return prepared to join in the fun.

Swimming in the "hole" had always been a popular sport with people of all ages in this little Western city until a few years ago. Then one day an eight year old boy slipped away from home and went swimming. He never came back alive. And from that time on the parents of Three Forks refused to permit their children to swim.

But one midsummer day in 1939 was unusually hot. The July sun beat down on an unshaded playground. A dozen or more youngsters panted rather than played through the heat wave. They wanted a swimming pool. The city of Three Forks with its population of 884 was considering a municipal pool, but that was for the future, and the heat was an immediate problem.

Then some of the children remembered the old swimming hole a couple of miles northeast of town, just below the Jefferson River Bridge. The older boys and their folks before them had been there. Why couldn't they? And as the heat wave continued it became more and more necessary to have a "cooling off" activity if recreation in Three Forks was to survive that summer.

Don Jellison, then WPA recreation leader and acting recreation supervisor, decided to investigate the swimming hole. He found clear water, a moderate current, sandy banks, a maximum depth of six feet, a minny pool, brush for dressing rooms, and trees for shade. These findings were outlined and plans for a supervised swimming program was presented to the Coordinating Council.

The Council approved and began a search for ways and means of carrying out the program. Transportation was needed, so the city furnished the vehicle—a fire truck, not the new one, but a real fire-red one with a brass trimmed engine and gasoline to fuel it. The director, who was also a village fireman, was charged with driving the children over the two and two-tenths miles through Old Town, the original settlement of Three Forks, and then on to the old swimming hole.

The news traveled like wild fire when children

realized they were to have a ride on a fire engine and a swim every day. At 1:30 on the first day the fire truck drew up at the Three Forks playground with its glinty-copper chemical tanks shining in the sun. The excited children piled on and the tiniest tot was put in the hoseless hose basket for the ride. A second stop was made at the Consolidated School house, a third at Old Town, then off they went to the pool at fifteen miles an hour, maximum speed.

All swimming was to be supervised by a registered Life Guard, and each child had brought the following release signed by his parents. The signed forms made up the roll call and assured the leader and council that the parents were informed.

Dear Parents:

The summer swimming program is under way and it will be necessary that a release be signed before your child may attend the program. This release will relieve the Recreation Department of all responsibility of accidents which might occur.

Accidents will be prevented if possible and the swimming will be supervised by a registered life guard.

DONALD JELLISON,
Recreation Director
Three Forks, Montana

I shall not hold the Recreation Department, United States Government, City of Three Forks, or the School Board responsible for any accidents while my child ..... is attending the swimming program.

.....
Parent's Signature

Fire-fighting equipment has now been crowded out of the truck and over-hanging seat planks substituted. Originally two or three trips were made each day, but quota cuts have reduced the leader's staff and chauffering time for this activity so all must now go on one trip. But the children don't mind. During a supervisory visit last summer, one Huck Finn pointed to a space the size of a dime on one of the cross planks. "Look," he yelled, "all this room, and they complain about it being crowded!"

Operation of the activity takes two hours each summer day, according to Tom Jenkins, the most recent leader furnished to the community. Before lunch time the fire engine is run out to the playground and parked in the shade of the shelter house. The children in the neighborhood get in when they're ready. At 1:30 the driver runs the truck slowly to the school where more pack in. The smaller ones are put in the middle. At Old Town other youngsters climb on and usually three or four older boys volunteer to stand on the running board for the rest of the trip.

A stop is made at the bridge to let the children off. They must not move until the truck comes to a full stop. Then away they dash to dress, boys to the left, girls to the right. The empty truck is driven on over the bridge, turned around and returned to its parking place at the roadside. By this time the children are ready for a dip, and they don't waste much time!

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Spokane's Playground Baseball School

By S. G. WITTER
Recreation Director
Spokane, Washington

The amazing success of the baseball school held last summer in Spokane led a number of cities and towns in the vicinity to ask: "What is a baseball school? How does it operate? What is its purpose?" The answers to these and other questions will be of interest to playgrounds everywhere.

THE SPOKANE Baseball School, admittedly an experiment in the summer of 1940, will open its second season this June as one of the most popular and worth-while activities of the Spokane Recreation Department. In 1941, the Baseball School will function for two full months and will provide instruction for about 2,500 young Americans between the ages of twelve and seventeen years. This instruction will be furnished by experts at absolutely no cost to the students themselves.

In 1930 baseball in the public grade schools of Spokane was abolished because of expense and the fear that accidents might occur. Soon afterward, baseball in the parks of the city was discontinued for the time being because of the growing popularity of softball. For ten seasons the national game was kept alive only by the high school teams of the city and a few semi-pro groups.

In 1939 there was a growing demand that baseball be given more consideration. Many parents and public school pupils were demanding some chance for the boys of Spokane to play baseball again.

The time for action arrived in the spring of 1940. A group of public-spirited citizens, working with the Recreation Department, decided to give baseball another chance. What followed is a fine example of civic cooperation and efficiency.

First the Recreation Department of the Park Board set aside five city play areas for the use of baseball. Then they arranged for two veteran baseball men, Art Walther and Neil McKain, to act as directors of the program. The full details of the organization and program of the school were left in their hands. Financial aid was needed, for the funds of the Recreation Department were limited. At this point the B.O.F. Lodge of Spokane stepped in. For some time the large membership of this lively organization had been seeking a worth-while youth project. The proposed baseball school seemed the right thing. The lodge underwrote the total cost of the first year's activity, and has agreed to continue.

Further help came through the voluntary cooperation of the Spokane Indians, Spokane's franchise holder in the Western International League. The Indians helped in several ways. They sent players to the various playgrounds from time to time to lecture to the boys and give demonstrations. They furnished a large number of baseballs to the school. Finally, they admitted once each week to the Indians' home games each boy who that week had had perfect attendance at the Baseball School.

During the month of June 1940, approximately 1,000 boys were enrolled in the school. The average attendance was one week for each student. Some boys followed the school from place to place, playing every day for the month the school was in operation. Boys came to Spokane from a hundred miles away to get the instruction offered. Some communities near-by sent full teams from time to time to benefit from the work.

Classes were run from nine o'clock in the morning until noon, and from one o'clock to five. Each class lasted from one and one-half to two hours. The ideal class proved to be about fifty boys. Actually, 200 boys were often on hand for the various sessions.

Fundamentals of the game were emphasized. Hitting, bunting, running bases, sliding, throwing, and playing the different positions on a baseball team were stressed. Instruction included lectures as well as demonstrations. When possible, each class period ended with a practice game of from four to seven innings. In these games pupils were expected to practice what they had been told.

Before the school actually began, the promoters had some misgivings. Would the boys of Spokane really respond? Over 200 appeared for the first class on the first day. There were always more boys present than the directors had intended to handle. Boys didn't even want to quit playing long enough for lunch! Would injuries be numerous or serious? Because of careful supervision there

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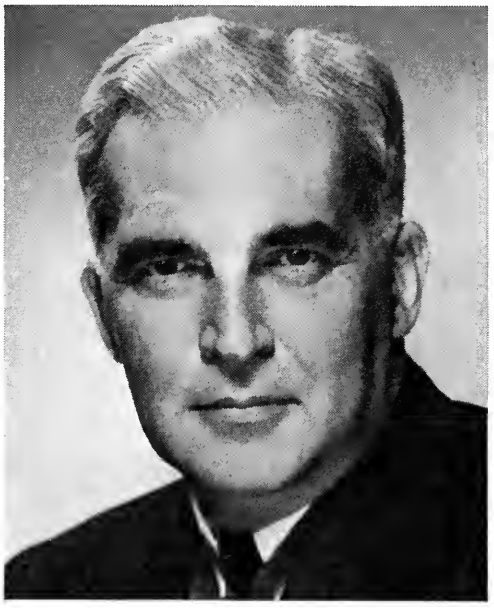
The America We Defend

FACED WITH an unprecedented national emergency and a steadily expanding defense program, more than 1,000 delegates to the National Recreation Congress will convene in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 29 for the twenty-sixth annual round table on recreation. Only forty miles from the nation's capital, they will devote five days to new and urgent leisure-time problems under a down-to-earth theme which belongs peculiarly to 1941—The America We Defend.



PAUL V. McNUTT

Volunteer and professional workers in forty-eight states are already outlining local recreation problems which they will bring to the council tables of this history-making Congress. Foremost on the calendar this year will be the need for providing defense recreation along with the normal activities in a community program.

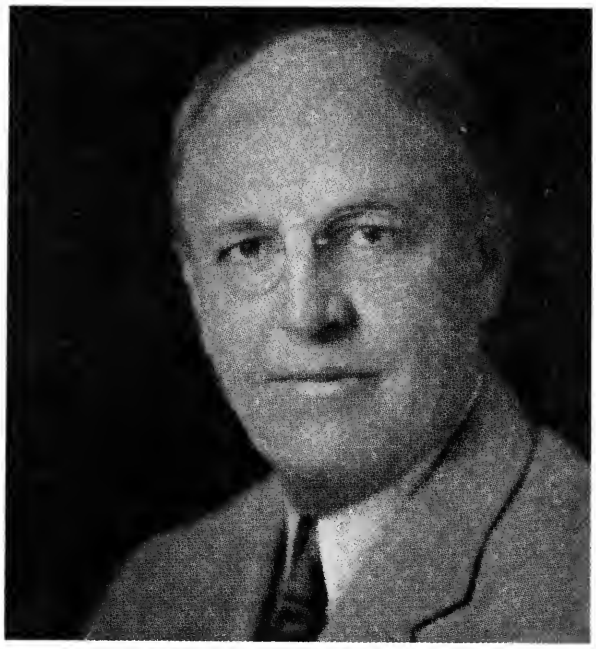
Delegates will attend seven general sessions and more than forty discussion meetings. They will listen to federal officials, local and private recreation leaders, educators, and lay men. Heading the list of public officials who will discuss emergency recreation is Paul V. McNutt, Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities and Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. From Mr. McNutt's staff also will come Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator, and Mark McCloskey, Director of the Division of Recreation.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Seminary, New York City, will sound the keynote of morale-for-defense when he makes an appeal for "Mobilizing

MARK McCLOSKEY

CHARLES P. TAFT

the Spiritual Power of Democracy." Vassar's President, Henry Noble MacCracken, will make a return address at popular request. His "Recreation and Better Human Relations" will be remembered as a highlight of the 1940 Congress.



Dr. HENRY NOBLE MacCRACKEN

Emergency recreation will take the spotlight on Monday at the all-day conference on leisure-time planning for defense. Members of local committees, defense councils, recreation boards, federal and state officials will exchange information and experience on the problem of recreation in communities near military training camps and defense production centers. In general session and conference groups the nation's recreation leaders will devote a day of intensive study to the community's responsibility to the boy in uniform and the defense worker and his family.

Most of the Congress time will again be devoted to discussion meetings on specific phases of recreation. Special series of meetings are being planned in the fields of industrial, rural and church recreation, housing, and activities for girls and women. Emphasis will be laid on the role of the lay man with a series of meetings planned for local board members.

Sessions throughout the week will stress the public morale-building values of recreation as well as specific defense services. Delegates will exchange opinions and experiences on a wide range of topics—school recreation, programs for colored groups, joint planning of public and private agencies, play in institutions, music and the crafts in building morale, drama and folk dancing, recreation training and personnel standards, athletics and sports, nature recreation, camping, community centers, and home play.

Recreation will come into its own at the evening general sessions when part of the program will be devoted to social recreation and all-Congress folk dancing. Special events, tours, and demonstrations will keep delegates busy during the afternoons, and Thursday afternoon has been left free so that special meetings or continuations of previous discussions can be arranged. Meetings of the Society of Recreation Workers of America are being scheduled for Sunday afternoon and evening, September 28, because of the special defense recreation conference on Monday. Sessions begin at 2:30 P. M. A special luncheon and business meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, October 2.

Dr. REINHOLD NIEBUHR

Between meetings and conferences, Congress visitors from forty-eight states will explore historic Baltimore, now seventh largest city in the United States. Although modern and progressive, this famous coastal city still retains its colonial traditions

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Recreation in Defense Industry Communities

Summary of a conference held in the office of Paul V. McNutt, July 11, 1941

By MARK MCCLOSKEY
Director, Recreation Division
Office of the Coordinator

ROUND-THE-CLOCK community leisure-time activities, paralleling and complementing the twenty-four hour schedule of defense industry, was emphasized as a prime need at a conference on Recreation in Defense Industry Communities held in July in the office of Paul V. McNutt, Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities. The meeting, with Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator, as chairman, brought together representatives of labor, industry, national voluntary organizations, and Federal agencies concerned in meeting the leisure-time needs of workers.

"Not so glamorous as entertaining the young men in our armed forces, but certainly of equal importance," Mr. McNutt called this problem in opening the discussion. "Without relaxation and change," he continued, "workers naturally become dissatisfied. Morale, productive activity and health are threatened—and that is something national defense cannot afford." Mr. McNutt read a letter of greeting from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, which said:

"In the midst of pressure for defense production this conference offers welcome opportunity to focus attention on recreation as a prime essential to morale among workers. All workers need relief from the strains and stresses of exacting tasks; they require relaxation and recreation — nothing elaborate — simple activities and entertainment. Within working hours some of these needs have been met by forward-looking employers. But for after work, other needs must be met through public and commercial facilities for wholesome diversion, either free or at a small cost" . . . "For the constructive use of leisure time," the Secretary's letter continued, "the community, particularly in this crisis, must share responsibility. While good housing, nutritious food, and suitable clothing are elementary necessities in building and maintaining morale among workers, ample provision is also essential for recreation. Workers, both individually and through their unions, can be depended upon to do their part in making these facilities available."

The conferees agreed that "a town with three-shift industries can't go on living a one-shift social life." It was pointed out that this applies to eating places; to services in industrial plants, such as first aid stations; to commercial amusements, including motion picture theaters and bowling alleys; and to facilities for social contacts and for loafing, reading, and listening to the radio as well as to what is ordinarily thought of as community recreation — swimming, tennis and softball. Towns which have already recognized this and adjusted their lives accordingly were cited as examples of what can be done.

A wide diversity in the people concerned, as well as in their hours of leisure, was noted. Women and girls, thousands of them living away from home, represent one group whose needs are urgent. Unattached men, working men and women with families, and the children of defense workers all have an important place in the picture.

Housing emerged as a major factor in the recreation problem. As instances of how defense industry affects population, even in large established industrial cities, Col. James Waring, Chief, Plant Location Section of the Office of Production Management, described the impact of increased production on various kinds of communities.

Housing and the provision of play space were linked as a single problem not only for the protection of children but for the health and welfare of weary defense workers. From several communities with three-shift industries came reports that men on night shifts are deprived of necessary daytime sleep because of the noise of children playing throughout a congested neighborhood. Another factor, stressing the need for play provision in residence areas, is that of transportation; workers who live at a distance from their jobs and from town want recreation opportunities near their homes.

As one major step toward meeting these problems, the

Mr. McCloskey will welcome comments and suggestions on the resolutions presented at the conference, as well as any other material readers of the summary may wish to send in to him.

conference recommended additional consideration of recreation needs in connection with new housing projects, particularly those under Federal auspices. These, it was felt, should include adequate indoor and outdoor provisions for preschool and school children and their mothers, for youth, and for adult workers, both men and women.

In comparing recreational provision for men in military service and for defense workers, it was pointed out that the wage-differential between enlisted men and the thousands of young unskilled and semi-skilled men and girls in industry is not actually so great as some people assume. The soldier, who gets maintenance and clothing as well as pay, may not have so much less than the lower-paid industrial workers to spend on recreation. Both need community provision for free and low-cost amusements.

In answer to the question as to what defense workers want in the way of recreation, informal social contacts, "spectator" participation in sports and entertainments, and opportunities for continuing education were rated at least as high as athletics and active play.

Play provisions for children and adolescents must also be reoriented, it was agreed. This need is most urgent for children in homes where all adults are employed and family supervision is limited, for those who must be safeguarded against various kinds of exploitation, and for those affected by the impact of defense on schools and housing.

Following the Conference, the committee appointed by Mr. Taft drew up for further consideration the following seven-point resolution:

1. The morale needs of the defense program demand that adequate recreation for children and adults be provided.
2. In marshaling the total recreational resources of the community, it is essential, that the municipality take the lead and discharge its responsibility from public funds.
3. Over-all planning for recreation by all groups concerned, including public and private agencies, industries, unions and leading citizens, is necessary in each community.
4. Commercial recreation interests should be encouraged to explore further the possibilities of providing desirable recreation.
5. All housing projects should include recreation facilities and leadership for children and adults as an essential part of their development.
6. Every effort should be made to awaken public recognition of the necessity for adequate recreation.
7. In addition to whatever they might do for their own plants, industries — employers and employees — should have a responsibility for the promotion of adequate community recreation.

"We are committed to the sound policy that leisure must complement labor. And that commitment entails an obligation to see that hours off duty can also be well spent, freely spent, without regimentation but with ample opportunity for all the varied activities in which the up-and-coming young people of the 1940's are legitimately interested."

Paul V. McNutt

"Recreation deals with a kind of activity that is engaged in without compulsion and usually brings immediate and direct satisfaction to the participant. . . . "Industrial recreation" is a phrase that locates recreation in a specific area of living. In short, it deals with satisfying activities carried on for, or promoted by, employees in the numerous lines of business endeavor. These recreation activities range from such passive types as stamp collecting or chess to the more vigorous types, such as basketball, baseball and the like. They should include activities which may be classified as physical, social, cultural, and outing types of recreation activities.

"Furthermore, the current use of the phrase indicates a felt need for recreation activities in industries. This need has been steadily increasing during the last decade. In the early days of the industrial revolution, recreation for the worker was not considered important because of occupational specialization. Long hours of work left little or no time for leisure. Much progress has been made in industry since the beginnings of the industrial revolution. As a result of scientific management, the invention of machines, and consequent shorter hours, the laboring man and management have been confronted with the problem of the constructive use of leisure time."—Extracts from the report of a study made by Purdue University entitled "Industrial Recreation, Its Development and Present Status."

Play Day at the Great White Sands

By EMMA HAWK BRISCOE

A most unusual setting for a play day is provided by the White Sands National Monument in New Mexico, with its 176,000 acres of snow-white sand dunes from thirty to seventy-five feet high. Here the school children of Otero County each year hold their play day.

"OVER FOUR THOUSAND children and adults at a play day!" Yes, and there could be many more on New Mexico's famous playground, the White Sands National Monument just fourteen miles from Alamogordo. In the natural amphitheater with only sand beneath and sky overhead, the spirit of play truly reigns. The Sands, which are really not sand at all but are pure gypsum, not only provide a perfect playground but are also becoming a number one tourist attraction.

Begun in 1935 as somewhat of an experiment, the annual spring play day has become an event looked forward to not only by the people of Otero County but by those of surrounding counties as well. School people, Monument officials, and the Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce cooperate, with the result that each year those attending play day feel it more successful than the year before.

Beginning with a series of athletic events at the first play day, the program has grown into a pageant in which many types of recreation form the episodes. The day selected is usually around the first part of April, for then it is neither too cold nor too warm. Last year April eighth proved a most pleasant day. By ten o'clock many cars had wound their way through the Monument entrance, picturesque in itself with its Pueblo Indian architecture, over the hard sand surface road eight miles into the heart of the Sands.

The forenoon was spent in softball, both girls' and boys' teams playing in their respective brackets. Last year a marble tournament and a horseshoe pitching contest were added. Throughout the day the emphasis was placed upon the spirit of play rather than on the competitive factor. Events were announced from a public address system, making it very easy to handle the large crowd. Spontaneous play as children rolled in and piled sand to their hearts' content could be seen throughout the day. At noon, lunches were spread here and there, for there was no limit to choice places. Sandwiches, cold drinks, ice cream, and good water were available. Old-timers who had been in the county thirty years or more had special headquarters.

After lunch came the more directed program. Tumbling exercises from the New Mexico School for the Blind at Alamogordo were new to many. Then came the fun races. Sack races, balloon races, three-legged races and others were entered into by those who wished.

Outstanding among the events and offering variety to the program was the drill and concert by the Alamogordo school bands. These, consisting of over one hundred members in uniforms of orange with black and white, were a delightful picture in the great white bowl.

During the afternoon, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Grace Corrigan, greeted the crowd as so did Gov. John E. Miles and former Gov. Clyde Tingley both of whom flew from Santa Fé.

Just before the sun went down, the school children from the rural schools, many of them from distant mountain districts, added the most appeal-

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Rejuvenating Old Man River

By JANE KITCHELL
Librarian
Vincennes Public Library

Landlubbers took to the water last year when the Vincennes Public Library presented its vacation reading project

RIVERS HAVE played an important role in the history of America, the gateway that brought the explorer, the missionary and the conqueror inland. "Rivers of America," a fascinating series of books of popular demand, "designed by the late Constance Lindsay Skinner to be a literary rather than a historical series, a saga of the people rather than the river itself," influenced the choice of the Vincennes, Indiana, Public Library in its annual vacation reading project, particularly since one of the books in the series, the "Wabash," offered the Library a continuity in its historical program provided for the children each twelve months.

Fort Sackville, upon the banks of the Wabash, had been the setting of a colorful pageant, the scene of the enactment of a great drama "where the shape and size of the United States were determined." The Library endeavored to recreate the charm of other days. River life along the Wabash was depicted in all its glory, for "Steamboat days were romantic, travel was adventure and great cities were built where steamboats touched."

An intimate study was made of the packets which plied the river, these floating palaces which have become milestones in the march of progress. Four boats, the Rambler, Vigo, Tobacco's Son, and the Willing raced to a finish and once again was heard,

> "Chris Green and the Betsy Anne, had a race,
> And the Green threw water, in Betsy's Face."

Stovepipe hats for the boys, bonnets for the girls, made from cardboard, were presented at the time of registration. Shining black toppers soon made their appearance and poke bonnets took on much color from mother's discarded ribbons and flowers. Each Saturday morning a shrill whistle announced the excursion, tickets for which were secured through the week from the number of books read. Deck chairs were at quite a premium on more than one occasion. Captains, pilots, and

roustabouts were announced for the most books read, best reports, and honorable mention. Gayly decorated carpet bags made from coffee sacks were given for the best book reports. Castaways were dealt with according to their misdemeanors, a copied book report calling for the severest penalty.

Once again could be heard the pilot calling the river soundings. A large gauge was placed in the children's room, the number of books read determining the depth. (Three hundred registered a foot.) Newspapers carried publicity of the flood stage, "Wabash rising at a rapid rate, highest in all its history. Predict crest not later than July 29th," (at which time the project closed).

Storytelling time—and the children are on hand to report on the books they have read

Privately owned boats, among them the Mercedes, were offered by kind citizens for a real ride upon the Wabash as a reward to the diploma winners. Old Man River evidently resented the competition for he became sullen, the corners of his mouth went down, down a few weeks before the promised boat ride, and absolutely refused to rise above 1.4 feet, reading of the present moment, cheating the children, but the promise still holds good!

All Parent-Teachers Associations of the city joined the Library Book Week in a Showboat. The children passed through the audience, using a gangplank which had been built from the stage through the center of the room. Unique and clever costumes were displayed, even hoops. From backstage could be heard the old-time calliope (records played on a graphophone), snatches of songs, and shuffling feet.

The stage was set with flying flags and deck chairs for 350 diploma winners. The Captain's box was occupied by Robert Inman, who had scored the highest honors, and Anna Speth from the North Branch Library as the Pilot. The floating palaces towed up and down the rivers in the early '70's gave some stirring performances of "East Lynne," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Ten Nights in the Bar Room," and many other old favorites, followed by a vaudeville, jokes, and dancing and singing.

In keeping with the nation-wide observance of the 500th Anniversary of Printing, Douglas C. McMurtrie's book *Wings for Words,* the story of Johann Gutenberg and his invention of printing, was presented. The center of the stage was occupied by a replica of the printing press Abraham Lincoln saw in the office of the *Western Sun* on March 6, 1829, when the Lincoln family migrated from Indiana to Illinois and passed through Vincennes on that date. The fascinating life of Johann Gutenberg of the 15th century was portrayed around the old press, showing how his dream, which gave "wings to words," was finally realized. This part of the program was concluded with a quiz, an informative discussion conducted by Timmy Garrigus, the news editor, short concise information in which a number of children took part, pertaining to the history of printing and the great benefits of the press.

A short intermission followed in which the Captain demonstrated the art of ballyhoo. The showboat was concluded with a vaudeville sketch which consisted of the singing of "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Ol' Man River," tap dancing, the un-

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"Our children's books guard the future. You need not distrust these books; they are not regimented, because within the covers peace and happiness and dreams more powerful than armies have withdrawn to await their day." — *May Lamberton Becker.*

A State-Wide Publicity Campaign

The Public Recreation Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey District of Kiwanis International have joined forces in a state-wide recreation publicity campaign

By JOHN M. ROWLEY

ALWAYS in the back of the mind of a real recreation executive is the problem of acquainting the supposedly interested public and the supposedly interested taxpayer with the benefits of the public recreation program. So, when to the attention of some of the members of the Public Recreation Association of New Jersey came the program of the New Jersey District of Kiwanis International, there seemed to be a real opportunity to spread the gospel of public recreation in a real and effective way.

For the year 1941, the program of the seventy clubs in the New Jersey district includes a special state-wide program each month dedicated to "The American Way." Early starters in this set-up included the clergy, the press, the bar, the Medical Association, the schools, labor, private enterprise, capital, and the farmer. Some of the recreation leaders in the state had the idea that public recreation was a big enough factor in this same "American Way" to be included in the series of programs. Without much urging, Thomas Husselton, the governor of the district for Kiwanis, fell in line with the idea and put public recreation on as the feature for the month of August.

The subject selected for all speakers to work from was "Recreation — The Pursuit of Happiness in the American Way." Then came the task of finding speakers to cover seventy luncheon and dinner meetings over the length and breadth of the state. A committee of three was placed in charge of this program, but it soon fell to one man to arrange the speaking assignments, and he didn't fall down! A maximum of twenty speakers was needed for the popular meeting time, Thursday noon—fewer for the other meeting times. It was quickly discovered that particularly in South Jersey Kiwanis Clubs are far more numerous than recreation executives. But recreation has friends among the laymen of the state, and they are being called on to help present the subject to these clubs that represent such an excellent cross-section of the public which has so much to say on the questions of taxes, budgets and the like.

It shouldn't have been a great surprise, but the committee was indeed happy over the response to this request for help. It was just about unanimous, and those who couldn't help had good reason and were sorry. Furthermore, the cooperation of the Kiwanis leaders, lieutenant governors and club presidents was most whole-hearted, and the reaction of these men to the way in which the recreation end of the work was covered is certainly most complimentary to the profession.

There has been a tremendous amount of detail work necessary to the setting up of the schedule, including the gathering of information about the speakers, relaying this to the club secretaries, keeping the speakers themselves reminded each week that they had a date to cover, and similar matters. No recreation executive is allowed to speak in his or her own community, the committee feeling that the local superintendents had probably spoken before their local clubs before and that an outside executive would lend greater interest. Further, in order to try and see that the message was a general one and not too tied up to local program or problems, a suggested talk has been sent to each speaker and copies made available for publicity use if the speaker should decide to follow the general thought as outlined.

This program has involved work in plenty for some. It means that many will spend the week of August 11th in what will amount to a speaking tour of New Jersey, but the Public Recreation Association of New Jersey feels it is an opportunity that cannot be overlooked and that it will be a real contribution to the public program and to the indi-

(Continued on page 338)

Mr. Rowley, who is the Secretary and Custodian of the Board of Recreation Commissioners, East Orange, New Jersey, will be glad to send additional information regarding this program to anyone requesting it. He may be addressed at City Hall, East Orange.

A Neighborhood Cooperative Nursery School

By LAWRENCE C. WOODBURY
Boys' Director, Central Square Center
East Boston Social Centers Council

THE cooperative neighborhood nursery school started when several neighborhood mothers came to realize that while the play needs of their older children were being met by the many varied supervised activities being carried on at the two vacant lot playgrounds, their youngest children were left uncared for. These intelligent mothers approached the Neighborhood Association with the problem, and then assisted in working out a plan by which the children between the ages of two and a half and four and a half years could be given wholesome play opportunities.

In nursery schools the children are usually the first consideration, but in this project it was decided that children, to be eligible, must have mothers who would be willing to help run the school. There was little money, and everything possible must be done cooperatively, so the mothers were asked to take a training course which would enable them to help more effectively.

This was not as simple as it may seem. To most mothers the nursery school or kindergarten is a place where the child is well cared for from nine to noon or three o'clock, and where the mother's responsibility is to bring the child, take him home, and attend mothers' meetings once a week, if at all. The idea of serving as assistant teachers, working on a schedule, was a new and startling one. However, the conviction born of the experience on the part of a few mothers had strength and influence, and twenty mothers started the project.

These mothers, in a series of discussion meetings, decided to pay ten cents a day per child, attend one mothers' meeting a week throughout the season, and take a training course over a period of consecutive weeks which would include actual participation in the running of the school under a trained teacher. It was decided to plan a full day rather than just a morning program in order to include lunch and rest, two vital opportunities for training and

(Continued on page 341)

The April 1939 and August 1940 issues of *Recreation* carried articles telling of the success of thirty-six citizens living in an East Boston neighborhood of 733 families in improving their living conditions. The stories told how this group, the Neighborhood Playground Association, built two vacant lot play areas and sponsored an annual clean-up campaign. And now this association has successfully developed a much needed neighborhood cooperative nursery school.

"Belonging"

By DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE

"We Americans are natives of all the world gathered here under one flag in the name of liberty. Wherever men stand together in defense of freedom we feel the call of companionship." — *David Cushman Coyle.*

TOO MANY PEOPLE in America are lonesome. Everyone who is in his right mind wants to belong with other people, and if he doesn't belong anywhere, he is unhappy. Having too many people who feel lost and unhappy is a danger to our nation. We may lose our freedom and come under the terror of the Nazis, like so many other nations, unless we can give each other the satisfaction of belonging and standing together.

The American people, like practically all the civilized people in the world, are more lonely and unhappy now than they were fifty years ago, before we had movies and radio and automobiles. Fifty years ago, our grandparents lived in small places, even when they lived in cities. There were no automobiles, not many hard roads, and to get five miles from home and back was a real journey. Children walked to school, families walked to church. There were plenty of chores to do, even in town, so no boy or girl had any doubt of belonging to the family.

This country was full of neighborhoods, places where families knew each other pretty well. There were parties in houses and sociables in the church, where the same people met often enough to feel that they belonged together. When anyone was sick, the neighbors all knew about it and helped out any way they could. The church was the center of the neighborhood, where people met on Sundays, and often on week days, and where the members took part as friends in the ceremonies of baptism, of joining the church, of marriage, and of death.

Most people never thought they were especially happy in these little neighborhoods, or that by escaping from them they were going to make themselves homesick. But millions of older people in this country today are homesick for the old days. Even if they still live in the same house where they were born, the neighborhood has dried up. Millions of young people are unhappy without knowing why, because they don't remember ever belonging to anything.

The fact is that when we got automobiles and hard roads, and could travel forty miles more easily than our grandfathers could travel five, the neighborhood grew so large that it fell all to pieces. Many country churches died, the old-fashioned picnics and spelling bees and church fairs disappeared. People can drive ten miles into town to a movie and sit in an audience where they don't know anybody. When they get home they have had a good time, but there is something missing. People don't belong to a movie.

One way to get over being lonesome is to join something. Americans are great joiners. There are thousands of clubs and committees and teams of all kinds, and most of the members are there because they like to belong to something. But sometimes even a lodge or a club leaves you lonesome when you go home. You still wonder whether anyone outside your immediate family really cares if you are married or unmarried or sick or well or get a raise or lose your job, or live or die.

The old American heritage of community spirit has been partly lost and we need some headwork to get it back. What can be done to bring back the feeling of belonging to the community?

Five years ago, the Farm Bureau in Ohio asked a few farmers and their wives to invite a dozen of their neighbors to come in for an evening once a month, to discuss things in general. The latter part of the evening was for refreshments and just talk. Now there are 600 such meetings in Ohio every month and everybody comes. What makes them come? They come because in trying to find out how to help their community, and then eating together, they have

Chapter eleven of David Cushman Coyle's significant booklet, *America,* deals with a subject of deep concern to all of us. It is reprinted by permission of the author and the publisher, the National Home Library Foundation, in Washington, D. C. After reading this chapter you will not be satisfied until you own a copy of this challenging presentation of the situation America is facing today. You will want your friends, too, to have copies. They are available at twenty-five cents each.

discovered their neighborhood again. Those who remember what it used to be understand how it is that they like coming to these meetings. As one farmer said: "Our getting together and working together has made all of us realize that we have the best neighborhood in the country. I guess I'm kind of proud to belong to it."

National defense calls for a lot more than military service or even defense production. There are hundreds of kinds of service that need to be done in every county and city in the United States. Someone needs to organize recreation, for instance, for soldiers and workers and their families. Above all, we need an all-out attack on sickness and accident. People talk about strikes holding up defense. Sickness and accident are the biggest obstacle we have. They cause several times as much lost time as strikes, and they can be cut in half if we all pull together.

The Government has started a nation-wide attack on death and disease, beginning with the boys who were rejected in the draft, and spreading from there all through the population. Home defense programs are a good chance to build community services and neighborhood spirit.

Housing for defense workers and housing for others who are now in bad surroundings must be pushed as fast as possible. In fact, as we grow more and more used to the kind of total defense that must be built up in America, we shall come to realize that every kind of action that strengthens the people and the community is an addition to the strength of the nation.

The Government is promoting defense housing, public health, and home defense on many fronts. It is the Government's job to provide information and national leadership, but success will depend on the leadership and hard work of ordinary Americans in their home towns. This is a democracy in action, along lines that fit closely to the usual American way of doing things.

All sorts of organizations that are looking for something useful to do for defense can find a place in these jobs of home defense service. Rotary clubs, athletic clubs, Scouts, social organizations of all kinds, can have the satisfaction of playing a useful part.

Church organizations are especially helpful in community work. This job of looking after community welfare is what the church grew on in the old days. Today we know twenty times as many ways to do the job, thanks to the advance of science and medical skill.

Health, happiness, and strength are the backbone of defense. The first things to give up for the sake of strength are idleness, sickness, loneliness, and the despair that comes from not having a chance to play a useful part. The Government has its part to do, such as organizing the health program. But each community and each family has also its own part to play, to watch every point of weakness where sickness or hopelessness can attack us and to build up the defenses of the community against those dangers at every point.

When military defense is over, home defense will still be as much needed as ever. There will be no end to the job of defending America against disease and unhappiness.

"There are thousands of clubs, committees, and teams of all kinds, and most of the members are there because they like to belong to something."

Courtesy Sioux Falls, South Dakota

At a Recreation School

By JACQUELINE SMITH

A school similar to the National Cooperative Recreation School described by Mrs. Smith will be held, for the first time in the East, at the Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, New York, August 17-24, 1941. There will be classes in games, singing games, folk dancing, simple dramatics, music, and crafts. Detailed information may be secured from the Eastern Cooperative League, 135 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

EIGHTY STUDENTS, hailing from Montana, Colorado and Nebraska, to New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia, lived recreation for twelve days at the sixth National Cooperative Recreation School at Iowa State College, June 14-27. Days were crowded with folk dancing, games, metal and leather craft, marionettes and puppets, singing, music, acting, play directing, singing games, and storytelling.

Most of the students represented local or regional consumer cooperative organizations; all of them were gathering new materials and acquiring better techniques to take home and share with other groups. All of them were interested in recreation as a constructive force in the psychic and social areas of living, in release and realization of creative possibilities for the individual, in the development of groups organized around interest in each other rather than in "things," in the spreading of leadership, in the creation of a group feeling which is preliminary to group thinking and group action.

The school is supported and run entirely by its own students, many of whom attend more than once. Each year's student group elects a board of directors to serve for the coming year and organize the next school. Among the members of the staff were Neva L. Boyd of the Division of Social Work, Northwestern University; Augustus D. Zanzig, of the National Recreation Association; James Norris and Ruth Chorpenning of the professional theater; Marion Skean of Homeplace, Kentucky; and nine others. The school overlapped with the Publicity and Education Conference of the national Cooperative League, and Co-op educators and editors shared the recreation program, while recreation leaders participated in Conference discussions.

A memorable occasion of this year's school was the semi-annual meeting of a near-by farmers' cooperative which a number of staff and students attended. Four hundred members of a farmers' gas, oil and supply cooperative sat on benches in the dusty Iowa road in front of their tiny wooden warehouse while a town band played from their loading platform. A. D. Zanzig led the audience in "Iowa" and "Dinah" and "Home on the Range" between band numbers, and there was a noteworthy performance of "John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmitt." School students produced "The Three Sillies," and the children of the audience almost burst with delight at the puppets. Then the audience trooped over to a roped off space before the gas station, which had been carefully raked and sprinkled during the afternoon, truck lights were focussed on the

The children sat spellbound as the puppet show was presented at the meeting of the farmers' cooperative

(Continued on page 341)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"*ASTRONOMY,*" Clyde Fisher and Marian Lockwood. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 205 pp. $2.25. Interesting, concise, for beginners.

Azaleas. Azalea State Park in Oregon is a natural grouping of native azaleas reputed to be up to four hundred years old. They were in full flower in May—a fine showing—a riot of color.

Biography. "Early Naturalists in Kentucky," contribution of the Rafinesque Science Club, Kentucky Junior Academy of Science, Archie J. Williams, museum director, Baker-Hunt Foundation Museum, Covington, Kentucky, the birthplace of Dan Beard, where boys can still have adventure.

"Bird Study," Aids for Wildlife Leaflet 180. U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, March 1941. A useful bibliography for bird students.

Born Naturalist. Alfred C. Burrill, curator of Missouri Resources Museum, Jefferson City, Missouri, was student assistant in Botany I while in college. Having been born on a farm, he ventured such a practical question as which way should one place a bean so that it would get out of the ground at maximum speed. The professor overheard young Burrill and censured him. Burrill's destiny was shaped at that instant.

Boulder Dam National Recreational Area. Naturalist talks, free motion pictures of construction of the dam, a free museum of natural history and a guided trip through the dam are provided as interpretive service and recreational facilities.

Camp Suggestions by Basil Wood. "A mosquito's song is music if it can't get at you . . . Bohemian bed ticking and balloon silk make an excellent handmade shelter. . . . Greylock sandwiches filled with butter, creamed cheese, jelly and canned roast beef are delicious! . . . One lives a dog's life in a pup tent."

Charcoal. Henry W. Hicock, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, describes a portable kiln made of metal plates. It burns in twenty-four hours and produces forty-seven bushels per cord. Has possibilities as a camp project.

Conference, Midwest Hiking. Plans are under way for the second annual conference which will be held in the fall. Al Wyman, St. Louis Community Council, is chairman.

Conservation. President Roosevelt recommends that the name Department of the Interior be changed to the Department of Conservation. Today there is no single agency of government responsible for conserving natural resources. The philosophy of conservation is the philosophy of democracy.

Conservation School. Michigan Conservation Department held a Conservation School in June at Higgins Lake for its officers.

Environment. "Using Our World," S. R. Powers and others. Ginn and Company, New York. 626 pp. $1.76. Living resources, minerals, energy, health, and the conservation of wealth. Meant for a text but can grace any reading shelf.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, where America's first English child, Virginia Dare, was born 354 years ago, has been acquired by the National Park Service. The famous Paul Green pageant-drama, "The Lost Colony" will be continued annually. The Museum contains valuable artifacts. This site is a part of the proposed Cape Hatteras Seashore National Recreation Area.

Guidance. "Vocational Guidance for Boys," Robert C. Cole. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.50. Practical with case studies.

Hiking. "Woodland Trail Walkers" is the title of schedules compiled by E. A. Dench, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. Since 1937 he has issued ten booklets and folders.

Homes. Better Homes Week has been observed in Canton Center, Connecticut, every spring since 1928. It

"Nature-grams is a current events proposition. It is not hampered by tradition. It provides program ammunition for the imaginative leader. The adoption of one 'gram' a month would mean that the program is not 'freezing.' Critical discussion of these problems at board meetings would keep the moss from growing."

—Cap'n Bill.

begins Sunday with a Better Homes sermon; Tuesday is Clean-Up Day; Wednesday, the Women's Club Plant Exchange; and Thursday, a community evening program. Mrs. Arthur W. Sweeton, Jr., is one of the prime movers. Churches and schools improve their grounds. "Plant a tree by the side of the road, and be a friend to men" was the slogan for 1938.

Landscape. "It would be worth while if in each town a committee were appointed to see that the beauty of the town received no detriment. If we have the biggest bowlder in the country, then it should not belong to an individual, nor be made into a doorstep. As in many countries precious metals belong to the crown, so here more precious natural objects of rare beauty should belong to the public." Just as up-to-date now as when written by Henry David Thoreau.

Leadership. George Peabody Teachers College held its first Training Camp for Camp Directors and Recreational Leaders, May 15 to June 5, at Montgomery Bell Demonstration Recreation Area, Burns, Tennessee. Nature recreation is listed as Woodmanship and Camp Crafts.

Magic. "A History of Magic and Experimental Science," Vol. V and VI, Sixteenth Century, Lynn Thorndike. Columbia University Press, New York. 695 pp. and 766 pp. $10 a set.

Natural History Bulletins. There is a bill before the Connecticut Assembly which proposes to finance seven new bulletins which include such titles as "Spiders and Insects." There is also a proposal for a new State Museum of Natural History and Industry.

Naturalists for Illinois State Parks. A. R. Kugler, assistant superintendent, called a conference last spring to consider the use of graduate students. College professors and museum and state officials showed a lively interest. G. G. Eppler, National Park Service, was chairman.

Naturalists. Indiana State Parks served 80,000 persons in the 1940 naturalist program according to Howard H. Michaud, chief naturalist for the Conservation Department.

"Nature Notes," John Kieran. Country Life Press, Garden City, New York. $1.50. Interesting and well illustrated.

"Nature study will show you how full of beautiful and wonderful things God has made the world for you to enjoy."—From a farewell message written to Boy Scouts by Lord Baden-Powell and found among his papers after his death. How much better than to realize that Europe would lay in ruins and that Scouting would be exterminated on the continent.

River Museum. The first of its kind opened at Campus Martius State Memorial Museum, Marietta, Ohio, March 16. Steamboat models, pictures and relics of navigation for 130 years on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers perpetuate the memories of rivermen and river folk. Mr. H. C. Shetrone is the director.

Silk Worms. An interesting experience is the raising of silkworms until they spin cocoons. They may be fed dandelion leaves if they do not taste mulberry first. Cuba and Ecuador are suited for producing silk.

Sugar Maple. The Forty-Sixth Vermont Sugar Eat was held at Springfield, Vermont, on April 18, according to Ralph Hileman, Director of Recreation.

Travel. "Coronado's Quest, the Discovery of the Southwestern States," A. Grove Day. University of California Press, Berkeley. 418 pp. A biography to be read for the four hundredth anniversary of the Southwest.

Tree Thoughts. Two spring bulletins of the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District deal with "Forcing Cut Twigs" and "Thoughts for Arbor Day." Alice Beyer is their chief instigator in nature recreation.

Tulip Time Festival trip to Holland, Michigan, in May by Milwaukee Youth Hostelers who cross Lake Michigan by steamship and then bike to Holland to see the Festival, the tulips, and the town. (From Milwaukee *Muni Hiker-Biker.*)

Virginia. William Byrd's "Natural History of Virginia," edited and translated by Beatty and Mulloy. Dietz Press. 109 pp. $4.00. A colonial classic consisting of nature notes of a planter.

Water Life. "Ponds, Pools, and Puddles," Wells and Hanson. Binfords and Mort, Publishers, Portland, Oregon. 192 pp. $1.50. Fresh water life made interesting.

World At Play

Roller Skating Rink at Bear Mountain

Among the new recreational facilities at Bear Mountain State Park, New York, is a playfield to be used in conjunction with the fifteen acre field near the center of Bear Mountain Park activities. The Park's roller skating rink with a new sound system which was opened in April was used by more than five hundred skaters on the first day.

Meeting the Demand for Martial Music

Martial music is again coming to the fore in this country as regimental bands spring up in the defense camps. These bands are demanding new scores of ancient and modern music. Assisted by the WPA, the music division of the New York Public Library is attempting to help supply this demand. A survey of band music is being made, with emphasis on that composed or arranged for military bands. Selected compositions will then be orchestrated and scores and parts made available for the use of regimental bands throughout the country.

Archery Popular in Dearborn, Michigan

Archery came into prominence as an organized sport in Dearborn, Michigan, in the spring of 1939. Impetus was given the development of archery through the leadership of Carl Strang, a local resident prominent in national, sectional, state, and local archery circles. Under Mr. Strang's sponsorship a splendid archery club was launched, and the interest of the community centers was aroused through demonstrations given by Mr. Strang and other expert archers. The Michigan District Archery Tournament was held at Ford Field in June, 1940 with a hundred of Michigan's leading archers entered.

Protection of Nature and Wildlife

Seventeen American republics, including the United States, have now signed the Inter-American Convention on Nature Protec-

Courtesy Dearborn, Michigan, Department of Recreation

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tion and Wildlife Preservation to protect nature and preserve wildlife in the Western Hemisphere. The treaty calls for the establishment and extension of national parks, nature areas, and similar reservations which will preserve natural wonders, exceptional scenery, or places of outstanding historic or scientific interest. It also provides for the protection of wildlife in these areas. Ratification recently by the U. S. Senate, according to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, makes the United States ready to carry forward its part under this treaty.

Secretary Ickes in a recent statement called ratification of the treaty one of the most significant steps taken in recent years toward preserving scenic areas and wildlife. The Fish and Wildlife Service under Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director, and the National Park Service under Newton B. Drury, are the two services which will carry out the program within the United States.

Mother's Day at Mozart Playground—At Mozart Play Center in Chicago, Illinois, the tiny tots in the play group invited their mothers to a Mother's Day tea party on May 6th. All the children were in the receiving line, and each one welcomed and seated his own mother. Then came the program which consisted of rhythmic and dramatic plays, rhythm band selections, and the tea party. Each child served his own mother and then sat beside her to share in his own treat.

Swimming Pools in New York City—The sixteen large outdoor swimming pools built by the Department of Parks and the Work Projects Administration in New York City have served nearly 11,000,000 people since the first one was opened in 1936. The 1940 attendance at the pools surpassed that of 1936 by more than a hundred per cent.

Using Oakland's Schools—According to William F. Ewing, Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, California, during the fall term the city's public school buildings were used 14,813 different times after school hours for meetings and recreational events. This figure does not include regular evening classes nor playground activities.

Sand Modeling and Storytelling in Oak Park—Oak Park, Illinois, has followed the custom of naming some of its playgrounds after well known authors. There is, for example, the Carroll Playground, the Andersen Recreation Center, the Eugene Field Playground, and the Barrie Playground. The children have become familiar through their storytelling program with many of the tales told by these famous authors and the influence of these writers is felt throughout the playground program. The sand modeling classes at Stevenson in 1940 ended with an interplayground contest that demonstrated effectively the possibilities of the craft and its appeal to the children. Tales by the authors after whom the playgrounds were named were worked out in dramatic form in some of the sand modeling classes. Storytelling, too, proved its value in encouraging an interest in good literature, in stimulating the children's imaginations, and in awakening an interest in the lives of others. The stories were dramatized on occasion, and storytelling con-

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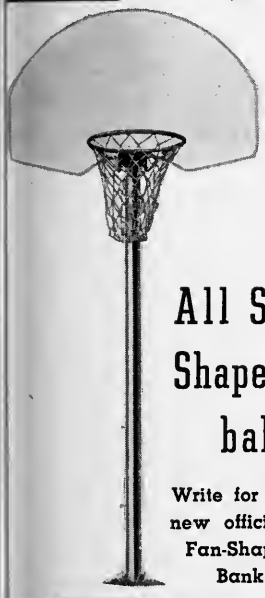

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tests among the children were a part of the program.

"Canadian Nature"—Under this title a magazine designed "to interpret Nature and the out of doors for your enjoyment and benefit" is being issued five times a year by the Whittemore Publishing Company, 177 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada. Articles on birds, animals, plants, and nature hobbies make this a helpful means of arousing interest in nature lore. The price of a year's subscription is $1.00. Single copies are available at twenty cents each. (Remittances are payable at par in Toronto.)

An Indoor "Junglegym"—There is now available a new indoor model "Junglegym" climbing structure built from hard wood instead of steel. Being portable, the new wood model, which is an exact duplicate of the original steel model, can also be used outdoors. There are two sizes. The smaller accommodates fifteen children; the larger, which measures 7′ long, 5′ 3″ wide and 7′ high, is designed for the use of twenty children. The wood is treated with a special oil finish for appearance and durability.

Information regarding this model may be secured from the J. E. Porter Corporation, Ottawa, Illinois.

Recreation Executive Makes Survey for Navy Department—George Hjelte, President of the Society of Recreation Workers of America, and Superintendent of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, on June 16, 1941, returned to his city work after a three-month special assignment with the United States Navy Department. Mr. Hjelte had the rank of Lieutenant Commander of the Navy. He made a survey of the recreational needs of the naval training and shore stations throughout the nation and presented recommendations to Navy authorities.

Mr. Hjelte's recent book, "Administration of Public Recreation," has had favorable mention.

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Sixth Annual Playwriting Contest — The sixth annual playwriting contest sponsored by the Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches will close September 15, 1941. Plays submitted must be one-act dramas suitable for church production, the playing time not to exceed one hour. Further information may be secured from the Religious Drama Council at 71 West 23rd Street, New York City.

A State-Wide Publicity Campaign

(Continued from page 328)

vidual speaker and worker to have the contact with these fine groups of men throughout the state. The committee of recreation executives handling this program under the leadership of Leroy C. Wilsey, the president, includes Philip LeBoutillier of Irvington, chairman, Fay S. Mathewson of Union County, and John M. Rowley of East Orange.

Rejuvenating Old Man River

(Continued from page 327)

furling of a beautiful flag from a covered dish, a recital of Munro Leaf's "John Henry Davis," by the Captain, who held his listeners spellbound. At the end the audience and ensemble sang "God Bless America," and the curtain was rung down on a very happy vacation reading project. There were hurried preparations for departure, the gong sounded, and the gangplank was removed.

Soon we realized the showboat was moving; the lights became dim and the children's voices faint. Suddenly the bend in the river and the clump of sycamores took them, they were gone — gone to happier and greater achievements!

With Apologies to the Photographer

Through an error the photograph which was used as the frontispiece of the July issue of RECREATION (page 222) was credited to R. T. Pembroke. The line should have read "Photo by R. T. Rathbone, Los Angeles, California."

Rothstein Estate to Become A Play Center

FIFTY ACRES of barren filled land in the Queens section of New York are being transformed by WPA into a recreation center which will complete Juniper Valley Park, which was started several years ago after the city took over the land from the estate of the late Arnold Rothstein. The development of the area will include filling and grading, extensive landscaping, the planting of 540 shade trees and thousands of shrubs, the installation of drainage and lighting systems and concrete benches, and the construction of paths and paved play areas with 14,000 square yards of bituminous and concrete surface. Recreation facilities will include fifteen tennis courts arranged in two batteries, one of which will be used for ice skating in winter, five badminton courts, eight shuffleboard courts, ten paddle tennis and five doubles handball courts. A brick structure containing lavatories and storage space for game and maintenance equipment will be built facing the existing large wading pool constructed as part of a previous WPA project.

Discovery by city engineers soon after the park site was taken over from the Rothstein estate for non-payment of taxes that the property overlaid a hidden fortune in peat moss led to the first large undertaking, the excavation of 250,000 cubic yards of the material. The last of the peat moss will be used in landscaping the new sections of the park.

Play Day at the Great White Sands

(Continued from page 325)

ing event of the day. As the crowd sat on the sides of the great amphitheater, these children, approximately a hundred of them, in colorful costumes danced the old folk dances to music from phonograph records from the public address system. This year, in keeping with New Mexico's celebration of her Coronado Cuarto Centennial,

Recreation-Appreciation Week

"OUR CONTINUED SECURITY and the democratic way of life that we cherish so highly depend upon the mental alertness, the moral standards, the physical strength, and the resourcefulness of all citizens and especially our young men and women. . . ."

With these words Mayor John W. Kapp of Springfield, Illinois, proclaimed February 16 to 22 as Recreation-Appreciation Week. The purpose of the week's activities, which were sponsored by the Springfield Y.M.C.A., was to "urge all citizens to enter into a sympathetic understanding of the wholesome benefits to be derived from the full use of the many recreational advantages that Springfield offers to its citizens."

During the course of the week special events were planned by churches, schools and civic organizations to acquaint the people of Springfield with their recreational opportunities. Highlights of the week included the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. at which football moving pictures were shown, Cosmopolitan and Lions club meetings dedicated to recreation.

A thirty minute sound color film portraying community recreation activities in various cities of the United States was made available by the executive committee of the celebration to all groups planning special events during the week. Posters and the mayor's proclamation were distributed to schools and stores.

The week was climaxed by the attendance of 1,000 children at the Saturday morning showing of "Batting Around the American League," major league baseball film sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Commission. Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois spoke to the young people and praised the work of the Commission.

A number of well known people publicly supported Recreation-Appreciation Week. Among those who gave their approval and helped to provide publicity for the event were: Shirley Temple, J. Edgar Hoover, W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, and officials of the Girl Scouts, the University of Illinois, and one of the major air lines.

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the folk dances were limited to those of Spanish, cowboy, and pioneer origin. Colorful Mexican skirted girls and sombreroed boys did the "Mexican Polka" and the "Valtz de los Paños" (Waltz of the Handkerchiefs); cowboys and cowgirls did "Little Brown Jug," and a square dance, while old-fashioned boys and girls went gayly through "Virginia Reel" and "Pop Goes the Weazel." Two mountain singing games, the "Miller Boy" and "Bread and Butter," thrilled many in the crowd who could remember having done these themselves. With hands joined, the group danced away to the tunes of "Oh Susannah" and "Arkansas Traveler." The year before the children had given the spirit of the dancing peasant on the village green as they went through "Green Sleeves," "Minuet," "Czebogar," "Tantoki," "Come Let Us Be Joyful," and "Highland Schottische," among others.

The night program of Indian dancers from the Mescalero Reservation, followed by community singing around the campfire, ends the day. One continuous line of cars can be seen leaving the playground. Children and adults, too, tired but happy after a day long to be remembered, are already planning for the next White Sands Play Day.

The America We Defend

(Continued from page 322)

and eighteenth century culture. Baltimore is known today for successful cooperative planning between public and private agencies. The Department of Public Recreation has grown out of an outstanding private agency and is nationally famous for the size and organization of its professional supervisory staff. Unique also is its departmental organization for recreation service for colored citizens.

A long-range plan for recreation in Baltimore is now being completed. Exhaustive and scientific, it outlines future acquisitions and developments to meet the diversified recreational needs of the city's population. Recreation leaders will be interested in the progressive, long-range viewpoint of this 212 year old city.

Sight-seers may visit Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, the first Washington Memorial in the country, the 149 year old statue of Christopher Columbus, the Baltimore Museum of Art, and Fort McHenry, birthplace of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The national emergency has resulted in a severe housing situation in Washington and surrounding cities, including Baltimore, and this has placed an additional burden on hotels. Delegates to the Congress have been asked to cooperate by doubling up wherever possible—two people in a room—and writing early and directly to the hotels. Headquarters for the Congress will be at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Congress time this year will bring together men and women faced with new questions and equipped with new answers. Together they will work and talk and play. Theirs is a difficult and challenging task. New techniques must be examined, old ones adapted to the present situation. For to the recreation workers of the country goes a special duty in this time of emergency— in defense of America they must help to keep her people united, strong, and happy.

Week-End Camping

(Continued from page 299)

Set the hour for going to bed half an hour earlier than appears necessary, to allow time for conversation and settling down.

While listing things to remember, don't forget to have a safety-in-camp session before starting on the trip. Lead a discussion on safety precautions and emphasize those hazards to be found most frequently in camp. Suggest that flashlights be used by all campers. They are safer than candles or lanterns. Also inspect the fire-fighting equipment on arriving at the camp, instruct the campers in its use, and if the camp building is large, plan a fire drill.

The Final Good-bye

When the clean-up squad has finished its last job at camp and the equipment committee has checked out all supplies, it's time for the final good-byes. One last check-up to make sure nothing is forgotten and everything is in order, then the campers are off for home. But these good-byes will only be temporary, because plans for the next camp are probably in the making now that young America has discovered the comparatively inexpensive joys of "roughing it" for the week end.

Cooperation with the Red Cross

The Board of Recreation Commissioners of Bloomfield, New Jersey, in cooperation with the Red Cross is working out a plan which will provide an interesting handcraft project for the playgrounds and at the same time will be of real service to the Red Cross.

The Red Cross executive secretary will confer with the local committee having to do with the making of articles such as sweaters, shawls, booties, socks, and diapers, and will select the articles which she and her committee feel most appropriate for playground age children. A list will be compiled which the instructors may consult. The Red Cross will supply all materials and directions.

"I think all of our communities have Red Cross chapters which will welcome this offer of aid," says C. A. Emmons, Jr., Superintendent of Recreation, in describing the plan. "It may mean just a little more work for the girls' instructors particularly, but it could be a real service and I have an idea the children on the playground will be happy in doing something for others. It will cost the department nothing and will be good publicity."

A Neighborhood Cooperative Nursery School

(Continued from page 329)

necessities for growth in the life of a child.

The mothers then visited nursery schools located in Boston and took notes on the number of children per teacher, the amount of space for the number of children, the type of equipment needed, and the program.

The Neighborhood Association, by sponsoring a number of Saturday night socials, raised $100 which was turned over to the nursery school, and the Social Centers Council agreed to help the project to the extent of $1,100. A trained and experienced nursery school teacher and a cook were obtained and play equipment purchased.

As headquarters for the school it was decided to use the Central Square Center, since it had a good kitchen and a sufficient number of rooms and toilets. For outdoor play the neighborhood playground was available.

With all plans completed, the school got under way on January 6, 1941, with twenty-two "tiny tots" enrolled. Additional supervisory help was obtained from the National Youth Administration and a Boston nursery training school. Now in operation for the past three months, five days a week, this cooperative neighborhood nursery has proved to be a real educational experience for the mothers and their children. It has given the neighborhood, and especially the Association, a stronger feeling of confidence in their ability to work out their own problems in the best spirit of democracy.

Spokane's Playground Baseball School

(Continued from page 320)

was not one accident, serious or minor, during the full program. Would boys from all sections of the city respond? Some sections were better represented than others, but every park visited produced more boys than the minimum required to make the school a success. Furthermore, the enrollment of the school grew larger each day from Monday to Saturday in every case.

The Spokane Baseball School was particularly fortunate in its co-directors. Both McKain and Walther are fitted by experience and training to understand both baseball and the boys who play it. Both men were high school and college baseball players. Both are experienced as high school coaches and officials. In addition, McKain has played several years of organized baseball, at one time being a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates. These men knew exactly how and when to vary the work to make it interesting and valuable.

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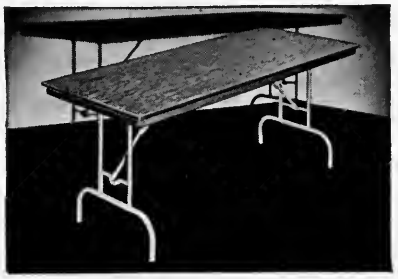

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Baseball schools conducted by professional scouts for the sole purpose of finding recruits for league teams are not uncommon in the United States. The people of Spokane, however, feel that their baseball school is unique. Every boy who reports is given the same training as every other boy. There is no attempt to find just the athletes who may become stars. The turnout during the first season indicates that the Spokane plan meets with popular approval.

Promoting Good Neighbor Relationships

(Continued from page 308)

lands, for the folk songs and folk dances reflect the living history of their origin. Let us then dedicate our 1941 Recreation Play Day to good neighborliness."

At a Recreation School

(Continued from page 332)

arena, Ruth White of Homeplace, Kentucky, played a piano set on a truck, and Iowa farmers and their children enjoyed their first singing games in many a year . . . but not their last!

Camp—a Final Appraisal

(Continued from page 289)

weigh values, willing to give up some excitement during the winter so as to save pennies for next summer. Then I will want to send him back to camp again and again and again.

"Round That Couple and Take a Little Peek!"

(Continued from page 312)

well as Georgia "crackers." For those to whom these traditions have background and meaning there is a social pattern—and the quadrille in many instances typifies it. And at this point might be mentioned the pattern of personnel within our group. When we took a count of native heaths, for fun the other night, among about twenty couples, we found represented Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Canada. This design may truly be said to be cut from a good old American pattern!

Familiar in western North Carolina and splendid for introduction to the real quadrille is the two-couple square. From the big circle with all couples numbered 1 and 2, the 1's lead off to the right, at the call to join hands with the 2's. Then all follow through with changes and choruses, finishing with an "on to the next" or a "right and left through" exactly as we would do later, and have with prideful facility, in quadrilles of four couples. Into this pattern came "Four Hands Across" or "Start with the Right Hand" (and left), "Four Leaf Clover"—and we've never found this anywhere else since bringing it home from its native ha'nt—"Shuck That Corn," "Lady Round the Lady," and a "Georgia Rang ou Tang." For quadrilles proper we began on "The First Two Gents Cross Over." This one, of the "sing-while-you-swing variety," eliminates any possibilities of self-consciousness, and the relation of couples to the square they were facing on the floor comes naturally and easily. This straightway carried many of the older members back in memory to the lancers. About this time "Portland Fancy" came along, and we have been alternating sets with "Put Your Little Foot" and the schottische. Ex-Texas members embroidered the first for us and a Swedish physiotherapist gave us his country's version of the second.

Most recently we have been having more fun

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"Americans All"

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY FOLK COUNCIL presented its Sixth Annual Folk Festival, "Americans All," on the evenings of May 20-21, 1941, in the Forum of the State Education Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Fifteen hundred participants composed the twenty-eight nationalities and races represented. The theme of the festival was "The March of Freedom." Colorful costumes, picturesque settings, traditional songs, dances, and the playing of ancient instruments paid honor to the unity of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Mary Barnum Bush Hauck, State Supervisor of Music, Education and Recreation Program of Work Projects Administration, directed the Festival assisted by the Dauphin County personnel of the Education and Recreation Program of WPA and NYA. The episodes which were presented were: "Ceremonies for Defense and Peace," American Indian; "Landing of Columbus," "Carnivals D'Italia," Italian; "Scenes from Homer's Odyssey." Greek; "English Infare," British; "Pan American Tunes," Harrisburg Moose String Orchestra; "A Carousel," Hungarian; "Spiritual and Jubilee Scenes," Negro; "Day at the Serbian Market," Serbian; "Judan Maccadeus," Hebrew; "Beseda," Slovak; "Army Life, 1941," 103rd Quartermaster Regiment, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation; "Willow Day," Macedonian; "Summer Party," German; "Harvest Celebration," Croatian; "Early American Figure Dancers," guests from Snyder and Union counties.

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with Michigan's "changes," brought to us by the member couple from that state now making their home in Atlanta. "Take a Little Peek," "Grape Vine Twist" —

> Take that lady by the wrist,
> Around your opposite with a grape vine twist!
> Back in the center with a hee haw gee,
> And around the gent that you didn't see!

And there's "Shuck the Oyster, Shuck the Clam." For this last we bartered with them —

> Dig for the oyster, dig for the clam,
> Bring your gal to the Promised Land!

A recent count of workaday connections of our group showed the professions represented by architecture, dancing, education, engineering, law, medicine, dentistry, physiotherapy, the ministry, music, and social service. Utilities included railroad, telephone and telegraph; business, contract-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, June 1941
"New 'Three Sport' Floodlighting System for Municipal Fields" by S. B. Gaylord

Beach and Pool, May 1941
"Maximum Use of School Pools." The use of the school pool by townspeople as well as by students
"Suggestions for the Teaching of Diving" by Norman H. Fleigelman
"Ten Lessons in Elementary Swimming"

The Camping Magazine, May 1941
"Applying Democratic Principles to the Arts and Crafts" by Frank A. Warren
"Wilderness Cooking for Everybody" by Barbara Ellen Joy
"The Wren's Nest" by Frank H. Cheley. Plans for a tree house

The Camping Magazine, June 1941
"Camping for National Preparedness" by L. G. Kranz
"Canadian Canoe Cruise" by Harold L. McConaughy. Camping trip for older boys
"Fun in Camp Safety" by M. S. Koch, Jr.
"Horse Sense in the Riding Department" by Phyllis Linington
"Photography—Camp Activity Integrator" by L. M. Hampson, M. D.

Children's Institutions, June 1941
"Safety on the Playground" by Eugenia Schor
"Satisfying the Ego Through Creative Programs" by Edward Twichell Hall

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, June 1941
"Fundamentals in Dance and Sports" by Gertrude M. Baker
"Recent Trends in High School Intramural Sports" by DeForrest Showley
"Re-Creating Educators Through Recreation" by Marie Haidt and Arthur F. Davis

Journal of Social Hygiene, May 1941
"Building Morale in the U. S. Army and Navy." Government officials discuss morale problems in radio forum

National Municipal Review, June 1941
"National Defense and Community Service" by Charles P. Taft. Emergency recreation problems

National Parent-Teacher, May 1941
"Reading Is Fun—If You Like It" by Phyllis Fenner

Parks and Recreation, June 1941
"Park-Sponsored Photo Contests"
"Soldiers Need Recreation, Too"

The Research Quarterly, May 1941
"Achievement Examinations in Badminton"

Your Sport, Summer 1941
"Let the Camera Be Your Coach." Improving your game techniques with a movie camera
"Play in Your Own Backyard"
"Skiing Takes to the Water" by Dan B. Hains

PAMPHLETS

The Civilian Conservation Corps and Public Recreation
Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C.

Making the Most of Maturity
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

Parents Wanted. Adoption Committee of Family and Child Welfare Division, Buffalo Council of Social Agencies
Buffalo Council of Social Agencies, Buffalo, N. Y., price $.10

Park Birds by Wallace Hughes. Reprinted from *Parks and Recreation*
American Institute of Park Executives, 327 W. Jefferson Street, Rockford, Ill., price $.15

Rural Recreation by June Donahue
Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Safety in Physical Education and Recreation. Safety Education Series
National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., price $.50

Where to Buy Everything for Summer Camps. 1941. A buyer's guide for camp directors
Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

MANUALS

The Camp Manual—A Guide to Community Camping
Recreation Project, WPA, Northern California, 49 Fourth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Playground Manual. 1941
Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare, Toledo, Ohio

ANNUAL REPORTS

All the Children, Board of Education, New York City; Camp Fire Girls, New York City; Jewish Welfare Board, New York City

Recreation Commission, Bakersfield, Calif.; Recreation Board, Danville, Ill.; Board of Park Commissioners and the Division of Public Cemeteries, Hartford, Conn.; Department of Public Welfare, Louisville, Ky.; Parks and Playgrounds Association, Montreal, Canada; Department of Playgrounds, Ottawa, Canada; Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation, Reading, Pa.; Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Welfare, Toledo, Ohio; Department of Recreation, Wyandotte, Mich.

ing, insurance, jewelry, photography, printing, electrical and motor service. Industries included coal, cotton, chemical research, motor, oil, produce, and steel. To these we should add homemaking in tribute to the wives and mothers of from one to five little Joneses!

We hope they'll all be around again when we open on September 8th. They don't know it yet, but there are plans under way to hold this opening meeting at the American Legion Post No. 1 clubhouse on that smooth shiny floor, and to make an Old Home Night of it.

Neenah Builds a Swimming Pool

(Continued from page 313)

responsible to the head life guard. A first aid station for the care of accidents adjoins the main pool.

A large room is set aside for recreation, and here games of various kinds are played and dances held. There is a soda fountain in connection with this room. Adjoining is another slightly smaller room with a huge fireplace and a small kitchen. Clubs and organizations of different types use this room for meetings and parties.

The entire recreation building and swimming pool are in charge of a manager who is directly responsible to a committee of citizens headed by the Mayor.

The pool, used for the first time last summer, proved popular with swimmers and spectators alike. A large balcony opening from the outside was always filled with people who came to watch the swimmers and enjoy the summer sun or evening breezes from the lake.

Stagecraft Clubs

LAST SUMMER on the playgrounds of St. Louis, Missouri, what were known as "Stagecraft Clubs" were developed to help boys and girls who were to be in positions of leadership to express themselves better and more clearly. Umpires and referees can be trained to speak their decisions more clearly, it was pointed out. Child actors in puppet shows and other dramatic activities are more effective if they speak their parts better. Those who take part in playground festivals can be understood if their voices are trained. Children who have the ability to express their ideas in a well organized way will make a much better impression on the group. Accordingly the main purpose of the Stagecraft Clubs was to improve the speaking ability and stage presence of all boys and girls interested, to develop in the boy or girl the ability to organize his thoughts, present them to an audience, and express them with adequate voice and articulation, so that he may be easily understood.

Activities of the leaders' clubs included pantomimes, storytelling, choral verse, dramatic stunts, puppet shows, creative dramatics, and miscellaneous everyday speech experience such as talking over the telephone, explaining how things are made or look, performing social and platform introductions, eulogizing favorite characters, making announcements, and telling historical and present-day stories of St. Louis history.

It was planned to give certificates of proficiency at the close of the season to those club members who successfully accomplish ten or more speech projects.

Reviving the Old Swimmin' Hole

(Continued from page 319)

Frequent counts are taken. Everyone is told to watch out for his own and his pal's safety. They do not wander away. At about 3:15 "All out!" is called, and the children put on their clothes and get ready for the return trip. When the weather is bad, the trip back to town is made in a hurry. The return time, 3:30, is always the same so that parents will know when to expect the swimmers.

Simple spring boards have been erected for the fancy high divers and a shorter, lower one set up for the small fry. The present swimming pool was "washed out" last spring, but sand was hauled in with a city truck and the beach restored. A meadow adjacent to the beach is being opened to recreation-minded citizens and with the owner's permission will be made into a play field.

Safety is paramount, and a first-aid kit is standard equipment. Frequent safety rallies are held and a continual barrage of safety-first reminders is backed up by firm leadership. Civic leaders have recently prepared an agenda of additional safety measures: (1) provide a sidewalled, seated enclosure for the fire truck; (2) rebuild diving board and approach to replace the present rocky take-off; (3) move large boulders off bottom near diving board by use of cable and three or four city trucks; (4) find a qualified volunteer if WPA can no longer furnish one.

One day last June, the state, district and local supervisors were leaving a lunch time conference. As they talked, they walked to the playground where the fire engine was parked for its first load. A youngster clad in trunks whizzed by on a bike. "I think the children at the playground want to see you," he shouted to the local director. This was pure understatement. As the three men rounded the corner and came into view, exactly forty-eight kids rose in a mass and cheered. It was 1:29 . . . there was no time to waste! The conference was over and away went the truck.

Hot days in Three Forks are fun now, such fun! Parents often join the youngsters in their water sport and always come back for more. Some day the people of this Montana city will have an outdoor swimming pool for an investment of about $10,000, but the immediate problem is solved, and a carefully supervised recreation program has revived the ole swimmin' hole.

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Robin Hood and the Gang

(Continued from page 288)

Then each of the leaders discussed in meeting with their clubs the happenings of that fateful day. Some elected to discuss the ethical procedures common in college games; others drew out pointed discussion on sportsmanship, or approached the subject by exploring the skills involved in playing a better game; the more mature counselors brought out through their comments what constituted camp tradition, and what gentlemanly behavior would mean later in life.

This last was an everyday procedure. Even our newest counselors soon perceived that talking over the day's experiences with the campers—puzzling and planning together — meant better attitudes, quicker adjustments, and greater interest in developing physical skills for the fun of playing rather than for the idea of winning under any condition. But not so with the gang; this was the very practice in which they smelled a "catch."

Not till the fifth day at dusk did the first evidence of gang cooperation show itself. It began

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at supper when the campers were introduced to a visitor by his camp name of Robin Hood, and told that if they liked, he would show them how to shoot a bow and arrow.

Reaction from the gang was not long in coming, in its now familiar derogatory style: snickers, side glances, whispers all calculated to show the rebels had but one thought: "Oh my, isn't that sweet!" Their antagonism at that moment was heightened by the fact that because of the very anxiety caused by their high jinks they had not yet had explained to them the theme underlying Sherwood Forest Camp—a theme constructed on the legend of Robin Hood and his merry men, with the camp villages named Ancaster, Fountaindale, Locksley Chase and Nottingham, the twenty cabins named after characters in the famous story, the dining hall called "Ye Blue Boare Inn," and the recreation hall bearing the appelation "Robin Hood Lodge." The council fire circle was known as Lincoln Green, and the athletic area, complete with archery range and a nine-hole archery golf course, as Finsbury Field.

Unaware of the import of all this, small wonder the gang received Robin Hood with even more than the usual quota of catcalls. "Can you shoot an apple off my head?" they challenged him. "Me, oh, my, isn't it just too nice to shoot a bow and arrow?" We all wondered how long Robin Hood could endure the tantalizing jibes.

His first response was one of action, as he asked how far back from the archery targets they wanted him to shoot. Their answer named the edge of the woods, just one hundred yards distant. Evidently Robin Hood had anticipated the suggestion for he already stood prepared, his point of aim located in the proper position to allow for the trajectory of the arrows. He was ready, albeit a bit angry and upset by the boys' remarks.

They became a little quieter as the first arrow left the bow and sped through to the target. The silence became positively burdensome as, keyed up to a point suitable for any national competition, Robin Hood then proceeded to send arrow after arrow directly into the mark. Visibility was too poor to permit seeing what was happening, but the thud, thud of the arrows told their own story.

When the first round had been shot, the archer's only fear was that in racing to the target to see the results for themselves, the boys would inadvertently ruin the arrows. They had been won over, and the system of democracy in action would do the rest.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Swing Your Partners

By Durward Maddocks. Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont. $1.00.

THIS GUIDE to Modern Country Dancing represents a new approach to the subject, for Mr. Maddocks takes nothing for granted and begins at the very beginning. The result is a complete country dance book for beginners, written in such a way that it can be used as a call book. The book employs a new technique which allows enough variation and freedom to enable the dancers to enjoy the dances anywhere from the hills of New England to the coast of California.

Dance and Be Merry

Volume I. Collected and described by Finadar Vytautas Beliajus. Clayton F. Summy Company, New York. $1.50.

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS and music for thirty-one folk dances and their variations are given in this book, presented according to the degree of difficulty. Among the seventeen nations represented are: Finland, Scotland, Lithuania, Germany, America, Hungary, Latvia, Denmark, Sweden, Palestine, Arabia, Croatia, and Serbia. A second volume in preparation will feature more intricate steps and longer routines.

Complete Introduction to Photography

By J. Harris Gable, P.S.A. Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York. $3.00.

A SYSTEMATIC introduction to virtually every phase of photography as an art and a science, this book provides in effect an elementary course for the individual taking up photography. All the latest methods for taking better pictures are offered in non-technical language which the non-professional can understand. Instruction proceeds in logical order from theory to the actual steps involved in taking a picture.

Make It of Leather

By J. G. Schnitzer. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

METHODS OF MAKING more than fifteen leather articles are fully described in this booklet and detailed instructions given for decorating leather and making decorations of leather. Expensive equipment is not essential for leather work, and there are many simple projects which even beginners in the craft may easily undertake. This booklet should prove very helpful both to beginners and those more experienced in the craft.

Songs for Today's Children

Words and music by Belle Elkan. Clayton F. Summy Company, New York. $.60.

A TOTAL OF SIXTY original songs with simple accompaniments make up this book for children in kindergarten and primary grades. The songs are grouped in sections: daily experience, "helping mother," transportation, health and safety first, play, dancing games, nature, special days. They are well suited for rhythmic activity, free play, and spontaneous dramatization.

Youth Work Programs: Problems and Policies

By Lewis L. Lorwin. Prepared for the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $1.75.

THIS BOOK, which opens up a new field of study for all interested in the care and education of youth, is an attempt to present the major issues which focus around the operation of a new social institution, the public youth work program. The study is concerned with the basic problems and policies involved in such a program and suggests the lines along which it might be developed. Out of the study have come some suggestions for a general program which may be worked out gradually. "What is essential," states the report, "is the direction of the movement from youth work programs as an emergency measure to youth work programs as an integral element in a national counseling, guidance, training, placement, and citizenship service for youth."

In a Minor Key

By Ira DeA. Reid. Prepared for the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $1.25.

"NEGRO YOUTH in Story and Fact" is the subject of this book. How do the youth of this new socio-racial group fare in their conditions of daily living? How healthy are they? How well organized is their leisure time, and how frequent are their visits to jail? In what kind of houses do they live? How long do they continue in school? What nature of work or relief do they find? These are some of the questions answered in this book. Each chapter falls into two parts: the story and the facts, the first presenting a picture of one area of human experience, and the second buttressing the story with the facts. A section on Leisure and Play points out the inadequacy of the provision for recreation, while pointing out some of the efforts which are being made to meet the problem.

A Stage Crew Handbook.

By Sol Cornberg and Emanuel L. Gebauer. Harper and Brothers, Publishers, New York. $3.00.

This book is a technical, practical volume designed to help the technicians, electricians, stage carpenters, and others carry on their important work. It covers the many technical problems which occur behind the curtain of the theater, the summer playhouse, the school or club auditorium. The book is profusely illustrated with diagrams and drawings.

How to Sail a Boat.

By Joseph Lee. Waverly House, Boston. $.75.

For years Joseph Lee's hobby has been sailing boats, and in the past three years he has taught almost two thousand people, young and old, the art of boat sailing. In this attractive book Mr. Lee tells simply and clearly the methods which he uses in his teaching. A novel feature of the book is a removable model of the sailboat which can be put to every conceivable use that a chart or drawing can serve, and it has the additional advantage of moving in the wind so that the learner can see and know how a real sail acts.

Recreation workers will want to add this book to their libraries.

Cooking, Carrying, Camping on the Appalachian Trail — A Manual for Beginners.

By S. W. Edwards. Available from the author at Box 331, Silver Spring, Maryland. $.25.

The beginning hiker and camper will find many practical suggestions on equipment, the planning of hiking and camping trips, fire making, cooking, and the use of guide books and maps. Recreation workers will find this an exceedingly helpful book to have.

A mimeographed supplement to this booklet, which may be secured for ten cents, contains detailed suggestions for making the four-eight-four sleeping bag of down.

Democracy and Sport.

By John R. Tunis. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.75.

Mr. Tunis, whose articles and books on sports are always so challenging, has made a timely contribution in this book, for never in the history of our country have we needed so greatly the spirit of democracy in sport and the spirit of sport in democracy. In his book Mr. Tunis explains how fair play, sportsmanship, respect for others, and especially respect for the will of the majority are all part of the democratic process. He pleads for a widening of the base of all games, greater participation by greater numbers and, above all, playing instead of watching.

Summer Recreation.

Compiled under the auspices of the Education and Leisure Time Division of the Council of Social Agencies, 70 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, New York. $.25.

No resident of the city of Buffalo or of Erie County need remain in ignorance of the summer recreation facilities available to him, for they are all to be found in this mimeographed statement featuring the recreational activities of private and public agencies.

Public Administration Organizations 1941.

Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. $1.50 postpaid.

This directory contains a listing of unofficial organizations in the field of public administration in the United States and Canada, with information regarding membership, finances, secretariat, activities, affiliations, and publications. More than 550 national organizations are listed and described in this, the fifth edition of the directory.

Card Tricks Anyone Can Do.

By Joseph Leeming. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.00.

There are two hundred intriguing card tricks in this book which contains the newest and most entertaining tricks devised in recent years. A number of simple tricks have been included for the beginner. For the more advanced "magician" the best of the more elaborate tricks requiring sleight-of-hand are described.

The Church in Rural Life.

By David Edgar Linstrom, Ph.D. The Garrard Press, Champaign, Illinois. $.85.

"The changed conditions of transportation, good roads, consolidated schools, the radio, and the new community basis of country life," says Mark A. Dawber in his foreword, "have all created for the rural church new problems and opportunities. To the extent that the rural churches, and in particular their ministers, catch the vision of these new and enlarged opportunities for service and make the necessary adjustments—to that extent alone can we hope for any great measure of success." This volume is intended to point the way. It should lead to a deeper conviction as to the place of the country church in its own community and in the nation.

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Freedom

ONE OF THE MOST important freedoms is the freedom to build one's own life, one's own immortal soul, freedom just to be and to do and grow into the kind of person one wants to be.

There has to be a medium in which to grow. One wants to be with other people, to sing with them, to put on plays with them, to play tennis and golf, and yet in all this comradeship one wants still to remain one's self, not to be required consciously or unconsciously to sign away one's freedom.

It is in recreation more than in any other field that free choice counts. Men have been slaves and yet have been free in their minds, in their poetry, in their standards of taste. We require a tradition, a climate of freedom if we are really to be free in our "free time."

Government and private societies, too, can give us facilities, can give us a minimum amount of leadership, but the very essence of recreation is to leave the individual and the group free to make independent choices as to what is to be done. In the recreation center no one is compelled to swim, to skate, to sing, to play the violin. The opportunity is here—take it or leave it. Every participation is a democratic vote for a given activity.

The recreation system is merely a cooperative movement to provide the setting for the people to do what they want to do in a world of freedom.

Howard Braucher

SEPTEMBER 1941

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Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

Recreation Clubs—An Educational Experiment

This article was presented as a paper last April before the Recreation Section of the Midwest Physical Education Convention at Charleston, West Virginia. The readers of *Recreation* will be interested in knowing that the program of the Recreation Clubs of The University of Chicago Laboratory Schools has never before been made available in printed form.

By
KATHERINE M. RAHL
The Laboratory Schools
The University of Chicago

THE RECREATION CLUBS in the Laboratory Schools of The University of Chicago provide the opportunity for the elementary school children to participate in after-school recreation activities under the direction and supervision of competent leaders. The clubs have been in existence for a period of twelve years.

The purposes of the clubs are primarily recreational. The term "play clubs" which is used by the children in speaking of their groups is indicative of the chief purpose of the clubs from the point of view of the boys and girls. Although the activities are primarily recreational in nature, there are frequently many favorable opportunities for the development of intellectual and cultural qualities in the children. One of the major purposes is the increased opportunity for social and emotional adjustment of the boys and girls.

Organization and Procedures

The organization of the clubs is based on the grade level of the children. There are separate clubs for both boys and girls in grades one, two, three, four, five and six, making a total of twelve. Although attendance is optional with the children, a large percentage of them enroll in the clubs and attend regularly. The children meet in their respective groups for an hour and a half after the dismissal of school in the afternoon on the first four days of each school week. This program is maintained throughout the school year.

The direction of the activities of each club is done by an adult leader. The leaders are employed on a part-time basis. They are usually college students or others who have an interest in children and some experience in recreation activities. Men leaders are in charge of the boys' clubs and women leaders direct the girls' clubs. It is the usual procedure for a leader to continue as director of one group for the entire school year unless unsatisfactory leadership or unforeseen circumstances make it advisable to change. The club leaders are responsible for planning and conducting daily activities suited to the apparent needs and interests of their respective groups. Daily reports of the attendance and activities of each group are made by the leaders and filed in the club office. Each leader is responsible for the general welfare of the children during periods of recreation. School physicians are notified at once in case of illness or injury of a child.

The supervision of the club leaders is done by a regular member of the faculty of the Laboratory Schools. The supervisor is in charge of the daily administration of the program including assignment of play space, use of facilities and equipment, and arrangement of details necessary for the safe and efficient management of recreation activities. Another phase of the supervisor's work is to assist the leaders in understanding the children and planning and conducting activities suitable for them. The supervisor observes the leaders in their work each day and advises ways to improve and enrich the program. A combination of the direct and indirect methodology is used in assisting the leaders depending on either the individual leader or the circumstances surrounding a particular instance.

One or two examples might serve to illustrate the procedure used. Although the leaders are responsible for daily plans, they are given many indirect aids to facilitate planning. Such aid consists of outlines, charts and other written materials, and coaching concerning activity content and methods. If, however, consistent indications show that a leader does not make use of a wide range of activities, then the supervisor gives direct aid by suggesting additional program materials. A second example is illustrative of the method used in the control of disciplinary cases. During the play periods, when situations arise requiring disciplinary measures, the leaders are free to exercise their own judgment in regard to the treatment of the child or the children causing the trouble. Indirect aid and support from the supervisor concerning techniques to be employed are usually sufficient. If a club leader has continual difficulty in adjusting a child whose extraneous behavior is a detriment to the group as a whole, the supervisor usually makes use of the direct method by advising the procedure to be used or by personally dealing with the child.

The general supervision of the club leaders is conducted in two ways: first, through the regular weekly meetings; and second, through individual conferences. The major purposes of the weekly meetings are: (1) to formulate the general aims of the program; (2) to coordinate the procedures used in carrying on the activities; (3) to discuss methods of developing individual and group adjustment; and (4) to stimulate interest in the broad and far-reaching aspects of modern recreational leadership. Emphasis is placed on "long-range" planning as well as immediate ways of realizing the desired goals. Discussion takes place either in panel or open forum style. Occasionally the supervisor arranges for outside speakers to present additional viewpoints in recreation and allied fields. The individual conferences held between the supervisor and the leaders furnish opportunities for closer guidance depending on the particular needs.

The Program of the Clubs

The recreation clubs program is comprised of numerous and varied activities. Many of the activities selected for use are included due to their carry-over value and consequent contribution to the development of the child's resourcefulness during leisure time. Skill and knowledge acquired in the various fields of activity within the regular school curriculum are developed to a greater extent in the after-school play program. Both indoor and outdoor seasonal activities are provided according to the judgment of the leaders and the wishes of the boys and girls. The clubs meet out of doors in all but inclement weather, therefore the average club program centers around active games.

A number of the active games and sports included in the program are those which have been presented to the children in the regular daily physical education classes. The use of such vigorous activities in the after-school play periods provides keen exercise of the big-muscle groups of the body and valuable practice of previously learned skills. Relays and games of low organization are popular with all grades. Lead-up and "type" games are adapted for use in different grades. Games of higher organization such as softball, touch football, soccer, hockey, volleyball, basketball and speedball are included in modified form according to the age and ability of the children in a particular group. A definite progression may be noted from grade to grade within the activities. Other vigorous activities which are a part of the program are swimming, apparatus, tumbling, dancing, ice skating, coasting, roller skating, and rope jumping.

A second general type of activity included in the recreation clubs program is that which combines physical and mental stimulation and relaxation. Examples of this type are trips of all kinds, hikes, parties, treasure hunts, home economics and nature study. Trips are especially popular with the children in all of the clubs. Trips to near-by places of interest are taken on foot. Transporta-

tion is furnished when a trip is to some distant point. The walking trips include visits to near-by beaches, ponds, parks, museums, scientific plants and laboratories, and other places of interest and educational value. Longer trips are taken for the purpose of acquainting the children with post offices, newspaper plants, dairies, radio stations, factories, and many other institutions within society.

During the autumn and spring seasons there are Saturday trips for the children in the three upper grades who, with their leaders, are transported from the city to outlying areas, including the Indiana Sand Dunes and sections of the Illinois State Forest Preserves. The groups spend approximately four hours hiking, climbing, exploring the countryside, and playing games. These trips bring the children directly into contact with nature in a way conducive to the development of a natural appreciation and familiarity with life out of doors. Very little formal teaching is done. The children and their leaders join together in observing the flora and fauna and recognizing many first-hand examples of nature. The leaders make use of information supplied to them by botanists and geologists on the special trips, developing in the children a spontaneous and enthusiastic reaction to the exploration of nature. Adventures in scouting, fire building, outdoor cookery and care of the camp site are greatly enjoyed by the children. Each group sets up a camp site and moves about the surrounding area with the site as a central headquarters. Hunting, hiking, and games are enjoyed before and after the camp meal. At times two groups arrange to meet and spend a portion of the day together. Special days are scheduled when all the groups participate in athletic contests and relays, nature lore or camp craft contests such as hunts, knot tying, flapjack flipping, and fire building.

The club program includes activities of a third type, such as story and poetry reading, story-telling, doll parties, drawing and painting, modelling, wood and metal work, scrapbook making, knitting, sewing, and newspaper making.

Pupil Leadership

Although the leaders, for the most part, guide the planning of the program of activities, the children are encouraged to accept responsibility for planning and for leadership. The club leaders employ various techniques for developing such responsibility on the part of their groups. Some of the groups elect a weekly program committee composed of three or four members. The committee plans the club activities for one week, basing the program on the wishes of the club as a whole. Other clubs conduct a brief meeting once each week to discuss the activities and the daily schedule. The schedules are posted in the home rooms. One or two of the clubs which have a fairly regular and constant membership prefer to choose their activities from day to day. All of the clubs engage in student planning of some nature. The daily procedure in pupil leadership also varies in accordance with the wishes of a group. Several groups choose pupil leaders according to the activity for the afternoon. Other groups designate different members as leaders for specific days of the week. One or two of the clubs use team or group organization and rotate the leadership in turn, shifting the teams at the end of a four to six day period. The captains or leaders are encouraged to set standards of good sportsmanship and fair play and to stimulate a spirit of the same behavior in their teammates. The groups are not particularly large, as a rule, and the children adjust readily to the informal organization used. Student planning and leadership aids in the development of confidence in the hesitant individual and tends to bring about increased skill in leadership on the part of all the children.

Creating a Cooperative Spirit

In the conducting of the play club activities, the leaders attempt to create a cooperative spirit of "give and take" among the children. The leaders are encouraged to develop a sense of awareness to the moods of the children and to shift activities accordingly. When a group actually becomes

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VALUES OF PLAY CLUBS

1. **Participation in many happy hours of after-school recreation activities by the children.**
2. **Leadership of elementary school children in after-school program, thus assuring greatest possible development within the allotted time.**
3. **Opportunities for participation in activities in a number of varied fields.**
4. **Many opportunities for the development of many leadership qualities in boys and girls.**
5. **Planning of play club experience with a view to establishing a natural coordination between formal classroom learning and informal activity.**
6. **Organization and conduct of clubs as experiments in group living. As boys and girls share in activities they acquire greater emotional and social adjustment as individuals and as a group.**

The "Three-M's"

"Movies - Magazines - Mikes." What do high school students think of these three "M's"? Older Camp Fire Girls of America are finding the answer.

BELIEVING that it is important to know what boys and girls of high school age like to do in their leisure time, the older Camp Fire Girls of America have launched what is known as the "Three-M" project — Movies, Magazines, and Mikes. First they made out questionnaires which polled 16,000 high school students in thirteen different states of the Union. These questionnaires were issued and returned without signatures so that each student might speak his mind freely. Camp Fire groups did all the polling even where the total amounted to 10,000 as in St. Paul, Minnesota, where Camp Fire membership swelled automatically on the tide of the interest created.

To back up the information gleaned from the polls, groups undertook research on their own. Committees working on movies tackled theater managers in their own towns, interviewed operators, attended previews, and analyzed pictures. Those working on magazines headed for the newsstands to discover what various people in their community were buying. Some became acquainted for the first time with the magazine room of local libraries, while others were introduced to the roar of rolling presses in a publishing house. Mike reporters not only watched the inner workings of a broadcasting station, but in presenting their own scripts learned the significance of the red flash signal and the raised hand behind the glass. Some interviewed radio stars in their vicinity.

Statistics sent to National Headquarters in bound reports by these committees reveal that the American girl and boy are mature thinkers—very much "chips off the parental block" when it comes to taste and discrimination. Like their elders, they feel a constant pressure of time which leads them to want a magazine whose contents they can grasp at a glance. They believe in budgeting their radio listening time. They want a movie that will make them forget time altogether. Their tastes vary slightly according to the region they are in, but on the whole they stand as one in their desire for good entertainment.

The great majority of high school students attend the movies once a week and go primarily for entertainment. They choose their movies by the stars who are playing, by the titles, and by newspaper reviews. A large number are inspired to read the book from which a good picture is taken. This was particularly true of "Gone with the Wind" and "Rebecca."

Suggestions for the future are plentiful: more technicolor; from the younger ones, less love and more adventure.

Highest ranking magazines in the poll were *Life, Reader's Digest,* movie magazines, and *Look* in the order stated. Most of the students find the two top rating ones in their homes, with the addition of such magazines as *Good Housekeeping, Saturday Evening Post,* and *Ladies' Home Journal.* They indicated a definite need for a popular musical magazine telling of the life of opera stars and maestros, and from everywhere came the plea for a magazine especially for high school girls.

When it came to radio choice, high school groups overwhelmingly selected the Lux Radio Theater of the Air together with Bob Hope, Henry Aldrich, and Jack Benny as their favorites on the air waves. Estimates as to the hours of listening were as various as the programs which they choose, but most high school students hit a batting average of one to two hours a day. Drama, dance music, variety, and comedy programs are their "meat" without much taste for quiz programs, talks, or forums. They are slow to admit that their ideas are influenced by the radio, but they confess an increased appreciation of classical music and a change in opinions in politics and world events.

Culminating local projects with "Three-M" parties, the girls revealed their own talent for entertainment in imitating stars, presenting radio skits, and saluting representatives of winners in the three fields. Enthusiastic guests ranged from governors' wives to town officials.

Commendation ran high among those who were in contact with the project through their ability to help. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, commenting on the "Three-M" project, said: "I wish to congratulate the Camp Fire Girls who carried on the 'Three-M' project. I have read through the winning books and I think the girls have done a very interesting piece of work. They know more about

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Courtesy You and Your Child

By

REGINA J. WOODY

A mother who has had backyard playgrounds for her three children in seven states tells how she solved some of her problems

Playground Problems

I'VE HAD PLAYGROUNDS for my three children in seven states, but it wasn't until this summer when I arranged my newest play-yard, one containing a doll house, sandpile, wading pool, slide, swing, rope-ladder, etc., that my troubles began. Up to that time I'd been able to say airily to my children, "Go out in the yard and play," and retire to rest, read, write or clean house. Then I moved!

Not realizing the difference between a busy corner in a commercial suburb and the quiet privacy of a small house in the country with an acre of land about it, I gaily had the carpenter set up all the new play equipment in our fifty by fifty foot backyard, expecting the five year old Emma would soon make friends and that three or four children would come in to play.

I was packing winter coats away on the third floor of the new house, the first day the playground was finished, when Emma came to ask, "May all the children come in and play?"

"And why not?" I demanded. "I made it for you and your friends. Of course, they may." I cheerfully went on with my work, feeling that a playground was the answer to a mother's prayer. All one had to do was set up the equipment and say, "Go out in the backyard and play." Peace, happiness and quiet would reign immediately.

But they didn't! My present playground has made every other playground I've ever owned seem like a pleasant daydream. For three weeks the backyard was a nightmare. Indeed, my feelings that first day when I came downstairs in answer to Emma's ear-splitting yells were indescribable. I shouldn't have been surprised to find her torn limb from limb, for she isn't a child who screams easily. Indeed, I was tempted to scream, too, for my yard looked as if an earthquake had ripped it asunder. It was simply swarming with humanity. There were, to be exact, thirty-three children in my fifty-foot space. They were all ages and all sizes, all nationalities.

In one hour's play those children had made my lovely yard look like Coney Island on an August Monday morning. The four-hundred pounds of fine, white beach sand, put in that morning, had been thrown all about the yard. It was in the rose bed, in the children's hair and eyes, in the doll house, out on the sidewalk. The picket fence was sagging from being climbed upon, many of my choicest flowers had been picked ruthlessly and thrown on the ground; one large tree branch had been broken from the trunk, its leaves already wilting. Dozens of candy wrappers, silver foil, gum, lolly-

This delightful article has been reprinted in *Recreation* through the courtesy of the author and of the editors of *You and Your Child*. The article originally appeared in the June 1941 issue of this magazine, which was published by Conner Publications, Harrison, New York.

pop and ice cream sticks were mixed with torn pieces of Sunday comics. It was then I realized, though there was no particular harm in having a playground in one's backyard with thirty-three children in it, there certainly was going to be considerable difference in the amount of supervising it would take.

I contemplated the shambles in silence, and then I coaxed my maid back into uniform. With as much tact as getting presented at court used to require, I ushered my daughter's uninvited guests outside the fence. Then I put on garden overalls, low-heeled shoes, and girded myself for a real bout with nature at its worst. I tacked up a small sign, "Playground Closed for Repairs," on the gate, and meditated on how and what to do about it all.

Had I failed? Must I close up my playground as my friends had warned me I'd have to do when I told them about my moving from the country to the suburbs? "It's impossible to have a playground in your backyard," they told me. "The children will make horrible noises, they'll quarrel, they'll be hurt, they'll break your expensive equipment."

"If you want to get a big kick out of life in the suburbs," says Mrs. Woody, "fix up a playground in your backyard and let all the children come to play. Supervise it yourself and then look into twenty or thirty pairs of admiring, awe-struck youngsters' eyes. You'll never be quite the same person again. It's the thrill of a lifetime. I know! I've being doing it for twenty years."

My friends were right. The children have done all these things. In the end, however, I've won out. I've got my playground, the children play peacefully, nothing is broken wilfully and the parents and children cooperate with me.

My way is not the only way to avoid the problems all families with play equipment have to some extent, but it is a good way and a pleasant one. Many of my friends avoid the problem entirely by allowing only their own children to use their own play equipment. To me this seems almost a worse solution than having none, for it practically guarantees them, if they have an only child, a selfish youngster who says repeatedly, parrot fashion, "No, you can't play in my yard," and then stands, solitary and unhappy as the other children romp together, wondering why he is not one of the gang.

Another neighbor, in annoyance at the noise and destruction in his yard, took down the play equipment and told his children to play with the cracks in the sidewalks or ride their bicycles. This was an easy answer, but hardly a reasonable one, since that particular family had moved to the suburbs so Billy and Jane could have a "nice place to play with their friends." Billy and Jane have a lovely place to play, but no friend may set foot in it.

Perhaps the most realistic solution is to admit that there are difficulties in running even a small playground and to face them squarely. You can then demolish your playground problems, one by one, by getting cooperation from the parents of the children who play in your yard, and by being a wise combination of playground supervisor, policeman, nurse and fairy-godmother.

A playground in your backyard is just one more problem to be solved in the raising of children. There are as many ways of solving it as there are families, some are good, some bad, but the problems remain about the same. There is noise, destruction of property and danger of accident. Excessive noise can be controlled to some extent by having regular playground hours and some grown person about to hush too loud screams. Destruction of property is negligible when supervision is constant. But injury? Well, your state law alone can really settle that problem for you. Here in New Jersey, my lawyer looked solemn when I asked, "What, just what are we going to do if a child is injured on our property?"

"Pay damages," he said ruefully, "if the parents sue." I questioned further and looking thoughtful he dictated the following letter whose legal phrases have been carefully camouflaged, but whose important meaning still remains:

"My dear Mr. and Mrs. Blank," I wrote, "it is a real pleasure to have ——— visit and play in Emma's playground, but as my work often takes me to New York, I find I am unable always to supervise it as carefully as I should wish.

"The rather difficult question of 'what would happen if anyone were hurt,' was raised when an article, using pictures of the play-yard, appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* one Sunday, and again when the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* wanted information about the playground.

"I do want to assure you that your children are very welcome, for Emma must share her play equipment if she is to enjoy it herself. However, I admit at once that neither the doctor nor I can assume any responsibility for any visiting child's personal safety while on our property. The child

must come with the parents' consent and at the parents' and child's own risk.

Very sincerely,
R. J. W."

"Write one to every child's parents," the lawyer told me. "That ought to protect you in case of accident." I said, "Thank you," and scurried home.

As I knew no one in the neighborhood, I spent a whole day getting the names and addresses of the children I'd seen in the play-yard. That night I typed twenty-seven letters and sent them off. People came to call. They thanked me; they offered to help. Already in a few months I've a large group of friendly, helpful, cooperative fathers and mothers. They back me to the limit and sometimes I feel as if I were a dictator, the children obey me so perfectly. I actually worry over it a little, for I don't believe in despotism.

Every night at supper time my yard is clean, quiet, in perfect order, and yet during play periods it rings with lusty yells and laughter. The children are healthy, happy, peaceful; the parents pleased, and so, I hope that I am a benefactor, not a menace to the neighborhood I live in.

I put up a gate and a fence when I moved in, for the yard was on a busy traffic corner. One child had been run over during the previous winter and I wanted to forestall a similar accident. I also have a chain and padlock, for I didn't feel I could afford too expensive hardware. At first, I never dreamed I'd ever have to lock up. Now, when I don't want the playground used, I chain it up tight and put out a sign "Playground Closed," and that is that. There is also a small, neat sign, three by five inches, reading, "All children entering upon this private property and playing on this equipment do so at their own risk."

If you have no fence the signs might be set on an easel placed squarely in the middle of the path or driveway leading to the playground. I know that it isn't really effective from a legal point of view, but read by parents, day in and day out as they pass, I do believe it has considerable moral value. Small children who cannot read are told by the older ones what is on the sign. I have yet to hear it read, without that child's adding, "Be careful, you don't want to get hurt, you know."

At first, my yard was a mess when the children went home each night. Then I realized that it was really my fault. I allowed them to cut and paste, to eat candy and lollypops, and yet I made no effort to teach them to pick up scraps or papers. I put out a wire trash basket. Now, when they cut and paste, everything must be cleaned up before they start a new game. If lollypops are given out, the basket is placed beside the giver and lollypop papers are dropped in it as they are taken off. If the children leave your yard in shocking condition it may be only because they know no better. They can be trained and, once taught, they will do their best to leave it tidy. Of course, no playground can be run successfully without some supervision. This cannot be done by remote control from the movies. But, if you cannot be around yourself, get some other mother to take your place.

My playground is now in use mornings from nine to twelve, by a group of mothers who have nursery-age toddlers. Each day a different mother is in charge. These mornings are a joy. Only children under six may come in then. Afternoons

It is understood by the children that they must clean up everything before starting a new game

Courtesy You and Your Child

between three and five, I have a high school girl on duty, merely to watch, rather than actually supervise the play. She receives twenty-five cents for two hours' work. Her supervision makes for peace and quiet, for the playground is then in use by children varying in age from three to fourteen. I settle any real disputes at her behest. My playground is always closed at five-thirty, since we live quite near several wholly adult families, many of whom are gone all day. I feel that they are entitled to quiet when they come home for dinner. I ring a large dinner bell, I help everyone pick up. Then I hang up the "Playground Closed" sign, chain the gate and wave everyone good-bye.

If you've a play-yard in a busy section, remember three things: Clear yourself of responsibility by writing your visitors' parents to that effect, have set hours, and arrange for some sort of supervision. Don't expect your playground to run itself, or your maid to be playground supervisor. If you do the one, you'll have real trouble on your hands; if you do the other, the ironing won't get done, neither will dinner be properly cooked or served on time.

I have another sign which goes out on Sundays. It reads, "By Invitation Only," and has worked well with my busy playground. When that sign is out, children may come in by personal telephone invitation only. Never more than one or two are invited. It is understood that this involves no favoritism. It is merely a method of selection. We will try to invite every child at least once for "invitation play" over a period of three or four months.

Rakes, hoes, shovels, sticks, bicycles and scooters must all be left outside the gate. Sharp instruments or wheeled vehicles are taboo in my yard. I believe in safety first. Even celluloid windmills for the toddler are anathema, for they have a long, sharp pin in them. Lollypops, for those under six, unless they have soft, rope holders, must be eaten sitting down. One child at a time is allowed on the swing and no one may push another. The slide is perhaps the safest thing in the yard, but if a child goes down backward or head first, it can land with a shattering bump. I try to encourage regular methods of doing things. Too adventurous climbing, too much "watch me" and "I double dare you" can cause a kind of rivalry which may result in a serious accident.

I inspect equipment once a week and, with my son's help, turn loose screws, hammer in protruding nails, file off a sharp edge, put on a little paint. Ropes are checked for fraying and hooks for wear, the slide for splinters. I allow only strong, unbreakable pails and shovels in the sandpile, and I permit no tin, china or glass to be used in it. Milk bottles are strictly taboo. Any child throwing anything but a ball I send home at once.

Unbreakable dolls, sheets, blankets, dresses and a bureau for them are standard equipment for Emma's doll house, which is used by all the girls of the neighborhood as "home." Her electric stove, the electric iron, the best china tea set and her really lovely dolls only come out when there are "invited" guests. In that way there is no breakage to cause a broken heart.

I do not hesitate to say "no" to any child, or to ask anyone to stop what he is doing. I also send children home if they really misbehave. I never punish. I merely request them to leave and not return until next open play period. There are stacks of paper cups for the "drink of water" group. Toilet facilities are in the cellar. A high hook on the outside of our cellar door makes possible a one-at-a-time arrangement, which I find is really necessary.

When the pool is in use, no sand may be placed or thrown in it, and nothing may be floated about. If boats are being used, no one may be in the water at the same time. Sailing boats have sharp masts; and a tin motor boat can cut deep gashes in satin-smooth, little feet if it sinks unnoticed. Safety is more important to me than a moment's amusement for one small child.

In our circumscribed space, ball-playing supervision is permitted to the toddlers only. Baseball or a real game of catch resulted in my rosebeds being trampled and my beautiful blue hydrangea blossoms being broken off.

Children are requested to throw fruit skins, pits, candy, gum wrappers and scraps into a wire basket in one corner by the gate. When the big bell rings all-out at five-thirty, everyone starts picking up. One child uncorks the pool. Emma straightens the chairs, the high school girl puts away big equipment, then sweeps the doll house. As the children file out of the gate, they drop any loose papers into the basket and say good night. My son rakes the yard carefully and empties the basket. This way my yard is clean, orderly and quiet by five-forty-five.

I have found that playground problems are as important as the choosing of the right equipment. Children need swings and slides and sand boxes

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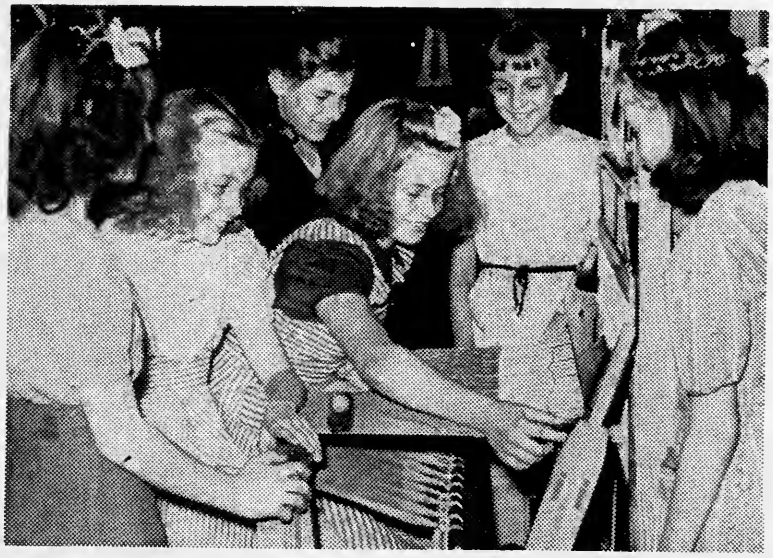
Plays in the Vernacular!

Allentown's Pennsylvania Dutch citizens perpetuate their folklore through an original play tournament

By IRENE WELTY
Superintendent of Recreation

ALLENTOWN, Pennsylvania, is a Pennsylvania Dutch community. Many of our population trace their ancestors to the countries associated with the River Rhine — Germany, France, or Switzerland. These people had a dialect of their own which they brought with them to this country. From force of circumstances they led a nearly isolated life for some time, and it is not surprising that they do many things in unique ways.

The Allentown Recreation Commission has held a folk festival every year, and each of them has been devoted to a specific phase of folk art or folklore of our early settlers. Along with the festival there has been a display of folk art. One year hand-woven coverlets were gathered and displayed. Our school system, believing the art of weaving should not be lost, purchased looms and taught the children weaving. The coverlets our school children have made would surprise the experts who wove before them! Linen for towels and samplers were also included. Hand-painted chairs comprised another display. The art teachers of our schools were on hand to copy the designs and the children made them the following year.



The girls demonstrated their ability to weave as skillfully as did their ancestors

The Recreation Commission realized that there is no more effective medium for the wit and humor that delights our people than the writing and acting of plays. Drama, it felt, offers the best possible means of presenting an all-embracing picture of the folklore and life of a people.

With this in mind, the Commission announced its plans for 1941 at the 1940 festival. These consisted of having the festival of 1941 in the form of an original play tournament in the dialect. Plays were to be submitted to the Commission by February 1, 1941, and the announcement of the winners would be made on March 1st. The plays to be considered had to be produced in May at the festival. Six plays were selected. Three were produced each night, and two were selected for presentation on the final night. At this time the winner was selected. There were two sets of judges, one for the preliminaries and the other for the finals.

This tournament was the first in local history, and the first in the history of any of the Pennsylvania Dutch counties. The venture was highly successful. Aside from the value of the plays, our people came to realize that there are great values in the distinct culture developed here in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. It is little wonder that stylists, designers and interior decorators are drawing upon our folk art for new ideas in dress, interior decorations, furniture, and other household equipment.

The stage settings for the plays were unique and probably could not be found anywhere else in the country. Corner cupboards, hand-painted rocking chairs, water sinks, old calendars, and milk-white dishes were in evidence, and they proved excellent backgrounds for characters in authentic clothing.

Old traditions and customs were depicted, such as consulting the calendar for the setting of eggs; the use of herbs for medicine; the piercing of a girl's ears by her grandmother and the insertion of strings so that she could wear drop earrings; and putting a baby through a horse's collar so that it will not be liver-grown. These were just a few of the traditions that were introduced.

The indoor and outdoor games, the dances, songs, and ballads sung in the dialect took our audience back to the days when they were young, and they heard again the songs their grandmothers had sung to them.

The Pennsylvania Dutch people are a thrifty, happy people. They are fun-loving, and their laughter is spontaneous. This characteristic was marked with the characters on the stage and also with our Pennsylvania Dutch audience who greatly enjoyed seeing themselves or their grandparents depicted in the age when irons had to be heated on the stove or in the days when every woman had one good dress made of black taffeta which she wore only to church, weddings, and funerals.

Our Pennsylvania Dutch people are true Americans. They have fought for America and their farms have helped feed America through every war. When Lincoln made his historic call for 75,000 volunteers on April 15, 1861, the Allen Infantry from Allentown left for Washington on April 17th and were among the first to arrive. By congressional action they were honored with the title of "The First Defenders." This patriotic attitude and the appreciation of our people of the privilege of living in a land of freedom was beautifully portrayed in one of the plays.

The display this year consisted of articles made by the school children. All were of Pennsylvania Dutch design. There were woven coverlets, carpets, linen towels, samplers, art designs, and clay models. A schoolroom loom was brought to the lobby of the high school, and eleven and twelve year old girls sat weaving a beautiful coverlet. The pleasure the old people got from seeing these children keep alive an art which belonged to them was a treat to see.

This year's tournament was a beginning. We are looking forward to its continuance and expect the number of plays to be accepted next year to be larger. Through this activity we hope to keep alive for posterity our dialect, our folklore, art, and traditions.

The following extracts from a personal letter may recall similar experiences to the minds of all who have struggled with the problems involved in putting on plays with amateur groups:

I have the Mexican group this year, so for our Christmas program we prepared a play called "A Mexican Christmas" with Mexican children in the leading roles. They were pleased and interested but were so unreliable that I was in despair most of the time. They would know their parts one day and the next day would not remember anything. They would promise to bring certain "properties" and never think of them again until time to use them.

There was a dance in the play called "The Dance of the Sombrero" which the children had learned perfectly; then one of the girls broke the record, and we could not find another one in town. We had to change the dance

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Actors in the play — "Die Nachbers Lehna"

"Time on Their Hands"

A few facts taken from the Report on Leisure, Recreation and Young People

The Report on Leisure, Recreation and Young People, which was recently published under the title, *Time on Their Hands,* was prepared for the American Youth Commission by C. Gilbert Wrenn and D. L. Harley. It is concerned primarily with young people between the ages of 16 and 25. The report, in book form, is obtainable from the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $2.00.

THE POINT OF VIEW in this report is that in all recreation planning for youth the determining factor should be the needs of young people themselves, that the greatest possible use should be made of existing facilities, that broad-scale recreational planning is required at every level of recreation administration.

Recreation is defined as what a person finds pleasure in doing when he is not paid for it and does not feel any other kind of obligation to do it.

"Inevitably the development of recreation in the modern world will tend more and more to be along creative lines. It is true that a few fortunate people find their work so absorbing that they are not conscious of a need for outside interests."

From the point of view of the individual, recreation is a thing to be regarded as good in itself, worthy of being sought for its own sake or for man's sake. The primary virtue of recreation is not any of its various utilitarian values but its direct and immediate effect of increasing the stature of human life.

Recreation has value in the promotion of marriage. Another social effect of recreation, primarily evident among youth, is the reduction of delinquency. Recreation can and should be put to use in the mitigation of the effects of unemployment. There is for the nation as a whole the preparedness value of recreation. No element is more important in national defense than the quality of the individuals who bear the responsibility for that defense.

Youth Needs Recreation

The survey of the youth of New York City conducted in 1935 by the Welfare Council of New York concluded that only one boy in five and one girl in ten had a satisfactory leisure life. Young people would rather participate in organized play than hang around the pool hall; they would rather get into clubs than into trouble with their elders. Questions were asked of 13,000 Maryland youth. Their answers were specific. They wanted more parks and playgrounds; meeting places where they could have group games, music, handicrafts, dramatics, and discussion groups; swimming pools; organized sports. Asked what the community could do to keep young people out of trouble, three-fifths of them said "provide more recreation facilities and leadership."

In a study conducted by the American Youth Commission in Dallas, Texas, the following groups of youth were found to lack regular physical recreation: 20 per cent of single boys and young men, 50 per cent of married boys and young men, 62 per cent of single girls, and 76 per cent of married girls. These percentages accounted for half of all young people between 16 and 24 included in the study.

The opportunity for athletic participation that school offers the average young person has been comparatively small. The youngster who would benefit most from practice in games and sports is not likely to add to the school's prestige on the athletic field and has consequently been neglected.

Hardly any community offers sufficient opportunities for public recreation to meet the need. Adolescent youth simply stand around street corners or get together in pool rooms or bowling alleys. Lacking the means of doing things that would relase their physical energy, they gradually accustom themselves to doing nothing. A young man had recently been discharged from prison and shortly afterwards held up a policeman at the point of a pistol. His explanation was: "I want to go back to Sing Sing. Down here I'm just a bum, but up there I was on the ball team."

All students of mental hygiene recognize that youth need creative activities. The Regents' Inquiry in New York State reported that 45 per cent of high school graduates were without hobbies. In the American Youth Commission's Dallas study only 9 per cent of the youth mentioned hobbies or cultural activities as among their three principle leisure-time activities.

A striking inference in a recent study is that young people engage so extensively in solitary recreational activities because there is little else available. In a survey of 8,000 girls in California it was reported that only 15 per cent were members of clubs. In a rural community of the Midwest, 60 per cent of the youth said they would like to meet other young people of both sexes at some central spot for recreation and discussion.

The National Resources Committee in a study of consumer purchases found that in the year 1935-36 the average family spent $152 on its leisure. However, the lowest third of the families, ranked by income, spent only $31 for these purposes. Millions of American youth are receiving short rations of recreation services and supplies. They do not have what is regarded as a normal part of the leisure environment of average young people. A large part of our youth urgently require assistance to overcome the handicap imposed upon them.

There is an urgent need for more education and recreation programs designed for the older adolescent. Delinquency rates show the period from 16 on to adulthood to be a most critical time.

There is need to organize community support for good movies for youth. Local endorsement of good movies as they are produced and as they are exhibited in local theaters can be arranged through all sorts of community agencies.

In the average home the radio is turned on five hours daily. The Regents' Inquiry in New York State shows that high school youth listen to the radio nearly two hours a day. The real danger is probably not that programs will go over the heads of listeners but that they will perpetuate in adults the mental immaturity so characteristic of thirteen-year-olds at whom they so often seem to aim.

Young people spend a large part of their leisure in reading. In St. Louis, a record kept of books borrowed by young people in their twenties from public libraries and from friends showed two out of three to be fiction. In the American Youth Commission's Muncie study, only 7 per cent of fiction books read by youth were rated as superior, 48 per cent medium, 45 per cent inferior quality. In 1935 an inquiry among the students of the seventy-two emergency junior colleges in Ohio showed that they had read an average of two and a half books during the previous year. In Houston, Texas, one-fourth of the out-of-school youth had read no books during the previous year. The St. Louis investigation of the reading of young adults found more than three-fourths of all their reading matter from any source was magazines.

Youth has a vital need for recreation. It is a need that for the most part is still unmet.

Supplying the means of recreation and guidance in their use has become an accepted function of all levels of government.

How Shall We Meet the Need?

The growth of cities makes it urgent that we take special steps to insure every young person in the United States a chance to obtain adequate recreation. A half century ago nearly two-thirds of the people lived in the open country or in villages. In 1940, 57 per cent of the population was urban. There has been a growth of urban-mindedness even among rural people. The urbanization has made the recreational plight of village youth even worse than that of youth on farms.

Schools should do more than they usually do to meet the leisure-time needs of the youth they enroll. One of the most obvious needs is that the schools should maintain an interest in the welfare of their former students, whether graduates or not. There is every reason why young people should not be dropped cold when they leave school.

Public libraries have two shortcomings. There are not enough of them, and those we have do not make themselves sufficiently attractive to youth. In an American Youth Commission Maryland study it was found that half the American youths having library facilities available to them did not use these libraries. In the Dallas study 78 per cent of the white youth had not used a public library in the month preceding the interview. In Detroit a youth survey showed that 40 per cent of the young people 16-24 did not make even occasional use of a public library. In a Chicago study the public libraries were found to be furnishing less than six per cent of the reading matter o

"Recreation implies freedom of choice and action and has the quality of bringing immediate personal satisfaction. It is sought for its own sake. Its direct and immediate values are as important as the indirect benefits it confers."

young adults in their twenties. The present amount spent for library service for the entire country is 37 cents per capita. It is 59 cents for those portions of the country that actually have library service. In number of books, a standard is recommended of from one and one-half to three books per capita, depending on the size of the community. In practice, the median in cities over 200,000 population is less than one volume per capita. Whenever possible, a library should remain open all evening, yet the common closing hour is nine o'clock. In the Tennessee Valley the library leaves its books all over the community, wherever people are likely to see them.

Courtesy Southern Illinois Normal University

There is no type of recreation less in need of justification than outdoor games, sports and similar pastimes

Perhaps the most important fact about public recreation programs is that there are so few of them. Consider, for example, the population range from 10,000 to 50,000. It contains a large and important group of American cities—nearly 800 in number. Yet in 1938 approximately half of these cities were not known to have any local authority, public or private, conducting a recreation program for the community, with the exception of emergency activities undertaken with the aid of the WPA. The National Recreation Association estimates that communities where reasonably adequate programs of public recreation are in operation probably contain well under a fifth of our people.

It is important that nothing be done that would restrict the freedom essential to the proper functioning and continued growth of public recreation. No school board should assume responsibility for community recreation unless its own educational philosophy is as realistic as that underlying modern recreation practice. There must be no lessening of the emphasis that recreation places upon learning through doing and upon participation because of enjoyment rather than for the sake of "marks" or external rewards. Activities must continue to arise out of individual interests, creative values must retain their primary importance, and compulsion must have no place in the program. Of course many progressive schools accept these principles as part of their own educational philosophy and incorporate them as far as possible in their practice. We must see that they are accepted by any school that undertakes a major responsibility for community recreation.

Nearly one-fourth of all community chest funds, it is estimated, are used for some kind of leisure service.

The conception of recreation as a normal, enjoyable and important part of people's lives rather than as a means of cultivating desirable characteristics or suppressing undesirable tendencies has been so slow in gaining ground that there is almost no private organization in the community which bases its philosophy upon it.

The adult-led independent community organizations for youth are all relatively ineffective in reaching rural youth. In the second place, it is apparent that none of these organizations reach many older youth. In the third place, relatively few youth on the low income levels are being reached. Finally, it can be said of most adult-led youth membership organizations that they have

suffered from too detailed management by their adult leaders. Many youth organizations give the impression of continuing to fall short of their full potentialities partly through failure to let their young members have the invaluable experience of managing their own affairs with the least possible interference from adults. A development of the highest significance is the appearance among character-building agencies of a new capacity for self-criticism.

An appeal to provide recreation facilities for youth is likely to meet with greater favor from civic groups if emphasis is laid upon the probable reduction of delinquency, the saving in the cost of law enforcement, and so on. These, however, are not the true reasons why young people should have an opportunity for wholesome play and self-improvement. They can be advanced for what they are worth when they seem likely to yield results, but no adequate or lasting program for young people will be developed from negative arguments. Every effort should be made to overcome the community's apathy toward the situation of its ordinary, unexceptional young people and to convince it of the necessity of affording physical and cultural advantages to the normal boys and girls who have left school.

"It is easier to leave youth to find their own solitary recreation than to plan a balanced program of activities involving creative, social, and physical values. Because our vision has been limited, we have allowed our youth to depend too largely upon spectator sports, reading, movies, and the radio for their recreation. These are all worth-while activities in reasonable amounts, but when taken as a steady diet they can bring on recreational malnutrition."

In a rural county surveyed in a midwestern state, 92 per cent of the youth reported they would like to belong to a young people's organization. Yet 44 per cent of the youth stated there was no organization available to them. One thing that stands out in reviewing the private organizations of the community whose interests include a concern for the recreational life of young people is the enormous amount of good will and voluntary effort represented by these agencies. 147,000 unpaid adult leaders of 4-H clubs and more than 300,000 Scout leaders, many of whom serve an average of eight hours a week, are only two of many impressive examples of this spirit of community enterprise.

The sum of all the efforts of private organizations working to improve the uses to which youth put their leisure is notably inadequate to meet the need for the kind of services that are being supplied.

According to the generally recognized practice, laymen should take a prominent part in the control of the program. This is important because:

It will keep the program closer to community needs.
It will make financial support easier to obtain.
It will encourage volunteer leadership to develop.

The policy of lay participation in control is advocated by the National Recreation Association and has consistently been applied by professional recreation leaders everywhere. The history of public education in America provides evidence of the wisdom of this practice. In recreation as in education there is need for a clear-cut distinction between the policy-making responsibilities of the board of control and the executive functions of the professional worker or administrator.

In developing cooperation in the service of all youth, the participation of young people themselves should be enlisted.

In one seventh-grade group the problem of recreation in the community was being discussed. Someone asked what the boys and girls actually did with their time out of school. A survey of the activities of the pupils in the grade led to a survey of the activities of their schoolmates. They found that many attended motion picture shows frequently, others less frequently because of parental policy or lack of funds, others read, went driving with the family, played games with their friends, and engaged in other activities, but the group came to the conclusion that some inexpensive recreational facility should be provided in their community. After exploring various possibilities, they decided that a skating rink would meet the need.

The question of financing the building of the rink arose. Immediately the group began estimating the size necessary for the number of children to be accommodated, the availability of a lot, the cost of the lumber, the necessary finishing of the floor, and other details.

After the findings of the survey were in hand and the estimates completed, some means of providing the rink had to be found. It was decided that it should be a community affair and, therefore, that the mayor was the proper person to interview. With their prepared data a committee visited the mayor and asked him what possibilities he saw for a town appropriation for

building the rink. He was enthusiastic and appreciative of the suggestions from the boys and girls and promised his cooperation. The investigation of the pupils and their earnestness in solving this problem became community news. Commercial interests sensed the possibilities of the need and soon three skating rinks were built. At the present time skating is available for the payment of a small sum.

In Dowagiac, Michigan, the youth themselves, upon being asked, said they would like to have a recreation center for after-school hours, with facilities for ping-pong, pool, and billiards. They also wanted dancing lessons and opportunities for social dancing. There was an unexpected request for some sort of forum with speakers and discussions.

Major Objectives for Recreation Planning

A. Accept recreation as a major youth need, paralleling education and employment in importance, a necessity in a democracy, and vital to adequate planning for national security.

B. Encourage each local community to accept the primary responsibility for providing an adequate leisure-time program for its own youth.

C. Strengthen and expand the community's provision for organized recreation.

D. Recognize the close relationship between education and recreation and bring the schools to accept a major responsibility for the recreation of youth and of the whole family.

E. Improve the recreational services that can be rendered youth by organized action at the state level.

F. Conserve the recreational values of public lands, increase their extent, render them accessible to larger numbers of people, and develop their full recreational potentialities.

G. Plan for the development of all the recreational resources of the nation; coordinate present federal recreation services and clarify their future status.

Young people need social recreation just as certainly as they need creative recreation

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

Recommendations

A. Accept recreation as a major youth need, paralleling education and employment in importance, a necessity in a democracy, and vital to adequate planning for national security.

To this end it is recommended that:

1. Recreation be acknowledged as good in itself and worthy of being sought for the satisfaction it gives.
2. Recreation be understood to have a further ultilitarian value to the individual in contributing to his mental health and physical fitness and to his social competence, and in providing him with creative and cultural experiences.
3. Recreation be understood to be of value to society in that the welfare of society is the sum of the welfare of its members and also that it promotes marriage, reduces delinquency, mitigates the effects of unemployment, and heightens national strength and security.
4. The part of our recreational expenditure absorbed by commercial interests be recognized as disproportionate to the role these agencies play in promoting the worth-while use of leisure, and that the scope of nonprofit-seeking recreation, private as well as public, ought therefore to be expanded.

B. Encourage each local community to accept the primary responsibility for providing an adequate leisure-time program for its own youth.

The following recommendations are made:

1. Each community should make a study of the recreational needs of its youth, using accepted survey techniques to determine which types of recreational need are uppermost. The study may be part of a larger investigation of the condition and needs of its young people.
2. A survey of existing recreation programs and of community recreation facilities ought also to be made.
3. The unused resources of the community, both in material and in personnel, should be studied to determine which types of volunteer programs can be most readily developed.
4. A long-range recreation program for the youth of the community ought to be formulated, particular care being taken that (a) it meets the situation revealed in the survey of youth recreation needs; (b) adequate responsibility is accepted by the public schools; and (c) all available sources of support are drawn upon, including volunteer leadership, state and federal advisory services, and, where appropriate, outside financial assistance.
5. This program should endeavor to raise at least to an acceptable minimum the recreation facilities available to such of the following disadvantaged groups as may be included in the community: rural youth, youth of low-income families, girls, older adolescents, Negro youth, and other minority races.
6. The autonomy of existing organizations ought to be preserved so far as may be consistent with the principle that the recreational needs of no class of young people shall be neglected.
7. Youth should be given a share in community planning for recreation, either through direct representation upon all major boards and councils or through special advisory committees of young people.
8. "Cellar clubs" might well be furnished with adult guidance and such other minimum assistance as will mitigate the difficulties of these organizations and help to develop their potential contribution to the leisure life of young people.

C. Strengthen and expand the community's provision for organized recreation.

To accomplish this objective:

1. Cities should create or designate a suitable authority to organize and administer public recreation.
2. Every effort should be made to meet the standards recommended by the National Recreation Association with reference to the facilities and financial support of public recreation programs; in particular, the dearth of children's playgrounds and playfields should be remedied.
3. Control of the public program of recreation ought to rest primarily in lay hands, but administrative responsibility should rest with persons professionally trained; extensive use might be made of volunteer workers under proper supervision.
4. Communities should take an active interest in the professional education and training of their recreation workers of all grades; the possibility of offering professional training for employment in commercial recreation might also be investigated.
5. Public library service must be organized in or extended to communities where it is not now available meeting as nearly as possible standards of suppor recommended by the American Library Association
6. Public libraries ought to pay more attention to attracting and holding the interest of young peopl and adopt the administrative practices which hav proved effective toward this end.
7. The important functions and unique advantages o private agencies with recreational interests shoul be kept clearly in mind and the immense amount c good will and voluntary effort they represent shoul be recognized.
8. The need for voluntary support of private agencie ought not to be obscured by the necessary expansio of tax-supported recreational services; private ager cies should be urged to coordinate their efforts an simplify their structure, in order that they may mo effectively meet the recreational needs of youth an that they may be better understood by the public.
9. Private agencies should redouble their efforts bring leisure services to the great mass of your people in the underprivileged sections of our popul tion, with whom they may have had relatively litt contact.

Successful Student Baseball

By
RICHARD L. BEYER

After observing for a decade the baseball program at Southern Illinois Normal University, Mr. Beyer has reached the conclusion that its phenomenal success has not been accidental. In this article he lists some of the practices which have been responsible for the interest on the part of the students, and suggests some of them may be worthy of adoption not only by other colleges but by high schools, clubs, and playgrounds.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS Normal University in Carbondale is the third largest teachers' college in the United States. It is distinguished for many reasons, one of these being a sane, comprehensive athletic program. One of the features of this program is the intramural baseball league, a student activity which has been so successful that it has commanded favorable attention in many newspapers in the Middle West, and has elicited inquiries as to its nature from several interested colleges in the Central States. Just recently an educational magazine, in describing the attractions to be found at forthcoming summer sessions at various American colleges listed the baseball league at S.I.N.U. as one of them. One wonders how many other colleges can boast of similar activities which actually rank as drawing cards for the institution.

First of all, S.I.N.U. takes its intramural baseball league seriously. All games are carefully covered by competent scorers. No one is assigned to the job of scorer until he clearly demonstrates that he is equipped to do an accurate, conscientious piece of work. It is recognized that an inaccurate record of just one game in the seventy games or thereabouts that are scheduled could prevent the compiling of averages for the whole league for an entire season.

And speaking of averages, the league has a large bulletin board that fairly groans with statistical information — information which is kept up-to-date and which is changed every morning. Those newspapers that publish lists of "The Five Leading Hitters" for the major leagues each day have nothing on Southern! It will list on its bulletin board the first *fifteen* hitters, leading pitchers, information on the strikeout race (concerning which there is much local interest), and sometimes fielding data. Of course this takes considerable time for the statistician, but he gets his reward when he posts the averages and notices the eagerness with which players and spectators consume the latest information. Players have their interest in competition increased when they realize that the management of the league is handling the circuit with care and seriousness. Indeed, one of the weaknesses of intramural sports in our high schools and colleges is traceable to the tendency of such institutions to treat such activities as something distinctly secondary and inferior to varsity athletics. Southern has been fortunate in that its college weekly paper gives elaborate coverage to the student baseball league. It runs full stories, averages, pictures,

and even box scores. Thus, boys—scores of them who aren't on the varsity teams — occasionally manage to enjoy a little publicity and that universally pleasant sensation that comes with seeing one's name in print.

Directors of intramural baseball leagues have long been faced with the problem of having teams of approximately equal strength compete. When there is a heavy concentration of playing strength on a few teams, an unbalanced circuit is the result. Games are decided by one-sided scores, and the pleasure of competition disappears. Many years ago at S.I.N.U. one of these powerhouse teams crushed an opponent by a 30-0 score in a game that was prudently called off at the end of three innings. Little wonder that the defeated team (they dared to call themselves the Tigers) lost heart and presently dropped from the league. It is understandable why there would be scant enjoyment playing in a league in which there was such a great difference in the strength of the teams.

The new Southern plan has eliminated situations such as those mentioned, and it is now rare to find lop-sided scores. How has this been achieved? First of all, the college permits the forming of two kinds of teams. There is the so-called "Organization" team. Any fraternity, club, rooming house, student cooperative, or literary society may enter in the league a team of sixteen men, all of whom are *bona fide* members of the given organization. Most student societies will have a few good ball players, a number of fair ones, and "some guys called Joe." Such teams will probably be neither unduly strong nor unduly weak, but will give a good performance in league play. Then there are the so-called "nucleus" teams. Five players — usually good, experienced players—get together and form the nucleus of a club. The remaining membership on these "nucleus" teams is decided by their managers, who draw in rotation all the other men in college who want to play baseball, and who are not affiliated with one of the "Organization" teams or one of the nuclei. Thus, the "nucleus" team, like the "Organization" team, will have a range of talent. The plan has worked well, and there have been no instances of discouraged, badly beaten ball clubs forfeiting their way out of the league.

Another method that has been used to assure close, interesting competition has been the introduction of the Shaughnessy play-off plan. Readers of this magazine are undoubtedly acquainted with the merits of this system which is employed in some of the minor leagues, and they need but brief mention here. Suffice to say that at the end of the regular season the team that finishes at the top of the league meets Team No. 3. Team No. 2 will face Team No. 4. These games constitute a kind of semi-final round, and the winners of them encounter each other in the grand finale of the season. Ordinarily there is so much interest in the play-off games that they constitute an important feature of Commencement week at the college. An argument in favor of the play-off plan is that a team that gets off to a poor start can rally and still have a chance at the title. Moreover, player and spectator interest is maintained even if one club should get an advantage in the team standings. After all, it might get bumped in the play-offs!

Other Features of the Plan

Other features of the S.I.N.U. baseball plan are as follows:

(1) All teams must have rosters of sixteen men. It has been found that with fewer players per team there might be occasions when a manager couldn't assemble enough men for a game and a forfeiture would result. If a student team has many more than sixteen men it might not be possible to use all of them regularly. That would defeat one of the goals of the baseball league.

(2) Forfeited games are the ruination of any athletic league. Southern has this rule—one forfeited game, and a team must withdraw from the league. This encourages managers and players to take scheduled games seriously and to be present for competition, if it is at all possible.

(3) The league tries to get its teams to name serious, responsible athletes as their managers. Good managers will get their players to report on time for games. They will try to use as many players as possible in each game.

(4) Few changes are made in the official schedule of games which is composed week by week. Once the schedule is announced it is expected that games will be played as arranged. One reason for the garbling of student baseball leagues is lack of planning the schedules, and the postponing of games once they have been announced. Nothing but confusion can come from this.

All in all, intramural baseball can be a pleasant experience for the young men in college and high school, and many believe that Southern Illinois Normal University has developed a successful and workable plan for its students.

Creative Crafts for Recreation

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

By LOUIS W. KOLAKOSKI
Executive Director
Central Community House
Columbus, Ohio

This article was awarded first place in the annual Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature conducted for the first time last year by the Society of Recreation Workers of America

THE GROWTH OF LEISURE, the extended unemployment of youth, and the tremendous increase of delinquency in the 'teen age, have presented a challenge in meeting the recreational and adjustment problems of youth. Central Community House, a neighborhood center in Columbus, Ohio, was established in an area with a very high delinquency rate, and one of the methods for meeting this challenge was the use of a creative crafts program. An old house was purchased and a crafts shop was established in the basement. The usual problems—lack of funds, limited space, equipment and material—had to be solved.

These obstacles, however, were overcome by imaginative, skilled leadership so vitally important in developing a crafts program. It is often assumed that anyone can be a crafts worker simply because he has some knowledge of tools; this is one of the serious fallacies in the recreation field. It is of paramount importance that the craft worker have artistic skills, a knowledge of the technique of informal education, and a personality capable of stimulating youngsters without imposing his own patterns and ideas upon the work that is being created. Perhaps the most important quality in a crafts leader is the investigating type of mind and the desire to make new things. Such a leader can stimulate by questions and by inspiration rather than by direct instruction.

Since we had a leader of this type, lack of space became secondary. What space we had was carefully utilized for the purpose of keeping machinery and tools in first class condition in order that they would give a hundred per cent service. It is important to have enough tools so that each youngster can work at something. Outdoor space, too, can be utilized in some crafts, such as basketry, weaving, leather work, that do not require specific types of machinery; thus, the children may enjoy the sunshine and fresh air.

Availability of material depends upon the facilities of a program. A knowledge of material and its uses is the keystone to the development of a sound art and craft class. It is our purpose to discuss types of materials, techniques for its preparation, and use in developing creative arts.

Craft Supplies

Many people have asked, "How do you get your supplies and what do you use?" The answer is that the worker must have ingenuity and use inexpensive or waste materials. The first principle is to study the community in order to evaluate its resources. In and around Columbus, Ohio, there are available natural clay, corn cobs, corn husks, honeysuckle vine, dried Iris, linoleum samples, leather scraps, lumber scraps, oil cloth samples, rags, sawdust, stone, tin scraps, wallpaper samples and countless other waste materials that can be used for a crafts program. The

use of these materials is an object lesson for the underprivileged youngsters in developing resourcefulness and ingenuity.

A knowledge of the techniques for the use of available scrap and waste materials is the first step in the development of an artistic crafts program. As a general principle, functional use of resources and the making of utilitarian objects should be the broad objective.

Using Available Material

Our purpose here is to discuss the techniques by means of which we can achieve such a goal.

Natural clay that is obtained from clay banks is gathered in sacks and screened in order to remove dirt, stone, and other impurities that may be in the clay. After this screening, the clay is mixed with water in a batter, the consistency of dough, which is pliable but not too stiff. This batter is then placed in crocks or old lard cans and is covered with a wet cloth to keep it from drying out. It is then available for use either in the making of a ceramic or sculptured piece.

Almost anyone, from the very small child to the adult, enjoys clay modeling. There is a fascination about rolling a piece of clay into a long round coil and then shaping it into a piece of pottery.

Much of the work can be done entirely by hand without the use of a wheel. At Central Community House we have set up a small hand wheel out of scrap lumber on which the child can work. If a kiln is not available, the ware can be thoroughly dried and then painted after the pattern of ancient Indian potters and some very striking results can be obtained. The craft shop that can obtain the use of a kiln can carry out the complete ceramic process and experiment with glazes, molds, and all of the varied forms possible.

Corn cobs are available in almost any part of the United States. The manufacturer of the old corn-cob pipe knows its uses, but as a craft material for a center pressed for funds its varied possibilities have not been appreciated. One of its simplest uses is for handles on letter openers. Any number of designs can be worked out with this versatile, interesting natural material. The most important factors in its use are careful drying, sanding, polishing, shellacing and varnishing, and shaping. The variety of possibilities for use is dependent entirely upon the imagination of the crafts person.

Dolls characterizing the period of early American history can be made from corn stalks and the corn silk makes excellent hair. These are fun for the youngsters.

Corn husks make excellent weaving material. Field corn is more satisfactory than sweet corn because it has a greater fibre strength. The method for preparation is first to strip the husks into the size of the desired material. This should be carefully dried and all wormy husks should be discarded. When dry, this material is ready for use in the making of modernistic purses, baskets, necklaces, and many other interesting and useful objects.

Seeds. Today the modern vogue for costume jewelry utilizes natural materials such as corn, pumpkin, watermelon, bean and other seeds. These materials are available in most communities and require little preparation beyond drying. The process of making jewelry and designs involves first a drawing of the pattern of the object and then stringing the various combinations of seeds. Painting completes the task and provides the youngster with the most modern of costume jewelry. History has a tendency to repeat itself for this was an ancient art among the primitive tribes.

Honeysuckle vines grow particularly in the south and every year they need to be trimmed and cut, and the cuttings from these vines can be used in the making of baskets. The stems should be boiled for about two hours until the bark peels readily, and when this is partly dried it is ready for use. Out of the honeysuckle vine delicately woven baskets can be made because it has fibre strength, although it is thin and pliable.

Dried iris stalks comprise another material available for basketry and weaving. The stalk should be cut after the flower is through blooming. The cutting of the stalks only strengthens the development of the bulbs. The natural shape of the material can be utilized after careful drying.

Linoleum scraps can usually be secured from a linoleum company or store that does inlaid linoleum work. This is an excellent material for the art of block printing. Block printing is especially enjoyed by a person who likes to draw with cutting tools. There are great possibilities for artistic expression in this craft. Space does not permit a complete discussion of block printing, but there are many fine books available on this subject.

Lumber scraps are obtainable in almost every community. From these scraps come the supplies for the woodcarving classes and for the woodworking classes at the Central Community House. Woodcarving requires a pocket knife, a set of carving tools, a firm table with wooden blocks to hold the objects in position. On heavier pieces of wood a round mallet is used. The use of the tools can be learned by most of the youngsters who are above the age of ten. Scraps of soft wood such as white pine, chestnut, and red wood are good materials for the beginner. The varying sizes, shapes and thicknesses of lumber should be utilized in planning the design. It is a hobby that has a tremendous fascination for the person who likes to decorate his own furniture. This ancient art has a long and venerable history and is now being rediscovered by the craft workers of the United States.

Oilcloth samples, which can be obtained from stores and manufacturing companies when they change their sample cases, provide the youngster with this useful material for the making of scrap book covers, pot holders, pocketbooks, hot pads, clothespin bags, and other articles.

Rags, usually donated to most community centers, provide the ingenius leader with a material for doll clothes, puppet costumes and many other knicknacks. From the use of rags the youngster can learn sewing skills, designing of dresses, and needlecrafts of all kind.

Sawdust, obtainable from any lumber company, is an excellent material for the making of puppet heads and for the modeling of dolls. We at Central Community House use sawdust primarily in the art of puppetry which we carry through from the making of the puppet heads to the completion of the entire project. There is a great opportunity for varying creative skills in this one art alone, and it uses the abilities of youngsters of all ages.

Puppet making is not a difficult art but is a time-consuming one. First the head should be shaped out of sawdust mixed with paperhangers' paste or flour paste. The character should be shaped with some general idea of the type of person to be used in the puppet show. The children should have free scope in developing the form and character of the puppet head. After the form is completed, the head is then entirely dried. After drying, it is sanded and touched up with plastic wood to cover any cracks or defects that may have developed. Then the head is painted, inexpensive sho-card color paint can be used, provided it is shellacked after the painting is dried. After the puppet head is completed the costume can be provided by the utilization of the scrap materials which have been suggested in this article. In puppetry every phase of the dramatic art can be developed, from stage designing, furniture-making and lighting, to the development of dramatic action. The art of puppetry is enjoyed by the young and by the old and can become one of the most creative and dynamic crafts in a center.

Stone cutting is another inexpensive craft, which really belongs to the sculptor's art but is available in every town and village where there is any stone. The only requirements for the craft are a couple of chisels, mallets, a pair of goggles, soft stone and the willingness to work. The stone should be tested with mallet and chisel to save time and trouble before bringing it to the craft shop. Here again the art of stone cutting is at its best when the naturally shaped piece of stone is utilized in working out the design. This hobby has interested many who like to work with heavy objects and to chisel and cut on something that challenges their ingenuity.

Another phase of the art of stone cutting is that of stone polishing, a hobby allied to the art of ring making. Native stones that are cut and polished can create very unusual patterns in colors and designs. This art goes back to the time when precious stones were cut and polished by hand and when ornaments and designs and many other useful objects were created from the natural native stone. The older adolescent children enjoy this art, but it is particularly fascinating to the adult. Drilling tools have been made out of ordinary drills to which is added a water jacket, a good example of the hobbyist's skill in inventing a tool for his art.

Scrap tin can be a productive craft material. Metal tapping which is decorative designing with a nail and a mallet, can be used in the making of letter holders,

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It is the author's hope that the creative leader will glean from this article many suggestions helpful in developing new and varied sources of material for use in workshops. "The field of crafts," he says, "is vital and capable of interesting youths and adults in all walks of life. The history of art has taught us that the closer we are to an elementary knowledge of material, the greater are the possibilities for the development of a unique and genuine folk art."

From City Auditorium to Recreation Center

By JOSEPH A. BRISLIN
Director of Recreation
Barre, Vermont

So gratified is Barre, Vermont, over the results secured from the use of its auditorium as a recreation building that it has no hesitation in recommending the plan to other communities which have similar buildings unused for the greater part of the time.

BARRE, VERMONT, a city of some 14,000 people and the granite center of the world, completed a municipal auditorium in November, 1939. This building followed somewhat the same pattern as the majority of municipal auditoriums. The main floor, 100′ x 101′, is bordered on one side by a balcony capable of seating 410 people. On the other side there is a stage 61′ x 41′. The floor is lined out for a basketball court and there are two practice baskets on each side of the court baskets. There are 2,200 chairs available for conventions or stage productions. The stage is flanked on each side by three dressing rooms. Under the stage is the kitchen with openings to the main floor for serving banquets.

An exhibition hall, 100′ x 69′, is located under the main auditorium floor. On the north side there is a check room 60′ x 30′, and on the south side are the dressing rooms and showers for both boys and girls. Beyond the dressing rooms there is a large hall constructed primarily as an assembling place for large groups desiring to march to the stage or into the main hall.

With this new building Barre was in a position to compete for conventions with any community in the state. The building was also available to local groups for dances, entertainments, or any other function which is usually carried on in a municipal auditorium. The local high school would play its basketball schedule and hold its graduations here.

The city was fortunate in having a very progressive City Council, led by Mayor Edwin F. Heininger, which realized that it had a huge investment, and that were it to be used only for the purposes mentioned, the building would be dark a good deal of the time. In order that the entire community might have the maximum use and enjoyment from the auditorium, it was decided to open it for recreational purposes. The City Council invited the New England field representative of the National Recreation Association and the author, then State Director of Recreation for WPA, to assist in planning the transformation of the building into a recreation center.

The usual procedure was followed in setting up a recreation board and securing an ordinance to govern its functions.

Accomplishments in a Year

On April 1, 1940 the city had just engaged a year-round recreation executive and turned over to him the task of establishing a community center program. The chief facility given him was a building constructed more for the purpose of entertaining conventions and large gatherings than for recreation purposes.

Today the picture has completely changed. The auditorium is now a community center capable of accommodating from five to six hundred participants in recreation activities at one time. At the same time the building is still available for its primary purposes, as the recreation equipment can be stored in a very short time.

Since the recreation director has complete charge of the building there is no confusion or over-lapping of authority. He plans the recreation program so that the renting of the building to outside groups will not interfere with it, and frequently several groups use the building at the same time. The main floor is now used for badminton, deck tennis, volleyball, boxing, mat work, and gym games; and there are parallel bars, climbing ropes, as well as a basketball court. This gives an opportunity for all age groups to participate in physical activities. Every second Friday night the Recreation Department sponsors a free dance on this floor, with an average of four hundred couples. Music is furnished by the WPA orchestra.

The stage with its curtain closed gives an extra room where dancing classes are held and smaller groups can meet. Here clubs often have moving pictures or lectures with slides. The recreation department often uses the stage for plays and similar purposes.

The exhibition hall has been turned into a huge

game room with ping-pong tables, miniature bowling alleys, carrom baseball and football, dart baseball, handball, punching bags, box hockey, indoor horseshoes, shuffleboard and paddle tennis.

The large hallway outside the exhibition hall can be closed off for the use of discussion groups, first aid classes, Girl Scout troop meetings, or quiet games.

All participants, no matter what activities they are engaged in, are required to hang their coats and hats in the check room.

The dressing rooms each serve a special purpose; one has been turned into a craft shop and equipped with jig saws, a band saw, circular saw, lathe and all the hand tools which go to make up a well-equipped shop. This is one of the most popular spots as most of the children have the urge to work with their hands, a natural instinct since their fathers work all day producing marble monuments. This is not known as the Craft Room to these young people, but the Carving Room. Any piece of craft with lettering or design appeals most. During the week preceding Christmas, over 2,800 personalized pins made from alphabet soup letters were turned out as Christmas gifts. The adults also use the craft room for making new and repairing old furniture.

A second room has been converted into a younger girls' play and club room. Many of the quieter games such as jack straws, ring toss, block building, dominoes, lotto, parchesi, Chinese checkers, and puzzles are available. Appropriate pictures adorn the walls, and this room is also used for the weekly storytelling hour. The girls' craft shop is located in another of these dressing rooms and here the girls do spatter painting, crepe paper work, crayonex pillows, knitting, sewing, serpentine work, and make scrap books. An exhibit of the different types of work done in both craft rooms, which has been set up for the public in another dressing room, makes a very attractive display.

Both boys and girls construct model airplanes, boats, automobiles and tanks in the fifth room. A sixth room is kept for emergencies.

A Typical Day at the Recreation Center

At 2:00 P. M. the high school students use the main floor, the large game room and the craft shops. This continues until 4:00 P. M. with an average attendance of approximately 150. At 4:00 P. M. the grammar school youngsters take over and use the entire building. They have dancing classes on the stage, play games, use the equipment, and take part in modeling classes. The average number of grammar school children who participate daily is 200.

At 7:00 P. M. the building is open for the adults. Downstairs the large game room is in use; the hallway houses a first aid class; a minstrel show is being rehearsed on the stage; half the main floor is being used for basketball and the other half for badminton, volleyball, and games of like nature. At 8:30 P. M. the bait casters come in and use approximately half the floor, while the badminton club uses the other half. The minstrel show group moves off the stage and a band comes on for an hour's practice. Unless there is a special event, the day ends at 10:15 with about 150 adults using the various facilities.

Special Events

Some of the special events which have been

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Planned in the beginning for occasional use, this building is now a busy recreation center

The Place of Handicrafts in Our Schools

By FRED A. EKSTRAND
Community High School
Hillsdale, Illinois

While serving as the scoutmaster of the local Boy Scout troop and as teacher of handicraft in the summer Vacation Bible School, Mr. Ekstrand made the discovery that handicrafts had a real fascination for the boys, who not only enjoyed making articles but showed genuine originality in pattern and design. This interest he is now developing among students of the High School through a carefully planned program of craft projects.

THE GREATER part of the population of our community is composed of Belgians and Germans who brought from their mother countries a skill for developing things with their hands. This trait to a greater or less degree has been handed down to their children, who find real enjoyment and satisfaction in making things.

Every summer an old-time community fair is held in Hillsdale. To this fair the rural folks from Hillsdale and surrounding communities bring their handicrafts to exhibit along with their garden produce, canned goods, flowers, grain displays, fancy work, and baked goods. The attendance is proof of the keen interest the people have developed for this event. The country schools in our community are doing much to promote interest in handicrafts. The skill shown in our manual training classes in high school clearly indicates that boys and girls have learned to use their hands to good advantage. This development in our school is one of major importance, and the problem of introducing handicraft and carrying it out as a recreation activity is receiving intelligent attention.

Several months ago handicrafts were introduced to our students at an assembly period when I stressed the practical advantages of handicrafts through the stimulation of mind and body as presented in the volume, "Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands," by Allen H. Eaton. An explanation of the possibilities in making useful articles from nuts and seeds was given. A faculty meeting was held the following week at which we discussed our approach to the new activity. Our question was whether it should be introduced as an extra-class activity or taught as a part of our classroom instruction.

It was decided that our first step should be to stimulate interest, and with this in mind a questionnaire was given the students on which they might indicate their chief interests in the field of handicrafts. They were requested to list their hobbies and articles which they had already made or were interested in making. To our surprise we found that many of the boys had been doing wood carving, braiding, pottery, metal and leather work. The girls had made or were interested in making puppets, in spinning and weaving, in quilting, rug making, braiding, leather work, and in mountain baskets. Here was our opportunity to develop skills and to provide a creative outlook by giving our boys and girls an inexpensive form of recreation. The interest was there. Our responsibility was to stimulate it to activity, to bring out unsuspected abilities, and to effect better adjustments.

As our home economics instructor had had considerable experience in handicrafts, it was decided to introduce the subject as a part of this course. With the instructions provided by the University of Iowa, the class, using the manual training room and its equipment, made as its first project walnut necklaces and bracelets. Pumpkin and watermelon seeds were cleaned, dyed and strung for novelty bracelets. Several walnut rings were completed after a dozen or so were ruined in the learning process. The students have shown remarkable skill in these simple projects and have started on their own initiative to make beautiful necklaces by carving cups in a continuous chain from plum seeds. Four or five candlestick holders were made from butternuts, each supported by a carved base from walnut wood. A visit was made to the manual arts instructor to learn the procedure in using a face plate on the lathe in turning out a suitable base for the butternut candlestick holders. Through this process the girls learn not only the steps in wood turning but the methods of sanding, finishing, and polishing the wood as it was turned on the lathe.

At the present time the class is making belts from thin, rectangular walnut wooden blocks. The pieces are about four inches long by two inches wide and and one-eighth of an inch thick. Four holes are drilled near the four corners of each

block and it is then sanded, stained, and polished. Leather thongs are used to connect the wooden pieces, thus making an attractive belt. It is not only popular but durable.

Another handicraft material used was twisted crepe paper from which many articles were made. One girl, for example, covered a little cardboard box with the twisted paper, working in a design as the covering progressed, and finally shellacking it. The result was a very attractive little covered jewel box. Another project made from the paper was a work basket made from clothesline covered with the paper. The twisted paper wrapped around the clothesline was rolled around and joined at a distance of every inch, following the process used in making a mat. Finally the sides were shaped, and a work basket resulted.

Crepe paper dolls, centerpieces for different occasions, nut cups, and many other small articles were made so that the girls could appreciate the place of crepe paper in the handicraft program.

Metal craft was studied in the department, and pewter coasters were made. This project was not only very interesting but very worth while, for the finished products not only illustrated what can be done with metal but produced results lasting and useful.

Plastics, so widely used today, were introduced into the program, and very attractive desk sets were made. The equipment necessary for working with plastics is very inexpensive. The essentials are plenty of time and the patience necessary to achieve perfect results.

"I have always been a strong advocate of the development of hobbies which will provide a creative outlook, foster skills, increase sensitiveness to surroundings and give dignity to common things. We may experience through handicraft that cultural satisfaction which comes through knowing and doing."

Adult education is a branch of our Home Economics Department. Several sessions of this program were devoted to handicraft. Not only were the women interested in the phases of handicraft mentioned but also in chair caning. So keen was their interest that an all-day meeting was held at which each woman worked on a chair. Thus they had not only the pleasure of learning how to cane the chair but the satisfaction of knowing they were saving money.

Our next step was to organize a handicraft guild or club open to boys and girls. This group holds regular meetings twice each month to show their work, to explain how each article is made, and to give suggestions and ideas to members of the club. At one of the meetings it was decided that the noon hour program at the school was not as enjoyable as it should be, and it was suggested that the club make some homemade games to be used for noon hour activities. Three ping-pong tables were constructed. Checker boards, paddle tennis, aerial dart games, ruma, nine men morris, Chinese checkers, and 33-hole solitaire games were

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Whether it's in a small community or in America's largest city; whether in a school, boys' club, or on a crowded playground, boys and girls are happy when they're making things

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

Folktime in Richmond, Virginia

By ROSE KAUFMAN BANKS

". . . The plaintive numbers flow
For old, forgotten, far-off things."
—*Wordsworth*

UNDER THE beam of a mid-summer's moon and surrounded by the giant trees and bubbling fountain of Monroe Park, located in the center of our city, one hundred and fifty adults and children danced and sang the ageless folk tunes of Virginia when the Community Recreation Association of Richmond presented its Virginia Folk Festival in August.

Two thousand spectators stood enthralled outside of the lighted area while the performers played "Farmer in the Dell," sang "Billy Boy," danced "Captain Jinks," or pantomimed the familiar ballad, "The Raggle Taggle Gypsies" on the improvised grassy stage and on the surrounding lawns. Costumed in gaily printed pinafores and denim overalls, the participants presented a picture of spontaneous joy and enthusiasm matched only by the response of the audience.

The Virginia Folk Festival was an activity of the Madison School Community Center, conducted by the Community Recreation Association to serve one of the most economically insecure sections of Richmond.

Other organizations were called in to assist in the production of the festival. The City Department of Parks and Playgrounds erected the stage, installed lines for artificial lighting, furnished a public address system and provided means for hauling and installing equipment. The WPA Writers' Project gave the Association access to the folk material it had collected throughout Virginia and also the services of its folklore consultant to check all material for its authenticity. The WPA Music Project furnished the nineteen piece orchestra for the evening.

Real community interest was nowhere more evident than in this festival. Mothers and big sisters from Madison School Parent-Teacher Association, the Citizens' Service Exchange, and the Gamble's Hill Garden Club spent busy hours cutting and sewing colorful pinafores for the children. Churches in the neighborhood took part in the folk songs. Children from neighborhood playgrounds and institutions participated in folk games and dances, while a quartet from the Musicians'

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For an All-American Party

By MARY A. FLYNN

During the coming year many party planners will dip into American history in their search for party themes, and episodes and events of national significance will be featured. Here are a few suggestions which may be pulled out of your files from time to time as the patriotic holidays make their rounds.

CREPE PAPER STREAMERS—red, white, and blue—partition off the party room, providing "corners" for the three groups into which guests are divided—the Reds, the Whites, and the Blues. In each section is a table upon which is a cluster of small American flags (in a holder consisting of half of a raw potato) and the necessary games materials for that team.

Prepare sets of narrow strips of red, white, and blue construction paper (1"x4" in size). Distribute these slips to the guests at the door, giving each a slip and a pin and instructing him to join the group which his color indicates. This slip, pinned on the individual participant, signifies his "affiliation" during a game.

When the teams have assembled in their respective corners, each chooses a chairman. The chairman in turn selects the "delegates" to the games. If desired, a delegate might be free during a game to confer with other members of his or her team for suggestions and help in fulfilling requirements.

All down through American history the ringing of bells has celebrated victories and important events. Hence the chairman has one other duty; he must appoint a "town crier" or "promoter of enthusiasm" for his group. For each victory scored by his team, the town crier claims a large copper cowbell and rings it lustily. He keeps the bell until it is rightfully taken by another team. (The bell is first claimed from the judges' table.)

Each group is represented by one person at the judges' table. The judges are actually the scorekeepers. Each has a pencil and a scoring sheet mounted on cardboard of his team color. One point is to be awarded to the winning team in each event.

The program might be opened by having the judges ring the cowbell and announce the beginning of festivities by "Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!" in traditional town crier fashion. Or there might be a "Bugle Call to the Pursuit of Pleasure."

The events represent outstanding divisions of periods in American history and are announced as such by the leader.

Exploration

Finding the Truth. (Three delegates from each group.) Prepare a number of historical posters by mounting unlabeled pictures on white paper or cardboard. Number the posters and fasten them to the wall by scotch tape or thumb tacks. Each delegate is given a piece of paper and a pencil. He must correctly identify and write down the name of each picture or what it signifies. At the signal ending the given time period, the delegates in each group compare papers and turn in the most complete one to the judges.

The historical posters might be as follows:

1. Washington's home at Mt. Vernon
2. Discovery of gold in California
3. William Penn's treaty with the Indians
4. White House at Washington, D. C.
5. Carpenter Hall, Philadelphia
6. Lafayette
7. Lexington Green
8. Betsy Ross making the first flag or Betsy Ross' home
9. The Capitol, Washington, D. C.
10. Concord Bridge
11. Independence Hall, Philadelphia
12. Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh
13. Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge or Winter at Valley Forge
14. Old North Church, Boston
15. Plymouth Rock
16. Ships of Columbus
17. Statue of Liberty
18. Bunker Hill Monument
19. Statue of Minuteman
20. Liberty Bell
21. West Point
22. Crossing the Delaware
23. Boston Tea Party
24. General Grant's Tomb

Colonization

Taxation Without Representation. (Three delegates from each group.) When the delegates are on the floor in full view of everyone present each with a large black moustache cut from construction paper. This results in much hilarity.

The leader explains to the delegates that they represent colonists about to join a revolutionary club. To belong to this club each in turn must say the password, supplied to them, with gestures, by the leader. Directions are given to each delegate in turn until some one follows the correct procedure. That delegate earns a point for his team.

The leader says, accompanying his remark with an elaborate flourish: "This is the password: Taxation without Representation!" The password is, of course, "Taxation."

Independence

Ringing the Liberty Bell. (Three delegates from each group.) Cut out a large bell (18"x24") from heavy dark cardboard. A "crack" down the side will add to its resemblance to the Liberty Bell. Cut a hole in the center 5"x6" in size. Suspend a real bell in the hole. Hang the cardboard bell in a door or archway, tying it with heavy string at top and sides so it will not swing back and forth.

Players stand ten or more feet from the bell and throw a small rubber ball through the hole in the center, causing the small bell to ring. If the bell rings because the ball hits the cardboard, it does not count; the ball must strike the real bell. Each player has three tries, and the group totaling the greatest score is winner.

Social Trends

Patriotic Anagrams. (Three delegates from each group.) Lettered anagram squares are placed face down on a table. The leader turns up a square, showing it to all of the players at once. The first player to call some word of patriotic connotation (name, event, place) beginning with that letter, receives the square. A word can be used only once. At the end of the allotted time, the squares are collected by the members of each group. The team with the highest number wins a point.

Virginia Reel with Variations. (Two couples from each group.) Both lines move forward and bow, retreat, then forward and right hands around, and so on. The head couples start the reel part as always. Give each dancer a paper plate with six cranberries or peas on it, which he or she must hold during the reel. The team members totaling the most berries on their plates at the close win a point.

Westward Expansion

State Abbreviations. (Entire group.) All are supplied with pencils and mimeographed copies of the questions which follow. Team mates confer and write down the answers. The best paper from each group is given to the judges. If teams tie in score, the chairmen draw for the winner. The answers to the questions are abbreviations of states in the Union:

1. What is the most religious state? Mass.
2. The most egotistical? Me.
3. Not a state for the untidy? Wash.
4. The most maidenly? Miss.
5. The most useful in haying time? Mo.
6. Best in time of flood? Ark.
7. A woman's nickname? Minn.
8. The decimal state? Tenn.
9. The doctor's state? Md.
10. No such word as fail? Kan.
11. The most unhealthy state? Ill.
12. The Mohammedan state? Ala.
13. The mining state? Ore.
14. The studious state? Conn.

Economic Developments

Consumer Education. (Five from each group.) Put samples of everyday food products in numbered bottles, and place them on tables in the middle of the room. Participants receive pencils and paper and endeavor to identify the contents of each bottle by sight.

The following might be used: whole black pepper, salt, coffee, cloves, oats kernels, barley kernels, tapioca, tea, cornflakes, buckwheat kernels, baking powder, celery seed, grains of rye, mustard seed, and grains of wheat.

Mechanical Inventions

Motor Love Story. (Entire group.) Delegates are given mimeographed copies of the verse below and supply the answers in the blanks. The answers are parts of an automobile. The best paper in each group goes to the judges, and the team with the most nearly correct answers wins. In this copy the answers are supplied in parentheses:

He thought her a maid most wonderous fair.
She wore a pink *(hood)* on her bright yellow hair,
A *(muffler)* around her fair throat she did twine
That she was a beauty he could but opine.
To gaze on her face was to see and admire;

(Continued on page 398)

Mothers' Clubs Bridge the Seasons

Much can happen in a year to dim a child's memory of his last year's playground experience. Moreover, the clientele of a playground changes greatly from season to season. For these and various other reasons the playground worker finds that he cannot begin where he left off the year before but each summer he must start over again at the beginning. Is there a way in which continuity might be maintained? The Austin, Texas, Recreation Department believes it has found a method in the formation of mothers' clubs active the year round which are helping effectively to bridge the gap between seasons.

By BEVERLY S. SHEFFIELD
Superintendent
Recreation Department
Austin, Texas

LAST SUMMER at the end of the playground season a particularly interesting event took place in Austin. It was a camp fire meeting attended by mothers and fathers of playground children who had been drawn together by their mutual interest in improving the playgrounds. All parts of the town were represented at the meeting, and each person present felt a loyalty for his particular playground.

This meeting was the closing event on the calendar of the mothers' clubs of Austin. It was only one of many events which had been scheduled, and a number of meetings have been held since, with the winter program well on its way. This meeting was, however, especially significant because none of the women had ever participated in such an activity, and it proved that mothers' clubs had become a necessary and permanent part of the Recreation Department's program.

But the full significance of this camp fire meeting cannot be understood without a knowledge of the development of the mothers' clubs.

The Evolution of the Clubs

In the summer of 1936 a group of women in North Austin wanted a playground opened in that vicinity. So about fifteen interested mothers got together to promote the idea. After the playground had been established, the group continued to assist the leader by making possible the purchase of some extra playground equipment not provided by the city. This group of women did not call themselves a mothers' club. They had no president or minute book. The club simply evolved from all this, as the grouping was spontaneous, and the women were bound together by the common interest of their children on the playground. This group at Bailey recognized its success even though the Recreation Department directors did not yet appreciate its full significance. So each year it quietly continued its program.

During Austin's observance of National Boy and Girl Week, one of the activities of Recreation Day was for each playground leader to assemble as many interested parents as possible to discuss the leisure-time needs of the Austin boy and girl. Two playgrounds responded, Metz and West Austin. The group at West Austin found they enjoyed this meeting so much that they would like to meet again. And so it was in the spring of 1938 that the second mothers' club was formed. The group at Metz did not continue to meet that year.

That winter the playground leaders were told in their training course about the success of the clubs on these two grounds, and it was suggested that each leader promote a club at his park. The Metz club was the first of this group to become fully organized, and the third club in the city. These mothers at Metz had met on Recreation Day for the second season and had grown into a club.

The Department leaders had begun sponsoring mothers' clubs because they had seen that these women could help promote a more effective program for all ages by acting as an advisory council to the leader, by carrying over interest from one year into the next, and by becoming better acquainted with others in the community through association with this group. Although the main purpose in establishing these clubs was in the interest of the children and the ground, a second and equally important reason for their existence soon appeared. The women found that they enjoyed each other. They made new friends.

The women who live around these playgrounds were busy housewives. They liked people, but they hadn't the time or the money to entertain extensively, so most of their visiting was done at the grocery store, over the back fence, and at church. They found that they had no dues to pay at a mothers' club. No one was better dressed than her neighbor. They felt completely at home in one another's homes or on a playground where the mothers' club meetings are held. All of these advantages could not be found in some book club or school group. Moreover, although they may not have analyzed it fully, they enjoyed the club because they were doing for others as well as for themselves, and this gave an added impetus to their weekly gatherings.

So the mothers' clubs grew. A central council was formed of the presidents and two representatives of each club. During the first meeting of this group at the close of the summer season in 1939 the members were very enthusiastic about the whole program and promised their support for the next summer.

Last spring the central council sponsored a "retreat" or conference for members of the executive boards of all the playgrounds, their entire families, and the playground leaders. This gathering was a retreat, not just another picnic, because the participants both received instruction and had a good time.

As soon as all had arrived, the children were corralled and led off to play, the women were divided according to the position they held, and for the first time the men got together to discuss the part a man could play in the building of the playground.

Each group had the benefit of a leader thoroughly familiar with her subject. The recreation director in charge of all the mothers' clubs spoke to the presidents and secretaries; a woman experienced in program planning addressed the vice-presidents who head the program committees; another director who had helped draw up the city recreation department's budget talked to the treasurers on finances and methods of bookkeeping; a newspaper woman spoke to all reporters; and so on, with an authority speaking to all officers or committee heads. These speakers conducted round table discussions after concluding their formal speeches.

Then the group divided according to playgrounds to discuss the program for the next summer. If the playground leader were new, he found that he had an able organization to help him get started where the other leader had left off. Or, if he were returning to his ground a second time, he knew these people would continue their assistance.

After thinking and planning for several hours, everyone was ready for some fun. So the lunches that each mother had prepared were spread together, and the fried chicken and homemade cakes disappeared rapidly.

As dusk came on, the members took a last look at the mountains which surround the recreation lodge and came indoors for a meeting of all the people. A model club meeting was held as a skit to show these women who had heard little of *Roberts' Rules of Order* or how a meeting should be conducted. They sang together, they listened to a sociology professor who understood their problems, and they went home happy. This had been a big day in their lives, as well as in the life of the club. They had done a little the year before, but now they were accepting more responsibilities, and very explicit ones.

Though the goal of these clubs is to carry on a meeting correctly, the recreation directors do not want to stifle their informality. So as the women gradually learn how to carry on a meeting, only four rules are recommended by the department workers.

1. All material must be recorded.
2. All motions must be clearly stated, discussed, and voted upon.
3. Only one person shall speak at a time.
4. The order of business must be followed.

The reason for the last recommendation is that from experience it has been noticed that unless some definite plan is followed for business, the women spend too long at it and accomplish little.

The manual for the playground leaders last summer contained a copy of the model club meeting; it had a diagram of the duties of the officers and committees; it explained how these clubs could be organized and maintained, and how they could help the boy and girl council. Today, each playground has a well-organized as well as a fun-loving club.

The most important demand of the Recreation Department is that only one money-making affair, such as a carnival, may be held each year, and that the proceeds from this affair shall go back on the playground in the manner that the club specifies.

It is at these carnivals and other similar events that the fathers take part. They are, to be sure,

often taken in tow to a tea, picnic, or other social event, though they are usually excluded from meetings, but when a carnival comes, and the booths need building, they are there to help! And some day there may be formed a dads' club with these men as the nucleus.

The Camp Fire Program

At the camp fire program that closed the summer of 1940 awards in the form of parchments with beautiful hand-printed inscriptions were presented to the mothers who had been voted the most valuable to the club. This meeting was different in tone from the one the year before. They had now proved themselves. They had done what they had set out to do, and more. Though they were proud of their record, they were thoughtful as well as jubilant. Jubilant over the past and thoughtful over the future. A man prominent in civic affairs addressed the group, saying that with the other hemisphere in a turmoil, the best way to keep America as it is is for the people to continue spreading the playground program. These women had never been made to feel that important before. They had never realized that they were "the people" with a duty to perform. So, as the torches were lighted and the new officers were installed, these women came to know the meaning of hope, fellowship, and inspiration.

But the program didn't stop there. This winter, for the first time, the central council has a printed yearbook and all their meetings for the year have been planned. In October a social recreation meeting was held and everybody played games. In November a former P.T.A. executive talked on "Coordination Between the Public Schools and Public Recreation." A "morning coffee" was given in January with a tea room director as guest speaker. In February a University of Texas journalism professor will speak on "How to Interpret the Newspaper." March brings spring in Texas and with it the opening of the playgrounds, so that month also brings the joint meeting of playground leaders and the council. An Austin preacher will discuss "Christianity in the World Today." There will be square dancing in April, and in May a sociology professor will speak on "Developing Our Child's Personality." A business meeting will make up the June program, and in July the director of the Recreation Department will talk about planning the leisure-time needs of the

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The August meeting of the Central Council of the Playground Mothers' Club was held in the City Council room of the Municipal Building

What They Say About Recreation

"PLAY IS NOT a separate chamber of life nor the exclusive property of a few. It goes through the whole structure of life. And the raw materials of play are the commonest property we have at our disposal—minds, hands, eyes." —From *Report,* Bureau of Parks Recreation Activities, Portland, Oregon.

"Recreation is physical, yet it is also mental and spiritual. And mental and spiritual values must be given first place, for without mental balance and spiritual peace, physical health is impossible and physical joy unknown."—*Floyd W. Schmoe* in *American Forests,* January 1941.

"Health is not keeping out of the mortality tables. Mental health is concerned with fullness of living. The problem of mental health is full half of the problem of public health."—*Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.*

"Today adequate provision for wholesome leisure time activities for both old and young is recognized as a governmental responsibility. The cost of a modern public recreation system can well be considered an investment, not an expense, because it is a recognized fact that an efficiently operated recreation system is a potent factor in reducing delinquency."—*Florida Parks and Recreation.*

"Recreation means re-creation. Getting back to normal through the simple process of playing a game, or taking a drive in the country, or digging in a garden, or indulging in your favorite hobby." —*Your Life,* January, 1941.

"It has been demonstrated that people like to participate in a program that is based upon the democratic procedure, in which they have a voice in planning, organizing, and conducting the activities, and that volunteer leaders, serving in different capacities, can contribute materially, at no cost to the town, to the successful operation of many leisure-time activities." — From *Annual Report,* Recreation Department, West Hartford, Conn.

"Recreation for children in a democracy should reflect the values that are implicit in the democratic way of life."—*Oakland Recreation Bulletin.*

"Sport is a game or some form of physical exercise done for the fun of it. Because it gives you pleasure. Sport of this type is obviously democratic as it is obviously workable, congenial and just." —*John R. Tunis* in *Democracy and Sport.*

"No leadership, or, what is worse, poor leadership, is often the cause of poor sportsmanship on the part of our youth. A good leader does not regiment his program, but rather points out the way to one less informed so that he may receive the greatest possible satisfaction from his chosen activity."—*Raymond Hoyt.*

"I am convinced that every human being possesses a creative urge to make beautiful things, that this urge can be brought out and put to work with proper encouragement, and that suppression of it results in maladjustments of life."—*Boris Blai* in *American Magazine.*

"Provision of adequate recreational resources and varied leisure-time opportunities is essential to any community's program for the welfare of its people. Health, social satisfactions and normal social attitudes are all enhanced by the release which comes from a normal, wholesome expenditure of time not devoted to the discharge of daily and routine responsibilities."—*The Honolulu Plan.*

"If leisure is to be the 'growing time of the human spirit,' it must be something more than the chink of time between work and rest. . . . Free time without security is not leisure, and to speak of unemployment as 'enforced leisure' is a mockery."—From *The Literature of Adult Education.*

"Spare time isn't leisure until the individual finds a way to work spare time into his own design for living. Until that moment, it may be sheer idleness, or it may be exploited by someone else, but it is not *his* leisure."

"A vigorous community recreation program with active youth participation can do much to enhance employability, develop community pride and instill a patriotic sense of loyalty to American institutions."—The *American Youth Commission.*

Adventure Cruising to Alaska

By SAMUEL F. HARBY
Assistant Professor
Health and Physical Education
Antioch College

TRAVEL has always been an important form of recreation. However, in recent months, the spread of war in Europe and Asia has considerably curtailed its use by American students. Most of the customary travel routes are now closed, and those young people who have the inclination and the money to go abroad this year are looking around for new worlds to conquer. The slogan "See America First" is naturally being re-emphasized, and war may even be the cue for our rediscovery of America.

A cruise to Alaska, along the British Columbian coast, through the world famous Inside Passageway, is the writer's suggestion of an answer to the problem.

Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000—about two cents an acre. It has proved to be an immensely valuable possession, yielding more than two billion dollars in exports since that date. It is a strange, rugged country, with only a few thousand people living there, but beautiful beyond comparison, and full of wonders.

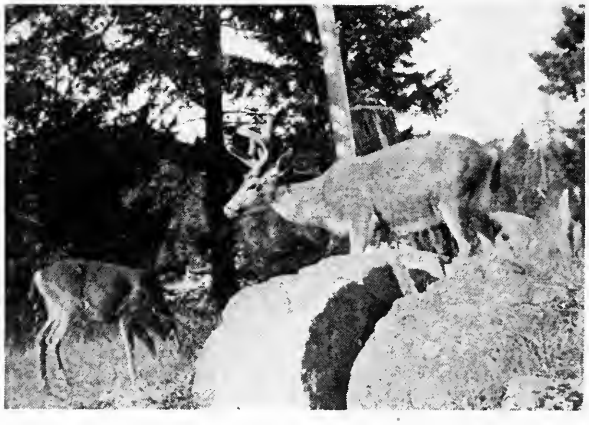
The territory is America's most rugged frontier. Several distinct races of Indians inhabit the shoreland, each with its own culture. Remnants of Russian civilization still remain, and the dramatic struggle of the early settlers is vividly recorded on the mountain slopes and reflected in the bay.

The natural resources of Alaska with her minerals, forests, game and fish are enormous. It is a region of future great industrial development, but this development has only begun. Steamship and airplane routes are established; a railroad comes within a hundred miles of the border; plans are already drawn for a highway to connect with the United States. Perhaps not much longer will you be able to see Alaska in its primitive wonders as you can today.

The distance from Seattle to Juneau is approximately a thousand miles, and the route behind the islands is sheltered the entire distance. There are only three such great inside passageways in the world, the other two being along the Norwegian coast and the coast of Chile. The Alaskan Indians have a legend that on the day of creation, the great builder was required to complete his task and report back to the Master by sundown. He worked on the Far North last, profiting by his experience with the rest of the world. In fact he became so engrossed in this work, his masterpiece, that he forgot to watch the time, and sundown caught him standing with one foot in the Gulf of Alaska, the other in Queen Charlotte Sound, and his pockets bulging with materials still unused. He rushed off to the south, turning his pockets inside out as he

ran, dropping thousands of islands along the coast, and thus was formed the Passageway. It is as fine a cruising ground as any in the world, and tourists here do not face the inconveniences of open sea travel and seasickness. Anchorages are available all along the way, and the route behind the islands is naturally much safer than on open sea lanes.

Traveling in a small boat through the Inside Passage one finds a wealth of beauty and interest denied the traveler on larger vessels. He can sail into shallow waters and up small inlets to reap thrills only dreamed of before. He may anchor in any of a thousand spruce-bordered bays, surrounded by wilderness, and watch big game stir the brush or salmon crowd the streams on their way to spawn. By cruising close to shore he can observe many natural wonders of the shoreline at amazingly close range. He may visit Indian villages, explore glaciers or gold mines, and perhaps climb some hoary island-volcano that has blown its top off. Icebergs are playmates for the tiny craft, and whales may come up to greet the intruder.



Why not see Alaska's natural beauties and resources now, before the country has become too readily accessible?

On the way to Alaska the cruiser can visit beautiful Princess Louise Inlet, without doubt the most spectacular fiord on the Pacific coast. It has been called "Yosemite flooded"—almost an adequate phrase. There are other magnificent inlets and hundreds of islands where surprises await the curious traveler. Time being his own, he can stop when and wherever he pleases. Hunting and fishing are always good, and a flexible schedule will permit his taking advantage of opportunities as they arise.

The two highest peaks on the American continent, Mt. McKinley and Mt. Fairweather, are in Alaska, and both can be viewed from the boat deck. The latter peak rises directly from the water's edge, and dwarfs both man and ship into insignificance. No less than a dozen glaciers can be seen breaking off into the sea, and the small boat can go right up to the face of the glacier.

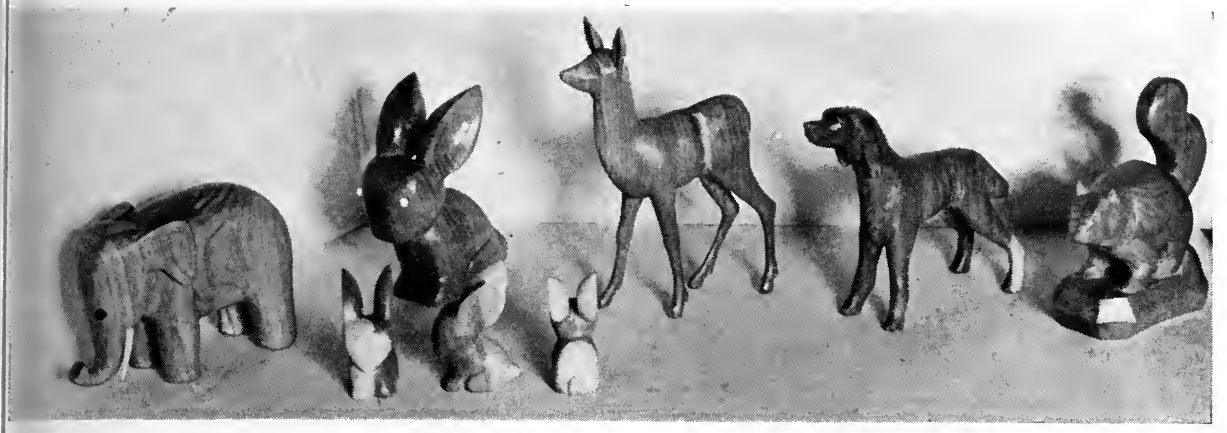
The trip from Puget Sound to Southeastern Alaska is much easier than most people suppose. The writer has made the cruise on three different occasions in a fifty foot sailing ketch, with auxiliary power, and he recommends this method heartily to students and teachers interested in vacation thrills or education by travel.

Our parties were made up of older boys, twelve on each trip, and the yacht was chartered especially for this cruise. We sailed from Seattle about the fourth of July and spent little more than a week going through British Columbian waters to the southern border of Alaska. Another two weeks were spent seeing the sights in Alaska, a final week or ten days for the return trip, and we were back in Seattle by the middle of August. This is the best time of the year for a cruise in Alaska, since the fog and rains begin about the middle of August and do not let up until the first of July.

Such a cruise is practicable. Many suitable boats are available in Puget Sound, and also many navigators able to serve as skipper. The total cost of charter, captain's services, and food for a party of twelve on a month's cruise (2,000 miles) would be little more than $1,200. This is approximately a hundred dollars per person, which compares favorably with the cost of even a short European cruise. The plan of using small craft which accommodate ten or twelve passengers each is particularly recommended because it can be adjusted to parties of various size. Having at least two boats makes possible separate sleeping quarters for men and women and simplifies management for the cruise leaders. The most difficult arrangements are: chartering the boat, hiring crew, stocking provisions, planning the itinerary, and making the necessary contacts with agents in ports along the way.

Many colleges and universities are already running travel service as part of their educational or recreational program. Several of these could easily band together to make arrangements for Alaskan cruises cooperatively. A non-profit organization

(Continued on page 400)



Whittling Is Fun!

By AMANDA WATKINS
Head, Art Department
Berry Schools

AFTERNOONS and evenings during the summer and fall months are an ideal time for people of all ages to become interested in whittling. It is a sociable as well as a creative art. Many people will find enjoyment in their leisure hours, first in learning how to whittle and then in creating beautiful and useful objects out of wood. Any boy or girl who has the urge to create something can become a good whittler. Any adult who thinks he would like to cut something out of wood is a whittler "in the rough."

Whittling is fun! Just ask almost any boy or girl at the Berry Schools at Mt. Berry, Georgia, and some of them will tell you how they worked their way through school by creating animals and figures out of wood. And they will tell you, too, that the hours of their work days are more like play than work, more fun than playing.

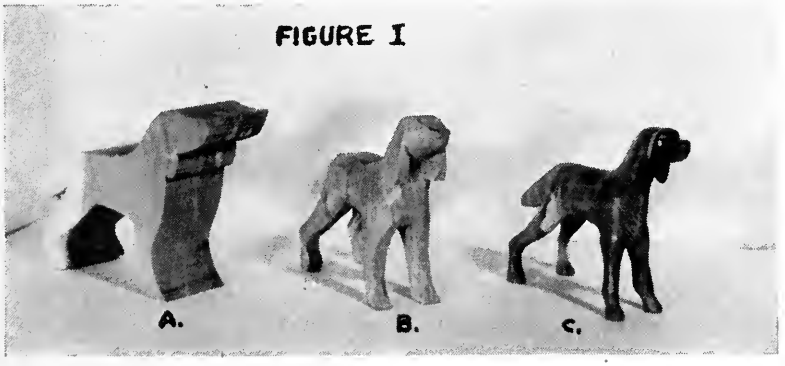
There is deep satisfaction for the carver in seeing the figure of an animal emerge from a block of wood

How to Do It

For the best results in whittling visualize your subject in a very simple and direct way. Pictures from children's animal books may help in this process.

Make a paper pattern the size you want the finished object to be, of the side or front view. Now you are ready to look for wood from which to cut this pattern. California pine and cedar are both soft and are excellent woods for the beginner to use. Always cut against the grain to keep the wood from splitting. Draw around the pattern on the wood, being sure to let the grain go up and down; cut out with a band or coping saw around the outline. The thickness of the blank will depend on the width of the widest part of the object to be cut. (See A in Figure I.) Draw a line through the middle of the blank. Also draw the lines of the legs, arms, and head. This will help with the proportions. (See Figure II.) Use a good pocket knife with a large and small steel blade. The blades must be kept sharp if the cutting is to be easy. The big blade should be used in cutting the excess wood from around the action lines drawn on the blank. Do not finish any one part but keep the animal or figure in a "blockey" state until good form has been obtained (See B in Figure I.) With a small knife blade begin to

FIGURE I



shape up the legs, body, and head.

The finishing up process takes time. Use sandpaper #2/0-100 to get the rough places out of the wood; finishing the sanding with #6/0-220. Every scratch must be taken off if a good polished surface is to be obtained. Blemishes show much more after the finish has been applied. For pine, two or three coats of good floor wax will give a nice creamy finish if each coat is polished well. For cedar, use a good quality auto wax. Three coats will bring out the beautiful grain of the cedar. (See C in Figure I.)

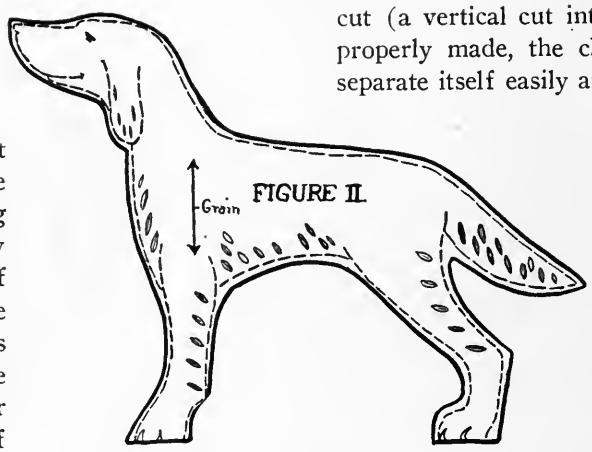


FIGURE II.

Bird Dog Blank 1¾" Thick Cedar or Pine

Whittling gives you the satisfaction of visualizing with your mind first, then seeing with the eye just what your concept was. You are never too old or too young to start on a career of whittling, so get a good knife and a block of wood because whittling is fun!

A number of general rules are applicable to most whittling projects. Some of them follow:

1. Take plenty of time on all your work. Whittling requires patience and every project requires a certain amount of time to do properly.

2. Use care and judgment in the selection of the wood you use. Try to select dry, seasoned wood with straight, regular grain, free from knots, gnarls, switls and pitchy or sappy areas.

3. Use good knives and keep them razor sharp at all times.

4. Always chip off a little at a time instead of gouging deeply into the wood. Two or three chip-removing operations carefully made are infinitely better than a deep cut made in one operation.

5. Observe detail illustrations carefully and follow suggestions accurately for each operation.

6. When the knife blade is under a chip and you are approaching a stop-cut (a vertical cut into the wood) that has been properly made, the chip you are removing will separate itself easily and naturally from the block without forcing, twisting, wiggling or turning the blade in an effort to force or split off the wood.

7. Make every stop-cut accurately to the proper depth indicated, even though this requires more than one operation. Where these stop-cuts are very deep, it is best, usually, to chip up to the cut in several operations rather than by one deep cut.

8. If you enlarge or decrease the size of any article, remember to increase or decrease each measurement proportionately. From *Whittling*, issued by the Chicago Park District.

The Western Pine Association, with headquarters in the Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, has issued three booklets which will be of interest to those who make wood carving and other forms of wood work their hobby:

"Wood Carving for Pleasure," has been written "for the person, whether young or old, who likes to work with wood in creating forms which show the individual touch of the craftsman and are apart from ordinary hammer and saw work." This twenty-four page booklet, which is profusely illustrated, may be secured free in quantities of ten or less.

"Plan Book for the Boy Builder," is a sixteen page booklet, illustrated with photographs and sketches, which contains handicraft suggestions for boys. This booklet is free in quantities of twelve or less.

"Wood Turning in the Home Workshop," a twenty page booklet well illustrated with designs and photographs, contains general suggestions for amateur craftsmen. Free in quantities of ten or less. These three little publications should be helpful in the handcraft program.

"Whittling and woodcarving have come down to us from the mists of unrecorded time. Man's first tool was probably a crude ax evolved from a sharp-edged war club. His second was the knife. He soon discovered the relative ease of forming wood, for earliest records already mention wood casually as the accepted carver's material. . . . Four thousand—perhaps five thousand — years ago where Danzig stands now, neolithic man carved pieces of amber into the likeness of animals. In the Woldenburg district of Pomerania a man carved a representation of a horse. About 2300 B. C., a Sumerian in Mesopotamia carved a steer out of bone." — *E. J. Tangerman* in *Whittling and Woodcarving.*

Give Wildlife a Break!

By GLENN YERK WILLIAMSON

TODAY THERE'S a new breed of hunter!

He's a *sportsman,* who, while often misguided, realizes that if he's to derive recreational dividends from his investment in equipment and fees he must give wildlife a break. And this serious-minded chap is achieving a degree of success, not by hokus-pokus, but by digging down to the very taproot of a complex problem.

You've got to give him credit!

His first task (and a difficult one) is to convince the landowner that wildlife on his property is a *crop* possessing tangible value; that a mink, for example, happens to be not only an ornamental animal but also a marketable commodity that represents cash on four legs.

The second task (which isn't much easier) is to sell the idea that "reformed" hunters find no pleasure whatever in cutting fences, leaving gates open, trampling crops, tearing down signs, and pumping lead into innocent livestock.

Once these ideas start sprouting, the average farmer displays a downright cooperative attitude. He now knows, perhaps for the first time in his life, that ninety per cent of today's wildlife is on private farm land. He's learned that the gun destroys but five per cent of birds killed annually, while the prowling domestic cat takes ten times that amount. He's been shown that when he ruins fishing streams by permitting silt (his soil) to choke aquatic vegetation, he's inviting erosion to steal from him as surely as a thief in the night. He's seen the virtue in using a flushing-bar on his mower. And he's discovered that by furnishing cover and food for his feathered guests he saves money in the form of crops that escape insect attacks.

I know a farmer who licked a huge gully.

"I built a fence on one side to keep the cattle out," he explained, "graded the steep banks, seeded them with legumes and grass, and then planted dogwood, wild grape, mulberry and honeysuckle shrubs. You should see it now! It's become a wildlife sanctuary where birds nest, where pheasants hide in summer. That's how *I'm* giving wildlife a break!"

Sportsmen in one of the Atlantic seaboard states are toying with an idea, still in its infancy, that concerns itself with the future status of quail shooting. Hunters are required to purchase quail and to place the birds on selected farms. Farmers cooperate by providing areas where the birds may nest, and even guarantee that the nests will not be molested. One hundred birds were released in one locality in the spring of 1940, and this year, as the program gathers mometum, there doubtless were far more.

In southern Illinois there's a hunter-farmer organization that resolved to accomplish three things: (1) good will between farmers and hunters; (2) provision of wildlife sanctuaries; (3) owning and leasing areas for hunting purposes. Farmers lease to sportsmen the right to hunt on their land. Sportsmen, in return, post the land and hire a game overseer. To avoid exploita-

Forest fires, ninety per cent of which are caused by human carelessness, take a frightful toll of wildlife. Preventing them is a vital factor in any program of conservation.

tion, membership is so regulated that there can't be more than one for every 300 leased acres. Three separate tracts (500 acres each) are set aside as game preserves, and woe unto the man who is caught hunting in them!

"How about more community forests that can grow man-planted trees, produce valuable timber crops, protect watersheds, provide wholesome recreation and attract wildlife? How about more forests that can be made to grow on the millions of acres of abandoned farm land reverting to towns, cities, and counties for non-payment of taxes? How about cutting forest fires to an irreducible minimum?"

Details have been carefully worked out. For instance the sportsmen assume legal responsibility for damage they may do to the farmer's real or personal property. Before the hunter can stalk game he is expected to advise the farmer of his intentions and must, if so requested, produce his membership card. Mr. Farmer can tell Brother Sportsman what the bag limit is and what kind of game can be taken. If game is to be hunted in fields where there is livestock or where men are working, Mr. Farmer is further empowered to demand that no hunting be done unless he gives special permission.

Any violations? Very, very few! You see, they're *sportsmen!*

Proper environmental conditions for the protection and perpetuation of wildlife have been given studied attention in mapping present-day conservation projects, for the restoration of game — if it is at all possible — must rest on a determined, concerted effort to restore as successfully as possible the faunal habitat essential to each species. Land, they say, can be reborn. In certain parts of Pennsylvania, thanks to scientific logging, deer are increasing. The upper peninsula of Michigan, a region once heavily timbered and gutted by lumber barons, is responding to kind treatment and in time will become, as the late Jim Curwood predicted it would, a sportman's and vacationist's paradise.

With road building progressing by leaps and bounds; with motor cars increasing; with workers enjoying more time for recreation in easily-reached woods and fields; with purchases of gasoline, guns, ammunition, and license fees soaring to dizzy heights — wildlife never can be brought back to where it once was. That would be wishful thinking in its most asinine form. In fact, we can't be sure that the wildlife left will be able to hold its own against overwhelming odds! But we have made a start, only a start, in demonstrating our willingness to study the problem as it ought to be studied.

One of the most convincing examples of what can be done is the Mattamuskeet Lake project in eastern North Carolina. Utilizing funds made available by the Migratory Waterfowl Act, the state and the Fish and Wildlife Service (formerly the Biological Survey) in 1934 acquired the 50,000 acre expanse of shallow marsh-bordered water and are transforming it into what will be one of America's greatest winter quarters for migratory waterfowl. That's what duck-stamp money is doing! Returns from the sale of these stamps, which all waterfowl hunters over sixteen must buy, totaled $3,472,582 during the first five years (1934 through 1938) they were offered to the public.

Your modest license fees enable state commissions to dip into funds whereby wildlife areas may be purchased, protected, and restocked. Aside from these law-prescribed fees there are voluntary contributions to non-profit wildlife clubs that supplement the work sponsored by national organizations such as Ducks Unlimited which have recognized the fact that seventy per cent of each potential duck crop is lost before a gun is fired, and have, by attempting to restore northern breeding grounds, succeeded in boosting the duck population by several million birds.

More guns, more license fees; more license fees, more wildlife-propagating facilities; more wildlife-propagating facilities, more wildlife. Simple, isn't it? That's what *you* think! Ever hear of the fellow who tried to lift himself by his boot straps? Some of our conservationists are trying to do the same thing. It can't be done!

If our self-imposed program is to give wildlife the help it desperately needs, we must accomplish two things: (1) we must so regulate and restrict shooting that the "take" is *below* production; (2) we must *know* enough about wildlife to assist the landowner in raising the kind of wildlife "crop" his land is best fitted for.

To meet the first requirement, we must place at the head of our conservation departments men technically qualified for their specialized job. The second requirement is being met through the combined efforts of nine or more state universities in correlating their "bureaus of research" with those of the state and federal agencies. Let's say that Connecticut State College has chosen fur-bearing

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Playgrounds Aid National Defense

A knitting project on last summer's playgrounds is likely to be a major consideration in planning the winter recreation program at Manitowoc

By LESLIE J. MANGIN
Director
Municipal Recreation Department
Manitowoc, Wisconsin

IN A CITY WHERE ten submarines for the United States Government are in process of construction there is naturally much interest in America's defense effort, and in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, the national defense is receiving wholehearted and enthusiastic public support. Even the children of the playgrounds have caught the spirit, and under the leadership of the Department of Recreation last summer they made many articles for the Red Cross.

In initiating the project, Mrs. Lucille O'Connell, who is in charge of the activities of the women leaders and who teaches handcraft on the city's nine playgrounds, one day appeared on the playgrounds with some knitting needles and a few almost completed knitted articles. Nothing was said, but the curiosity of the girls was aroused by some of the items and soon there was a request for instruction in knitting. The following week when Mrs. O'Connell appeared on the playgrounds she found it literally packed with girls armed with knitting needles. In this first session she gave them general instruction, and then, carefully watching the results, selected the girls most likely to learn rapidly and invited them to attend daily sessions for a week. When they had mastered the fundamentals they became assistant instructors.

Soon the question arose of supplying the yarn, since many of the girls came from families unable to buy large quantities of it. So Mrs. O'Connell approached the Red Cross with an offer to knit baby sweaters, and immediately several cartons of yarn arrived at the playgrounds. The girls who did the knitting ranged in age from seven to fif-

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A four year old boy patiently serves as a model and is fitted to a sweater

For Their Off-Duty Hours

Dances for Men in Uniform

THE HOUSTON, TEXAS, Recreation Department and its co-sponsoring organizations are conducting dances for men who wear the service uniform of the United States and for girls who have been invited by hostesses, chaperons, and the co-sponsoring organization to whom they must be personally known. Each girl is required to have a dance ticket filled out with her name and signed by her sponsor and an executive of the Houston Recreation Department. The chairman appoints five or more hostesses, each of whom selects five or more chaperons. Each chaperon invites five or more girls.

Others who attend the dances are the chaperons who have tickets of admission signed by their hostesses and an executive of the Recreation Department. The floor committee is composed of members of the Recreation Department and of the WPA recreation staff, and representatives from the co-sponsoring organization who have special tickets of admission. There is a welcoming committee made up of members of the Recreation Department and representatives of the co-sponsoring organization. Provision is also made for honor guests, officials and representatives of the organizations co-sponsoring the dances, and representatives of civic clubs, city officials, and other special groups who have tickets of admission.

The dances are held from 7:00 to 12:00 P. M. The requirements for the physical facilities are that the room used shall be large and accessible, and the lighting and ventilation good; that there shall be a sufficient number of chairs and rest rooms and checking facilities for men and women.

Rules Governing the Conduct of the Dances

General Rules

There shall be no smoking on the floor either by boys or girls.

Drinking is discouraged, and persons showing signs of intoxication will be expelled from the dance.

No "pass-out" checks will be issued. If a boy or girl leaves the building he or she may not return.

"Cutting in," "tagging," or "Robbers' Fox Trot" is permissible at all times.

Rules for Men

Men must be in service uniform to be admitted.

The stag line should be on the outside of the dance floor.

The floor must be kept open for the dancers.

The conduct of the service men determines the success and continuation of the dances. Therefore for your own welfare as well as the consideration of the girls and sponsors you should so conduct yourselves that no word of criticism might be spoken against you, the girls, or the dances.

Rules for Girls

No girl under sixteen years of age should be given a dance ticket.

No girl should be admitted to the dance who does not have a properly signed dance ticket.

Evening dresses are preferred.

Girls shall not wear hats, coats, or furs while dancing.

Girls are expected to measure up to the highest standard.

Since the boys are the guests, the conduct and standards must be set by the girls.

Supervision of the Dance

The supervision of the dance shall be in charge of the floor committee. The following rules are suggested:

1. Each member of the committee is asked to arrive at seven o'clock and report to the floor manager for special instructions.
2. The committee men shall see that the rules are observed. A quiet word may prevent unpleasant occurrences.
3. The members of the City Police and Fire Departments are cooperating with the floor committee and the Houston Recreation Department in supervising the dance.

So many inquiries on the conduct of dances for men in uniform continue to reach us that we are emphasizing this phase of the program in the articles appearing each month on community recreation for men in service. The rules and regulations presented here are being successfully used at the dances sponsored by the Houston, Texas, Recreation Department.

Committees to Be Appointed by the Co-Sponsoring Organization

Invitation Committee. The invitation committee shall be responsible for sending tickets

of admission to the following persons:

Leaders in the community, either local or city.

Representatives from other organizations or clubs.

Girls of good character to attend the dance.

NOTE: The defense recreation committee and the Houston Recreation Department are held directly responsible for the dance. Therefore utmost care must be exercised in selecting the persons who attend.

Refreshment Committee. The refreshment committee shall be responsible for the type and kind of refreshments to be served, bearing in mind the following:

Light refreshments are preferred.

Cooling refreshments that that may be served continuously are desired.

Beer is not to be served.

Approximately 2,000 guests are to be served.

Refreshments necessitating plates and spoons are discouraged.

NOTE: After the type of refreshment has been decided the defense recreation committee will gladly assist the refreshment committee in securing the necessary amounts at the lowest possible prices.

Reception Committee. The reception committee shall be responsible for welcoming the guests. Every effort should be made to make them feel at home by making introductions, answering questions, and creating as friendly an atmosphere as is possible.

The reception committee shall be responsible for the registration of the guests. The following method is suggested:

Attractive girls are seated at three different tables. The service men register at one table, the girls register at another, honor guests at a third. Slips of paper must be provided for the registration. After the dance has started the younger girls should be relieved so that they may take part in the dancing.

Courtesy Wisconsin WPA

Dancing is only one of the activities being conducted. Community groups are providing club houses and other places where the men may read, write letters, and enjoy many other quiet activities.

The reception committee shall provide ushers for honor guests.

NOTE: The defense recreation committee and the Houston Recreation Department are held directly responsible for the dance. Therefore members of these organizations shall be at the door and determine who shall and who shall not be admitted to the dance.

Decoration Committee. The decoration committee shall be responsible for making the entrances, reception area, and the dance floor as attractive as possible by any means at its disposal.

Checking Committee. The checking committee shall provide persons who will be responsible for checking hats, coats, wraps, and packages throughout the dance. The committee shall furnish the checking stubs. The following suggestions may be useful:

The biggest rush will be at the beginning and at the close of the dance, and extra help should be provided at these times.

A group should work for an hour and then be relieved. In this way the checking does not become tiresome, and the girls also may enjoy the dancing.

Two girls at a time are sufficient except at the rush periods.

Entertainment Committee. The entertainment committee shall provide special entertainment that will fill in during the intermissions or that will add to the pleasure and enjoyment of the guests during the early part of the evening before dancing gets started. The following suggestions may be useful:

Some of the entertainment should come from the camps as there is much talent there, and it helps to bring a closer bond between civilian and army personnel. Singers, instrumental numbers and the like are preferred.

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Communities Volunteer for Defense Recreation

At the Recreation Congress at Baltimore volunteers promoting recreation for men in service will discuss mutual problems

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND sailors, soldiers, and defense workers suddenly descend on a placid, west coast city . . . the once-deserted sidewalks of a southern village are teeming with fun-seeking soldiers with nothing to do on long week ends . . . in a staid New England town hordes of industrial workers and their families are looking for a place to live and eat and play.

In uniforms and overalls, the army of defense is working a three-shift schedule. And when their work is done, these men and boys want to play—and play hard. Every week end they march on the communities of the country looking for fun and relaxation, friendship and recreation. Each defense community in the country, whether its population is 700 or 7,000,000, has been called upon in this all-out drive for emergency recreation.

This is the problem which hundreds of recreation workers will bring with them to the Special Defense Recreation Conference at the National Recreation Congress, Monday, September 29th. Here local defense committeemen will meet with recreation executives, federal officials, and civic leaders. At the Baltimore round table they will discuss ways to meet this new and urgent need for recreation.

Every community situated near a defense camp faces a unique problem. Many towns are in the throes of industrial booms, yet no two situations are alike. Conference delegates will all be facing individual emergencies but through cooperative and creative discussion they may learn how other communities have met and solved problems similar to their own. Representatives from defense councils in many parts of the country will describe the situations found in their cities and then outline the steps taken to set up all-round, creative recreation programs for civilian defense workers and service men from near-by camps.

Hard-headed civic leaders who have been facing overwhelming problems during the past months will not suggest mere theoretical solutions. They will have facts and figures, failures and successes from which to draw conclusions. They will speak frankly in an effort to learn from their own experience and that of others.

Working with community leaders will be federal officials who have been sizing up the local situation since the emergency program first got under way. These men are in a strategic position to observe the situation from a national point of view, to discuss the whole picture of defense recreation, to outline progress made up to date, and to plan for future needs. Three key men from the Federal Security Agency will speak during the day. Paul V. McNutt, Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, will emphasize the importance placed by the federal government on recreation for men in uniform and defense workers during his evening speech. Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator, will discuss the whole problem of defense recreation and how it is being handled. The work of the Division of Recreation will be described by its director, Mark McCloskey.

Morale officers from the Army and Navy will join in the conference as representatives of the men in uniform. Delegates will hear Lieutenant Colonel M. M. Montgomery of the Office of the Chief of the Morale Branch of the War Department and Lieutenant Commander Arthur T. Noren, representing the Navy Department, describe the work of the morale divisions of the armed forces. Later they will have an opportunity to question the officers about programs which appeal most to the men. Representatives from army corps areas will attend special meetings to discuss recreation programs within the camps and the relationship of morale officers to civilian defense workers.

Monday's two-part defense conference will signalize the opening of the Recreation Congress. At the morning meeting there will be a representative gathering of committee members and officials responsible for recreation programs in local communities near training camps and stations. Several chairmen of defense recreation committees will

outline specifically the problems their communities have faced, what has been done thus far to meet them, and list questions that need clarification. Government and military officials will then describe their part in the program and suggest ways in which the splendid contribution of local communities can be made even more serviceable to the defense program. The afternoon will be devoted to a round-the-board discussion of questions raised by committee members, local officials, and others interested in the defense recreation problem.

What questions will these men and women raise? What problems do they face? Many of them will come to the Congress from great cities, many from small towns and rural areas. Each will have a unique problem, but all will be working toward the same goal —an integrated program of leisure-time activities for the men in uniform, the defense workers and their families.

Discussion topics for the conference will fall generally under nine headings — community organization, program administration, community cooperation and agency relationships, general and social program, facilities, finances, personnel, publicity, and planning for the future.

Already suggestions and questions are pouring into the Congress office from recreation workers planning to attend the conference.

Dr. Rowland Haynes, (above), President of the University of Omaha and Chairman of the Defense Recreation Committee, Omaha, Nebraska, and William E. Spadden, Chairman of the Defense Recreation Committee, Rantoul, Illinois, will address the Defense Recreation Conference on Monday morning, September 29th, on the subject, "Impact of the Defense Program on Local Communities."

Men and women in the midst of setting up a committee want to know what form of local organization has permitted all important agencies in the community to share in the responsibility for defense recreation. They are wondering how to select officers and what effective subcommittees should be set up.

In some localities a group of small communities are sharing in a single program. What are the best administrative procedures for this type of defense area? What new techniques of administration have been devised for defense camp communities? To meet what special situations?

Community cooperation is the key to program success. Puzzled local committeemen are wondering what precisely is the relation of the local community group to the Federal Security Agency, to the U. S. O. and local agencies within it, to the WPA and PWA, to state councils. If there is overlapping of programs, where does final responsibility for the recreation program lie? How can unhealthy competition among agencies be eliminated?

And then the all-important problem of program! What is a well-balanced program for a defense camp or industrial area? What facilities are needed? What activities? Many camps are relatively far from communities. How can the soldier come to town? When he does come, is he made to feel at home? What is the

best means of introducing him to the community, of fostering hospitality? What percentage of soldiers is actually reached by the recreation program? Just what does the soldier want to do?

Industrial workers and their families are equally in need of an all-round leisure-time program. What recreation should be provided in housing units constructed for the families of industrial workers? What kind of pay day program will appeal most to the men? Are plans being made for colored troops and their families?

One of the biggest responsibilities facing recreation leaders is the extending of community hospitality. What effective ways have been found by America's "home towns" for including the boy in uniform? What has been done to express the friendly attitude of townspeople toward the soldier and sailor? What methods have proved best for enlisting and registering young women for dances? Is the community planning events for the men who do not dance?

Since service clubs and defense centers are the focal point in a community program, these buildings will have an important place in the discussion. What has been done to adapt existing buildings for use as soldiers' centers? What can be done to have schools designed on community-use bases? Will the facilities set up for the week end be used during the week or left idle? Can these buildings be used for a permanent program after the emergency?

Every community has a financial problem. Delegates will want to hear about extra appropriations made in some cities. What money-making methods have proved successful? When will the federal government and U. S. O. step in to help overburdened communities, and what help is to be expected from them? Is the community cooperating by offering special rates and privileges to the men in uniform? To what extent are they discriminated against by raised prices?

Then there is the problem of personnel, professional and volunteer. And of publicity—that all-important medium for establishing community support and good relations. All these questions have been suggested by men and women now in the midst of working and planning — men and women who need practical answers to these problems.

And what of the future? When the emergency is over, the nation will discharge its civilian army and send its defense workers home. Recreation programs must be revised for the reconstruction. Precautionary means can be taken now to protect the normal services of a recreation department; children, older folks, and women need more than ever and will continue to need the morale-building values of a creative leisure-time program. Far-sighted leaders will take advantage of the current crisis to focus attention on public recreation as a vital need for continued national health and unity.

There are carry-over values in the work of the Federal Security Agency which must not be overlooked. This program may become the proving ground of increased cooperation among social agencies in the future.

There will be an equally critical but different morale problem after the emergency, and it is inevitable that recreation will play an increasingly vital part in the new way of life. The leisure-time problems of reconstruction will demand a wide-awake and resourceful personnel. Recreation workers, knee deep in the problems of today's all-out defense, must and will take time out to plan for the future when there will be another chance to help make democracy work in peace time.

Andrew Broaddus, Chairman of the Defense Recreation Committee of Louisville, Kentucky, will also speak at the Monday morning defense session of the Recreation Congress. He will discuss emergency leisure-time problems faced by local communities.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BIOGRAPHY of Stanley Coulter. "The Dean," an account of his career and of his convictions. Purdue Alumni Office, Memorial Union Building, Lafayette, Indiana, 1940. $2.15. Of interest to recreation workers is the growth of the state park idea in Indiana, Dean Coulter's effort to save the fine virgin forest at Turkey Run State Park, and the emerging State Department of Conservation.

Bird Food. The "bitter ends" of peanuts are not used in making peanut butter. This is one cheap source of a delectable bird food.

Blue prints of leaves or flowers. Obtain daylight printing paper from a draftsman's supply house. Expose to sunlight until paper turns blue and then the color fades away. Develop paper for ten minutes in potassium bichromate (tablespoon of crystals to two gallons of water). Wash in running water and dry between newspapers under pressure.

Born Naturalist. Gordon Acomb, president of the Cincinnati Audubon Society, saw a kodachrome photograph by Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University who made the first natural-color snapshots of birds for the *National Geographic Magazine.* The picture was called "An Eastern Bluebird Surveys His Garden Realm." Right then and there he resolved to get a colored movie of a similar scene—a bluebird on hollyhocks. Although he works days and takes courses at the University at night, he enlisted the services of Mrs. E. G. Hutchinson, Loveland, Ohio, and by daily maneuvering they moved the bluebirds' nest from fence post to fence post and finally across the street until they were in the hollyhocks.

We like Gordon Acomb's enthusiasm. Where such persistence will take him is an unsung saga. We predict that it will be onward and upward. And the spark was a kodachrome of bluebirds in the hollyhocks.

Conservation. A new magazine has been launched by the Alabama Department of Conservation to be devoted to wildlife, forestry and state parks.

Conservation Education. "Conservation and Citizenship," Renner and Hartley. D. C. Heath and Company, New York, 1940. 367 pp. $1.52. Has practical exercises and activities.

Conservation. "My Country 'Tis of Thee—The Use and Abuse of Natural Resources," Mitchell, Bowman and Phelps. Macmillan Company, New York. 335 pp. $3.50. Striking text and illustrations.

Conservation. Science students of John Marshall and James Ford Rhodes High Schools, Cleveland, Ohio, have made a neighboring park a show place by grafting seedling apples and hawthornes with pink, rose and red flowering crabs. This was done under the direction of Gabriel Simon, Cuyahoga County 4-H Club agent. Mr. Simon says that this prevents vandalism.

Coordinated Recreation Program. Allen T. Edmunds, Nashville, Tennessee, has been designated by the National Park Service to make a study of public recreation facilities and needs of the eight states in the Tennessee and Cumberland River watersheds. Forests, wildlife, and nature recreation are major considerations.

Craft. "How to Make Costume Jewelry and Accessories from Nature Materials at Little Cost" is a twenty page pamphlet issued by the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District. Source materials are corn, cranberries, acorns, peach stones, nuts, coconut shells, and pine cones.

Day Camp, Cincinnati. Between April 15 and June 17 fifty school groups arranged to go to "California Woods" where nature activities were carried on by the municipal Recreation Commission. From fifty to seventy went in each group. Bert Lawson, who emerged from his chrysalis stage at the time of the National Recreation School, is assisted by Warren Slocombe.

The greatest problem in

"Nature-grams," says Cap'n Bill, "cannot be standardized. In many schools it is still true that they must be on page 23 at a given time. This is not a cardinal sin of recreation programs. Although some systems are limited to golf because they have golf clubs, they do not need to eliminate nature recreation because they have no nature."

the area has been the protection of the four hundred species of native flowers. Local boys were the worst offenders. Twenty of them were organized into a Junior Ranger group and are now an asset instead of a liability. They are quite apt to jump out from back of a tree if a visitor is indiscreet enough to pick a flower. In spite of the dire predictions of University botanists, the carpet of native plants is greater than ever. Conservation education *is* possible.

"Electricity, How Used on the Farm," Cornell Extension Bulletin 410. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1939. $.09. Well illustrated. Good, too, for camp installation.

Fish. "My Fish Friends," Myron E. Shoemaker. Gray Printing Company, Du Bois, Pennsylvania. $.60. Simple story of common species.

"Forest Fire Study for 4-H Clubs," published by Michigan State College, Extension Division, East Lansing. Club Bulletins 31 and 31-A. Forest fires could be prevented if everyone knew.

Fossil Plants. "An Introduction to the Study of Fossil Plants," John Walton. Macmillan Company, New York. 188 pp. $3.75. Clear style and excellent illustration.

"Garden, Do You Know Your," Gladys M. Goshorn. Oxford University Press, New York. 310 pp. $2.50. A garden quiz book.

Guidance, among recreationists, means giving young people the opportunity to find out their interests and aptitudes. Without doubt some of the hobbyists in your bailiwick have the talents, capacities, and inclinations to enter the new profession of leadership in nature recreation.

Highway Zoning. The American Automobile Association and the American Planning and Civic Association have worked out a general model in roadside development and in establishing highway protective areas. It has aroused a great deal of interest and is being considered by most state legislatures. Traffic hazards, as well as destruction of beauty and reduction of property values, require zoning as the most effective remedy.

Hiking. "The Valley Whose Name is Death," E. J. Edwards. San Pasqual Press, Pasadena, California. 122 pp. An account of the experiences of the Sand Walking Expedition which left Salt Lake City in 1849 for California gold fields.

Humane Education with particular reference to the nature program in the elementary school is the objective of the Amrita Island Summer School Conference, Cautumet, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Animal Rescue League of Boston. Robert F. Sellar is president. Teachers may receive four hours credit.

Indians. "Penobscot Man: The Life History of a Forest Tribe in Maine," Frank G. Speck. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 325 pp. $4.00. Scientific and readable, by a man who camped with the tribe.

"Man Stands Alone," Julia Huxley. Harper and Brothers, New York. 297 pp. $2.75. Interesting and scientific discussion of man and this chaotic world.

Museums. "Youth in Museums," Eleanor M. Moore. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelhpia. 115 pp. $2.00. An interesting survey useful for leaders.

National Monuments and Parks.

Year	*Population in Millions*	*Density Per Sq. Mi.*
1800	5	6.1
1900	75	25.6
1940	132	44.

The thirteen original states were shortsighted in going out for national parks. Some of the inspirational scenery has gone, but some irreplaceable resources can still be permanently protected.

Nature Game. Try the EST game for your locality. The larg*est* animal to give milk may be the horse, for example. The small*est* animal in summer that has feathers may be the humming bird.

Nature-Grams. Aunt Epi-Gram says, "One nature-gram does not make a pro-gram." There is an ancient Chinese proverb that "One thread does not make a rope."

Nature Guiding. "It is not a subject for debate that all the youngsters from Hell's Kitchen, the Capone neighborhood in Chicago, and the 'Grapes of Wrath' country need a touch of nature and the out of doors. . . . All can gain much under competent guidance — guidance not to regiment but to unfold individual capacities and the truths which nature tells."—Harry E. Curtis, *Planning and Civic Comment,* October-December, 1940.

Ornithology. "Modern Wilderness," William A. Babson. Doubleday, Doran, New York. 261 pp. $3.00. Interesting narratives, mostly about birds.

Radio-Nature. Nature Sketches are being broadcast for the fourth successive year from

(Continued on page 406)

World at Play

Civic Opera Company Produces "Mikado"

LAST winter, in the Irem Temple Auditorium, the Civic Opera Company of Wyoming Valley presented its fourth Gilbert and Sullivan production, "The Mikado," before an audience of more than a thousand people. The company, sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, has been in existence for four years. It has its own board of directors of fifteen people and a constitution under which it operates. The director, Miss Edith Hoffman, who was formerly director of music at Coughlin High School, has been with the group since its inception. Membership of the company includes fifty-six men and women representing for the most part business and professional people. During the past year eight concerts were given in addition to the opera, "The Mikado." These concerts were usually excerpt programs from the operas and were presented in high schools and before service clubs. Costumes and scenery for "The Mikado" were made by local people who were interested. The company is entirely self-supporting and during 1940 made $1,119.21. It cost $924 to produce "The Mikado."

Houston's New Park and Play Areas

IN THE 1940 report of the Houston, Texas, Department of Recreation there appears the following:

"The increasing number of facilities made available to the public through the collaboration of civic-minded Houstonians and the farsighted policy of the city officials represents another forward step in public recreation in Houston." The report tells of Milby Park, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Hamman, which has been turned over to the city for the use of all the people of Houston. The eighty-acre wooded tract, with its spacious club house of Texas limestone and its picnic shelter, is ideal for public gatherings and picnics. Mason Park, recognized as Houston's best equipped all-round playground, is to have further equipment through the bequest of the donor, Mrs. John T. Mason, who left an additional $25,000 for the improvement of the park. The needs of the colored citizens were recognized by Miss Annette Finnigan, who left $25,000 by the terms of her will for the improvement of the park she had previously given.

Playgrounds Rally for Defense

ON JULY 21st the playgrounds at Andover, Massachusetts, held an aluminum parade. The children made quantities of little red, white, and blue posters and attached them to stilt sticks. They read: "Playgrounds Instead of Dugouts," "All for Uncle Sam," "Pots and Pans Today—Planes Tomorrow," and "All for Our Defense." The children then collected aluminum pots and pans and borrowed all the flags available. Almost eight hundred children took part in the parade, each carrying from seven to ten pieces of aluminum; some of the boys had dozens of pieces trailing behind them on strings. Several children brought in a hundred pieces. A truck was secured to carry the surplus.

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Montreal, Canada, is another city in which the playground children have collected aluminum. Here the week of July 28-August 2, 1941 was known as "Aluminum Salvage Week."

A Music Camp in Nebraska—Last summer for the first time the WPA, acting through the Recreation and Music Projects, conducted a summer music camp in Nebraska. At Camp Sheldon near Columbus, boys and girls were offered a week of recreation. Rehearsals of band, orchestra, chorus groups and classes in the various instruments and in voice alternated with instruction in practical handcraft. There was time off for boating, swimming, horseback riding, hiking, and similar sports. Evenings were given over to impromptu entertainment programs, camp fire parties, and concerts. Capable leaders conducted five hours of music each day and a regular period of handcraft. Each camper had certain duties in the operation of the camp, which were assigned daily and performed cooperatively.

For an All-American Party

(Continued from page 378)

He thought of her beauty he never could *(tire)*.
But if he could win her? Oh, that was the rub!
She came from the erudite city, the *(hub)*,
While he in New York saw the first light of day
And lived near the *(battery)*, down by the bay.
His deep love to *(shift)* he tried all in vain.
It would *(clutch)* at his heart 'till it gave him a pain.
Quoth he, "I can tell you it is not a joke!"
So then of his ardent affection he *(spoke)*:
"Oh, have you for me of hope just a *(spark)*?
Ah! Then I'd be happy, I can but remark.
But if you refuse me, it's certainly clear
My heart, it would weight quite a *(tonneau—ton, oh)* my dear.
Indeed, I am pining, sweetheart, for your sake,
And if you refuse me, my heart it will *(brake—break)*."
The maid to his pleadings did graciously yield.
Said she: "You may be my protector and *(shield)*.
At some future day I will be your dear wife,
Together we gladly will *(motor)* through life."

Political Rallies

Presidential Campaign. (Two from each group.) Divide a large sheet of paper into three columns, heading them respectively, Reds, Whites, and Blues. Then divide each column in half vertically, providing two columns for each team—the left one to represent that team's presidential candidate; the other, its vice-presidential candidate. Rule the sheet horizontally into fourteen spaces. Hang this scoring sheet on the wall.

Pin a slip of paper (of individual team colors) in the bottom squares. Letter the slip as follows:

Reds
R—presidential candidate
D—vice-presidential candidate

Whites	Blues
W—president	B—president
H—vice-president	L—vice-president

The six candidates are invited to sit on chairs in the center of the room, and they might be provided with such appurtenances as beards, moustaches, hats. Each is given an opportunity to make three campaign promises to his public. The candidates remain in the center of the room as the game begins.

Thirteen squares for each of the six letters given above are sorted from a set of anagram letters. They are shuffled and placed face down on a table. The leader turns one square at a time. A scorekeeper raises the slip containing that letter one space in the column. Another square is turned,

and the slip for that letter is moved up a space. The game continues until the slips for both candidates of one team are at the top of their columns. The winning candidates are congratulated and their team scores a point.

Grand Finale

Each group chooses a patriotic or typically American song from song books distributed to all of the players. Each team renders its songs, to be rated by the judges on four points: selection, presentation, spirit, and participation. The judges name the winning group.

All of the guests might join in singing some old favorites while the judges tabulate the final scores. If a prize is desirable, a box of candy might then be awarded to the winning team. At any rate, the announcement of final scores will undoubtedly be received amidst much ringing of the cowbell!

From City Auditorium to Recreation Center

(Continued from page 373)

very successful with large attendances are as follows: a Hallowe'en celebration; a Christmas party for children and a Christmas ball for adults; a winter carnival ball; a St. Valentine's party; a St. Patrick's Day celebration; an Easter egg hunt; a ping-pong tournament; a badminton tournament; an industrial basketball league and tournament; a grammar school boys' basketball league and tournament; bi-weekly dances; a spring semi-formal dance, and Sunday afternoon concerts by the young people's junior symphony orchestra.

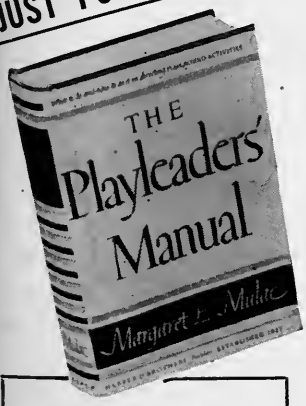
The City of Barre employs two recreation leaders, and the WPA supplies three additional leaders to supervise activities in this municipal center.

Playground Problems

(Continued from page 358)

and wading pools—the more the better. However, I believe they need supervision while using them.

JUST PUBLISHED!



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CONTENTS

Organization and Administration of Playgrounds: planning programs, keeping reports, safety, rules, etc. **First Aid:** treatment of simple injuries. **Low-Organized Games:** equipment, techniques, variations, etc. **High-Organized Games:** rules, diagrams, directions, etc. **Dual Games. Tournaments and Contests:** methods, rules, etc. **Folk Dances and Singing Games:** words, music and directions. **Playground Feature Events:** suggestions and directions for entire year. **Storytelling and Dramatics:** how to organize, costuming and staging, plays and stories. **Nature Study:** suggestions and projects. **Handcraft:** descriptions of projects. **Quiet Games, Stunts and Puzzles. Planning and Conducting the Party Program.** Etc.

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Supervising play keeps a mother in touch with her own children, her children's playmates and their parents as nothing else will. It promotes neighborhood cooperation and solidarity.

Give Wildlife a Break!

(Continued from page 388)

animals as its Number One problem, and that Jones, who is interested in this aspect of wildlife, has decided to explore its possibilities. He does all the work; the professors merely look on. When he is through, the college compiles his notes, sends a detailed report to each of the other schools and to all state game departments, and gradually the vital data seeps down to the general public.

"It beats the dickens what they're doing nowadays!" a hunter recently said to me. "I've often noticed," he continued, "that birds missed by guns later died from lead poisoning. Danged if they aren't doing something about it! They've perfected an alloy shot containing two per cent of magnesium. It has all the required ballistic properties and will disintegrate within twenty-four hours after contact with moisture. Waterfowl can eat it with immunity. Boy, that's giving wildlife a break!"

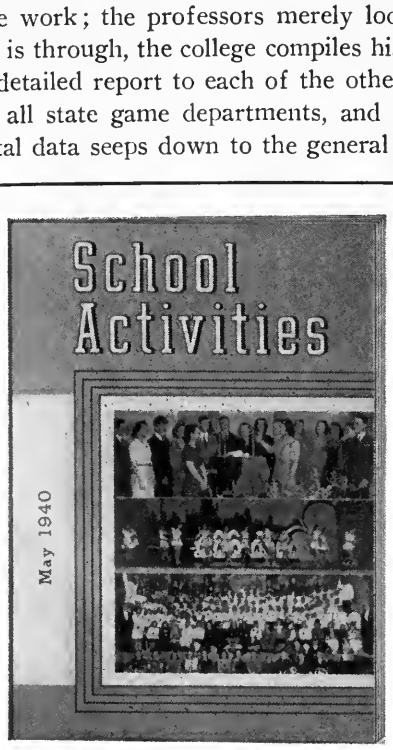
The possibilities for doing other things are practically unlimited, if we'd only do them. Yankee ingenuity can meet the challenge. Let's show the Indian, our first real conservationists, that we, too, are big enough to give wildlife a break!

Adventure Cruising to Alaska

(Continued from page 384)

could be formed for the purpose, which would serve all members, and be so flexible as to meet the needs of various sized groups as they develop. The author would be glad to hear from anyone interested in this proposal. The plan has many advantages, and certainly is intriguing as an educational experiment.

An expedition to Alaska would be a more rugged and more adventuresome experience than the usual trip to Europe. It would require more initiative and self-reliance on the part of cruise members and would involve real responsibility for all associated with it. But it is an attractive challenge. The desire for new experience is a basic human wish; and for most of us, the zest of life is at its growing edge.



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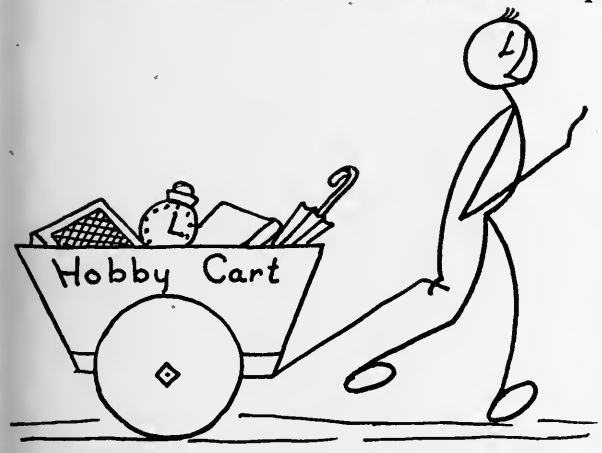

IN the fascinating pages of this recent book young people will find a wealth of appealing suggestions for the worth-while use of their leisure time. All of these may be undertaken at little or no expense; many of them will prove to be so interesting that they will very likely become delightful life-long hobbies. Among the intriguing pursuits discussed are: camping, hiking, bird study, photography, amateur astronomy, archery, leathercraft, nature clubs, puppets and marionettes, music activities, community enterprises, motoring, picnics, making collections, etc. Much useful and authoritative information is supplied in regard to state recreation agencies and hiking facilities. The lively style, the interesting illustrations, and amusing drawings add charm and value.

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The Place of Handicrafts in Our Schools

(Continued from page 375)

made by the students in their leisure time and are now being used daily during the noon hour activities.

To correlate the craft program with pioneer days, it was decided to make a study of the possibilities of corn husks which were used in early days for many purposes. As door mats they served to clean muddy shoes and when water was poured over them, would emerge none the worse for the use. Wallpaper racks, whisk broom holders, hearth brooms, baskets, and even table mats were made of the soft textured, creamy inner leaves of the husks. We found that field corn husks provide the best and strongest material. It is necessary to keep the husks in a dry place as moisture causes molding.

First the husks were dyed with deep autumn shades of brown, green, or red. After they had been folded and sewed together end on end as in braided woolen rugs, they were braided. For baskets and hats they were folded into little pointed pieces and sewed on buckram. Some of the husks were tied into bunches to make hearth brooms and floor mops, or to serve as a thatch roof for a birdhouse.

At the present time the club is making a study of leather craft. Billfolds, key cases, and other articles are in the process of being completed. Some of the girls are making belts from pyro cord. Indian designs are burned in round pieces of cork and then painted with water colors. Six holes are punched in each piece through which four strands of red and white pyro cord are inserted. Round braiding is applied to the four strands and finished up with square braiding. This is a very interesting project for girls as the belts are attractive when completed and the process provides valuable experience in both round and flat braiding.

Once every month the club meets after supper, and at this time the parents are invited to see the work of the pupils and to bring handicrafts of their own. This fellowship, enjoyed by both parent and child, is proving a worth-while adventure for all concerned.

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(Continued on page 404)

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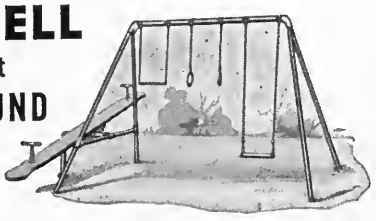

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Creative Crafts for Recreation

(Continued from page 371)

ash trays, book ends, bird houses, napkin holders, and countless other objects. The soldering iron is a useful art tool. The desire to cut and solder and to shape things with the hands seems to be almost universal among young people.

Paste oil colors are used to work out color schemes in basketry, woodwork, clay modeling, puppetry and similar projects. The purchase of paste oil colors in half-pint cans may be made at greatly reduced cost. Raw umber and other colors may also be bought in bulk and mixed with linseed oil or alcohol. The use of these materials makes possible an infinite variety of color designs and gives broad scope to the creativeness of the craftsman. The paste colors, which cost from twenty to fifty cents a can, may be used for almost any type of painting, including murals, woodwork, and walls.

Wallpaper is another inexpensive craft material. The effectiveness of its use depends upon the ingenuity of the leader. Discarded sample books may be used for cutting out doll clothes and other objects for small children, and in training them in the simple use of the shears and the paste pot. Some of the things that can be made out of wallpaper samples are hot pads, doll furniture, coverings for purses, scrap books, waste baskets, boxes for the desk or dresser and many other objects.

The creative artist can glean from this discussion many suggestions that may be fruitful in developing new and varied sources of materials for use in the crafts shops. The craft programs outlined in this article have been tested in the shop at Central Community House. The field is vital and capable of interesting the youths and adults of all walks of life. The history of art has taught us that the closer we are to an elementary knowledge of material the closer and the greater are the possibilities for the developing of a unique and genuine folk art.

Playgrounds Aid National Defense

(Continued from page 389)

teen years, and it is an interesting fact that all of the girls, including the seven-year-olds, had their first sweaters accepted. To date all contributions have been acceptable to the Red Cross.

Regular class sessions were held one day each week on every playground for an hour and a half. In connection with her advisory duties, Mrs. O'Connell stopped at each playground at least once every day to check on the leaders' activity programs, and at that time the girls came to her for help. Those who made mistakes rectified them cheerfully, though frequently it involved much ripping.

Boys, Too, Were Interested

The universal appeal of the project is proved by the interest of the boys in the work. Though many of the younger boys did nothing more than sit through the class watching the sweaters take form, others took a more active part in the process, rolling the yarn from the skeins into balls. Some of the boys braided yarn, making the "idiots delight" cords used to tie sweaters at the neck. These activities on the part of the boys originated as rainy day pastimes in the playground shelter house, but soon they were taken out into the open as an occupation for the hot periods of sweltering summer days.

Fifty-seven skeins of yarn were knitted into twenty-four sweaters during the first two weeks of the activity, and production picked up as the girls became more proficient in the manipulation of the needles.

The carry-over values of the program have already become evident. The girls have petitioned the Recreation Department to continue the knitting clubs as a winter activity and to supply places where they may meet at night to knit. Lessons of responsibility and reliability have been learned and the girls have become more aware, through this activity, of world-wide needs and conditions

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The Place of Handicrafts in Our Schools

(Continued from page 402)

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We, as school administrators, should do everything we possibly can to encourage handicrafts. Professor Thorndike of Columbia University states: "In general nobody under forty-five should restrain himself from trying to learn anything because of a belief or fear that he is too old to be able to learn it." Handicrafts offer many adults an excellent basis for study and development, and can be used as a starting point in education regardless of the individual's level of intelligence or experience.

Some day American communities will come to regard a public workshop as indispensable to their cultural equipment as a library. Let's encourage it one hundred per cent!

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Recreation Clubs—An Educational Experiment

(Continued from page 353)

embroiled in a heated argument over some contested point in a game, or over the apparently selfish behavior on the part of one child, the leader is encouraged to study patiently the very basis of the difficulty with the children at fault. Thus, the real meaning of controlled conduct and behavior is further developed.

In both the planning and conducting of the club activities it is recognized as being educationally progressive and desirable to coordinate units of the regular school curriculum with the play life. The club leaders are supplied with information concerning the content of sections or units of work in various fields, such as the natural and social sciences, home economics, physical education, arts and crafts, and music. The leaders often gain ideas from informal conversations of the children. Follow-up projects may be planned accordingly. In no way is the correlation of the club program and the school curriculum intended to add to the duties of the classroom teacher or bring the teacher in as a dictator of what should be included in the play club program. The correlation is informal and natural.

Two positive effects have been noted thus far in the project. The play club leaders have been familiar, first, with the degree to which skills are being given on a particular grade level; and second, with the content of some of the units of material in certain courses in the curriculum. The results of attempted coordination appear to be enriched experiences on the part of the children. The plan is to further acquaint the leaders with the school experiences of the children in the play groups in such a manner that the correlation is spontaneous and fluctuating.

All-Year-Round Use of Summer Camps

WILDERNESS camp folks in the snow belt which covers two-thirds of the United States should seriously consider the adaptation of their camps to winter use.

Let's consider fall camping, too — before snow falls and during the fall foliage festival season! Lafe Titus, a Vermont odd-jobs man (the same as his father before him), advised a summer resident who was packing up to leave for the winter right after Labor Day, as follows:

"Mister," he said, "this ain't any time to pick up and git out. You're shuttin' this place up just when you ought to be openin' it. You've been here all summer havin' a good time, pokin' round the place and settin' in the shade. It's been quiet and cool and nice here with all the green hills around, but you ain't seen it when it's really right.

"In a coupla weeks these hills will look like nuthin' I can tell about. They'll be red and yella and brown, and kinda coppery like, and all kinds of colors that I don't know names for. And around there'll be blue spruces and green pines. Them big maples out in front of the house will be just as red as fire. The air will be different, too. Sorta brace you up. Make you feel like a young fella. The leaves will fall off the trees all sorta crackly and you'll want to walk down through the woods scuffin' your feet in 'em. Deer and partridges will be all around the place. Vermont's all right in the summer, but, well, it just ain't ripe yet."

(Continued on following page)

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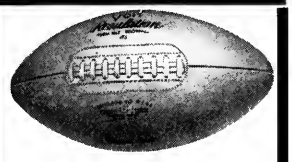
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The Handbook of Private Schools

25th edition, 1136 pp, red silk cloth, $6.00

"There is so much that is pertinent to the problem of education that the book should be in the hands of every educator," *Dr. Douglas A. Thom, Boston Psychiatrist.* "An interesting commentary on modern trends in education," *Mildred McAfee, President, Wellesley College.*

Circulars, Table of Contents of above on request

Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon St., Boston

(Continued from preceding page)

And we agree with Lafe; Vermont "ain't ripe" until fall and it doesn't really come into its own until its rolling hills and pastures are covered with snow. Our summer camp program has been utilizing the wilderness summers, but the time has come when we ought to use our equipment "when the season is ripe!"

Have the camp reunion right back at camp! Spend Thanksgiving where Thanksgiving was invented! Start short-term winter camps and weekend camps in the snow belt. Open the camp's facilities for ski schools, ski camps, and as snow train headquarters!

Skiing has captured the interest of the entire country, and its rapid but healthy development offers another outdoor opportunity to offset the increased tendency to live inside. The summer camp movement has been dedicated for fifty years to the developing of outdoor living and the enjoyment of wilderness camping. And now comes winter camping, opening new avenues of interest through the new use of our camping environment. Extracts from article by *Harold M. Gore* in *The Camp Director's Handbook*—1940 Season.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 396)

Rocky Mountain National Park by NBC on Saturday noons. Park Naturalist Raymond Gregg is a genius at getting spontaneous conversation from boys and girls as they hike over park trails.

Soil Conservation Program for 4-H Clubs. "Farm Mapping Project," James A. Porter. Extension Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing, 1939. 32 pp. An excellent spring project. Also "Projects in Forestry, Soil and Pheasant Raising," Club Bulletin 29. Michigan State College, East Lansing. 26 pp.

State Parks. Oklahoma State Parks Board has issued a folder describing the natural features of its eight state parks.

Superstitions. "You and Your Superstitions." Lucas Bros., Columbia, Missouri. 249 pp. $2.13. Comprehensive and entertaining.

Tour. An annual spring nature tour is held in the Starved Rock State Park Area, Illinois, according to Dr. Donald T. Ries, Park Naturalist. An array of authorities serve as guides for the 2,000 persons attending.

Trail Building. A Canadian bucksaw, sold by mping supply houses, can be easily carried in a ck. It handles an eight to ten inch tree.

Trees on Main Street. Edward A. Connell, own Tree Warden, Stamford, Connecticut, tries let the taxpayers know the cash value of road- le shade trees. On West Hill Road, for exam- e, there are thirty-one different species worth proximately $12,500. He also considers it im- rtant to have neat, capable, and intelligent work- en. Public psychology applies here as elsewhere.

The "Three-M's"

(Continued from page 354)

eir communities; they know more about the eople who live in them, and this will lead them the future, I hope, to be better citizens and to ork to improve the quality of citizenship for the mmunities in which they live. It will help them so to make up their minds on topics of state and ational interest, and therefore to be more valu- le as individuals and as members of any or- anization which they may join."

Folktime in Richmond, Virginia

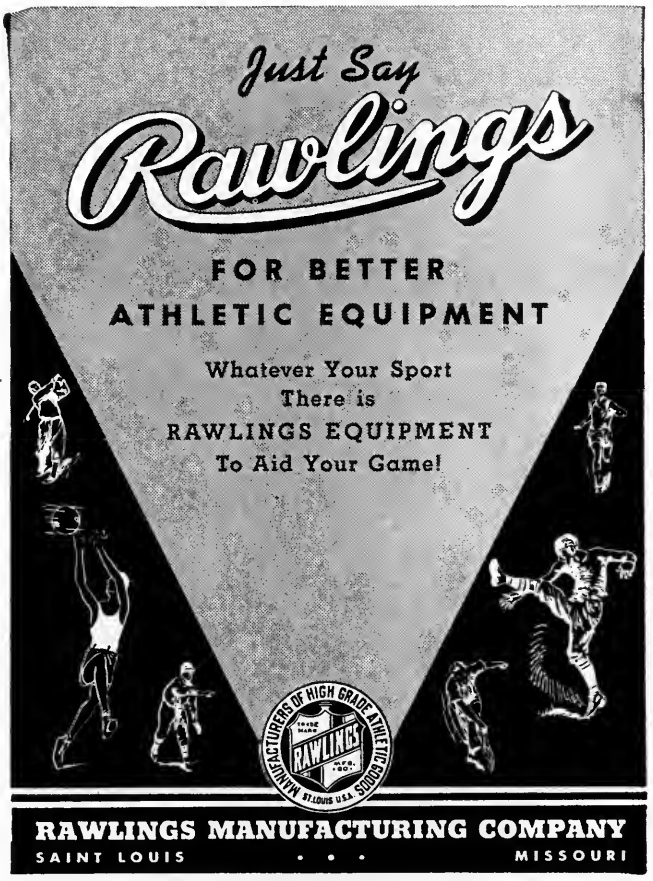
(Continued from page 376)

lub, accompanied by the WPA Orchestra, sang allads as they were pantomimed on the grassy age. The legends of the folk games, dances and allads were given by a narrator, a member of the cal Theater Guild.

Beginning with the old folk tune, "Cripple reek," the orchestra opened the festival which ncluded the familiar games, "Oats-Peas-Beans," Go In and Out the Windows," "Three Dukes 'Ridin'," "Old Roger Is Dead," and "Lazy Mary." The songs selected were the "The Frog Went A'Courtin'," "Old Gray Goose," "Billy Grimes," "The Wagnor's Lad" (Old Smokey), nd "Paper of Pins."

Familar dances were: "Turn the Glasses Over," Old Dan Tucker," "Bow, Bow, O Belinda," Jump Jim Crow," "The Jolly Miller," "Pop Goes the Weasel," and "Captain Jinks."

The three ballads were: "King John and the Abbott," "Bonny Barbara Allen," and "Raggle Taggle Gypsies," selected from the *American Anthology of Old World Ballads* set to music and orchestrated by one of Richmond's young com- posers.



No Virginia Folk Festival could be considered complete without the tantalizing scrape of the fiddle and the loud call of "Balance all." Mothers and fathers whose children had played, danced and sung in the early evening chose their partners and danced "Two Hands Across," "Bird in the Cage," and "Virginia Reel."

The purpose of the Community Recreation Association in producing the folk festival and its value to the participants and their friends can be no better expressed than in the words of the following editorial, which appeared to the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* after the event:

Folktime in the Park

There is so much that is artificial and unrealistic in the lives of children today, that the Virginia Folk Arts Festival held at Monroe Park on Friday night, seemed to us to be an event fraught with considerable significance. It is seldom nowadays that one sees children laughing and enjoying themselves with such spontaneous delight as did those who participated in the festival. If one happened to go to the park long before the set program was to begin, simply in order to see whether the folk idea had caught the fancy of the children, there was a pleasant surprise. Some of the girls and boys were there hours before the per-

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formance began, doing a little practicing. How would our teachers like to see more of this eagerness in their pupils?

Many of the boys and girls who danced to folk music in the park, derived their enjoyment partly from the novelty of the experience. The planners of the program knew that they were simply touching the springs of a cultural heritage that dates back far into the history of England, to the days before the dour Puritans began to repress the spirits of the people.

When children are playing folk games and dancing to folk music in the park they are in vital touch with the realities of art and life. They are not having tinseled dramas served up to them in a fantastic setting, as so often happens in modern life, and they are not being served intellectual pabulum. They are, for a change, learning to appreciate life, while at play. We hope the idea of the folk festival—this old English carnival idea—will spread to all the parks of the state.

For Their Off-Duty Hours

(Continued from page 391)

West Allis Provides for Service Men

THE WEST ALLIS, Wisconsin, Department of Recreation, a community of 36,000 people after considering what ought to be done to expand its program to help meet the needs of service men consulted with the Board of Education, the City Council, the Veteran organizations, the Draft Board, and the newspapers. When a check-up of surveys made by the army and navy on rejections for health reasons disclosed a large percentage of the men in poor physical condition, the Department invited all registered draftees to take part in conditioning classes held on the playgrounds from 7:30 to 9:30 several evenings a week under the leadership of qualified physical instructors licensed by the state to teach. These classes have also been established for the Home Guard units, and in addition all of the men in the community have been invited to take part in similar classes. The only requirement is that they must register and have a physical examination before taking part in the program. Classes are also being arranged for playground children of various age groups.

West Allis is the center of much industrial defense activity. In addition to three large companies, among them Allis-Chalmers, there are twenty smaller factories doing defense work. Many recreation activities are being conducted for

the workers and their families. For the women classes conducted by city nurses have been organized on the playgrounds in emergency nursing, first aid, and Red Cross work. These women are being given practical instruction that can be applied in their own homes as well as in emergency situations.

Recreation Camps for Men on Leave

SCATTERED over the United States where troops are being trained for defense, the army is providing camps which are "about as unmilitary as they can be," according to the article by Charles Hurd in *The New York Times*. No bugle blows reveille and breakfast is served as late as nine o'clock in the morning!

The idea was conceived by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, who a few months ago initiated the camps as an experiment. Today they are an established part of the routine of the army program, and by fall camps capable of accommodating 20,000 soldiers will be in operation.

The recreation camp is designed as a place to which soldiers may go on week ends when they have leave from Friday night until Monday morning. Frequently they go in batches of a hundred with a commissioned officer and a sergeant as escort on the trip. They may go in trucks or the railroads carry them at a special rate of a cent and a quarter a mile, which they pay themselves. Once at camp, the soldiers sleep in tents with wooden or cement floors. There is no charge for this. Each camp has a large tent which serves as a lounge and at which is a concession serving meals at cost at prices ranging from fifteen to thirty cents.

The army is enlisting civilian aid in its camp project, and in each city near which a camp has been put in operation a committee has been organized to provide entertainment. The soldier on arrival at camp receives a mimeographed booklet outlining events for the week end. There are always dances and frequently free shows. The practice is growing of permitting men in training to use local recreation facilities without cost.

No soldier has to go to a recreation camp, for his leave is his own time. The camps are located only as a convenience if he wishes to use them, but now the enlisted man is making them a major factor in the military program.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, June 1941
- "A Kansas City Builds a New Pool"
- "How Municipalities Can Appeal Properly for a Swim Pool"
- "Modern Replacement of a Fill-and-Draw Pool" by Gilbert E. Hotchkiss
- "Swimming—Recreation and Health" by George W. Cox

Beach and Pool, July 1941
- "The Story of Centennial Park Beach" by James L. Nichols
- "Water Conditioning a Prime Requirement" by R. N. Perkins. The treatment of pool water

The Child, June 1941
- "Camping with Crippled Children at Greentop" by Mary E. Church

Hygeia, August 1941
- "Recreational Therapy" by John Eisele Davis. Help for the mentally ill

Junior Arts and Activities, June 1941
- "Finger Painting—Everybody's Art"

Louisiana Schools, June 1941
- "The Schools and Recreation" by G. M. Gloss

The Nation's Schools, July 1941
- "The Camp as a School" by Vinson Strohman
- "Principals Tackle Football" by Donald J. Bell. Survey of high school football in California

The Nation's Schools, August 1941
- "Bicycling Made Safe" by A. J. Moog

Parents' Magazine, August 1941
- "Children Can Play with Animals at the Children's Zoo" by Lucile D. Kirk

Parks and Recreation, July 1941
- "Operation and Maintenance of Pools and Bathhouses" by O. L. Peterman

Public Management, July 1941
- "It Pays to Play." Editorial comment

PAMPHLETS

Democracy in the Summer Camp. Education and National Defense Series, U. S. Office of Education. Pamphlet No. 23
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.15

An Invitation to New Play Areas
National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Manuals of Instruction and Information. Summer Playgrounds, 1941
Compton City School District and Union Secondary District, Compton, California

Outdoor Programs, National Capital Parks. 1941
National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Plays and Pageants. 1940-41. Classification and description of plays and pageants
The Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York

Costumes
Recreation Training School, WPA, 107 Washington St., New York

Field Trips for Amateur Naturalists. Spring 1941
Newark Museum Nature Club, Washington Park West, Newark, N. J.

Instructions in Methods of Seat Weaving by H. H. Perkins
The H. H. Perkins Co., 256 Shelton Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Nature's Program by Gaylord Johnson
Nelson Doubleday, Inc., 111 Eighth Ave., New York

Outdoor Living by E. Laurence Palmer. Cornell Rural School Leaflet, March 1941
New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Precious Fifty Hymns
Home Institute, 109 W. 19th St., New York, price $.15

Seal-o-San Basketball Coaches Digest. Second edition, 1941
The Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Ind., price $.25

A Study of Parks, Parkways and Recreation Areas
Washington State Planning Council, Olympia, Wash. Condensed from the original mimeographed publication dated July 21, 1939

Summary, Analysis and Recommendations of the Recreation Survey
Butler County Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League, Community Building, Butler, Pa.

Report of the Chief of the Forest Service 1940
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.10

Tournaments
Recreation Training School, WPA, 107 Washington St., New York

The Summer Camp
Camp Fire Girls, Inc., New York City

The Summer Way for M. I. A.—Recreation, Education, Religion in the Out-of-Doors
General Board of M.I.A., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1940, price $.25. Manual for recreation leaders in the Mutual Improvement Associations of the Mormon Church

Survey on the Utilization of Visual Aids
Victor Animatograph Corp., Davenport, Iowa, 1940

Woodland Trail Walks with the HTB. No. 9, April-November 1940
Hiking Trips Bureau, Ho-ho-kus, N. J., 1940, price $.10

A Year's Good Parties by Beth E. Cummings
Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., price 15 cents

Plays in the Vernacular!

(Continued from page 360)

to the "Dance of the Bottle" which was not as good as the first one. A Mexican storekeeper had the "Dance of the Bottle" record, but he would not lend it to us, so we had to rent it for thirty cents.

The morning of the dress rehearsal was a wild time. We kept the road hot between the schoolhouse and the other side of town getting the record, etc. The leading lady forgot to bring her special shoes, had to go home after them, lost one en route, had to go back again to find it. The leading man forgot his sombrero and had to go after it.

At long last, sombrero, record, shoes, serape, pinata, drawnwork, pottery, tortillas were all assembled and we were ready to draw the curtains to entertain the other division of the Fifth Grade and the entire Sixth Grade, when we discovered that Lupe, one of the chief actors, was missing. We hunted everywhere for him but could not find him. Finally, someone went upstairs to our room and there sat Lupe! He had decided "not to be in it." I had to send three different delegations after him before he consented to be dragged before the footlights. It was a case of stage fright.

The noon bell rang before we had finished the play, so Gilbert, the stage manager, had to announce that we would finish it some other time. The auditorium was in use all the time afterwards, so we never did finish it, much to the dissatisfaction of our audience.

We did, however, finish the regular performance when the mothers were there. I was doubtful that day at noon whether there would be a play, as the leading man announced that he would not be there in the afternoon; the leading lady said she was sick; and one of the actors was mad because someone had teased him, and said he would not be there. I asked another teacher what I should do if they did not come and she said, "Don't worry, you couldn't keep them away." Sure enough, they were all on hand and ready to begin at the appointed time—even Lupe!

People seemed to enjoy the program; it was different from any we had had before. The children sang several songs in Spanish, which pleased the audience. In the end, they all did well, and looked fine in their sombreros and serapes.

Mothers' Clubs Bridge the Seasons

(Continued from page 381)

people of Austin. The year will be almost completed in August when election of officers will be held and the awards presented at the second annual camp fire.

This diversified program has been planned, with the assistance of the recreation leader, by a group of women who are sincerely interested in the growth of playgrounds. These women, "the people," are remembering their promise that they gave at the camp fire last summer that they would help to the best of their ability to make a better playground system. And they are doing it!

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Playleaders' Manual

By Margaret E. Mulac. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.75.

"IF A LEADER acquaints the child on the playground with some new opportunity for joyous living that will remain as a source of pleasure and satisfaction for years to come, that leader has performed an invaluable service to the child and to the community in which he lives," says Miss Mulac in her introduction to this practical guide. And it is to help the play leader in introducing the child to these new opportunities that Miss Mulac has dedicated her book. It has not been possible, as she herself points out, to deal in great detail with all the subjects discussed, but in her presentation of the many types of activities possible of development from games to nature study, from handcraft to dramatics, Miss Mulac has performed a real service. Not only the leader on the playground but teachers, camp counselors, and club leaders will find this manual exceedingly helpful.

Games We Like Best — Kit 52

Edited by Lynn and Katherine Rohrbough. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

QUIET GAMES, children's games, active games, socialisers, and games of skill are described in this issue of the Recreation Kit. The collection includes ten traditional games from Tennessee.

Reading for Enjoyment

By Donald MacCampbell. Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York. $2.50.

HERE IS A BOOK which extends to the reader an invitation to new adventures in reading. In its pages Mr. MacCampbell tells how through careful selection, systematized reading habits, correct use of library facilities and other methods, every minute of reading time can be filled with enjoyment. The book is a guide to good books and to wise reading.

Design and Figure Carving

By E. J. Tangerman. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $4.00.

HUNDREDS OF DESIGN and figure elements for whittlers and wood carvers are illustrated and detailed in this volume with its more than 1,300 individual sketches and photographs. The text progresses from the simplest design units executed with a single tool to exceedingly elaborate subjects requiring a variety of tools. Materials discussed include wood, soap, ivory, celluloid, and plastics.

Creative Rhythms

By Rhoda Reynolds Sutton. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.60.

SINCE THE MAIN objective in rhythms for elementary school children is dance, which is creative, teachers and recreation leaders are faced with two problems: How can activities be provided which will have meaning for each individual child, and how can the teaching be done so that suggestions for new rhythmic activities will come from the children themselves? This book, by showing how seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve year olds have reacted to a dance program based on their own experiences, helps answer these questions.

Booklist Books 1940

American Library Association, Chicago. $.40.

THE 1940 *Booklist Books* selected by the vote of about fifty librarians and a few specialists has been compiled by the Staff Book Reviewing Committee of the Queens Borough Public Library, New York City. All titles listed were published in 1940, and the selection of the books was determined by their usefulness to the average small or medium sized public library. The books are classified under a number of headings such as Fine Arts and Amusements, Travel, Fiction, Social Sciences, and Technical and Business Books.

Playing Fair

A Book of Tolerance Plays. By Fanny Venable Cannon. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $1.00.

TOLERANCE as the emotional and intellectual basis for the political doctrine of democracy furnishes the central theme for each of the four dramas included in this volume, which are designed to instill an appreciation of our common cultural heritage wrought by the hands and intellects of people of many nations and groups, unified by a common ideal. Each play deals with questions which might arise in high schools where students are drawn from diverse social and economic backgrounds.

Table Decorations and Party Plans

By Alfreda Lee. Bridgman Publishers, Inc., Pelham, New York. $1.50.

A VERY PRACTICAL aid for the harassed hostess is this attractive book with its many illustrations and its simple and understandable text. There are suggestions for invitations, inexpensive centerpieces with matching favors, place cards, original games with artistically appropriate decorations, as well as novel and delectable menus.

Festivals In San Francisco.

Prepared by the Northern California Writers' Project., WPA. James Ladd Delkin, Stanford University.

This volume, one of the American Guide Series, contains a description of celebrations by months which are as large a part of San Francisco's living as if they had been observed ever since the first settlers built the presidio and mission here in the year of the Declaration of Independence. It has not been possible in this book to describe all of the festivals brought by the pioneers. For those selected, however, the historical, religious, or legendary background has been given whenever possible. Colored illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book.

Youth-Serving Organizations.

By M. M. Chambers. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $2.50.

Every recreation agency and others concerned with problems of youth will want to have access to this comprehensive reference work prepared by Mr. Chambers for the American Youth Commission. A revised and enlarged edition of a publication first issued in 1937, it contains a descriptive inventory of 320 national non-governmental agencies serving youth. For each organization the data are presented under the following heads: membership, purpose, activities, publications, staff, and finances. The book also contains statistical tables, organization charts, and a bibliography.

In addition to the directory of agencies the book contains a "summary preview" of organizations in the field of youth service. Of special interest is the discussion of the role of these associations and of their relations one with another and with the schools. The form of presentation and the carefully prepared index facilitate the use of the book which is designed to supply basic information bearing on such questions as: (1) What are the general purposes and activities of the national youth-serving organizations which have local branches in my community? (2) Are there any national groups not represented in my locality whose aims and policies indicate that a local branch would be an asset to the youth of this community?

Creative Dramatics in the Jewish Center.

By Zachary Serwer. Jewish Welfare Board, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York. $.50.

Here is an interesting handbook designed to serve as a guide to club leaders in Jewish community centers who wish to make dramatics provide a means for creative expression, serve as a method of instruction in other activities, and focus the attention of club members on culture and problems of the Jewish faith. A variety of projects are suggested — lecture demonstration tableau and games, a series of sketches, the play, the pageant, or the living newspaper.

The Record Book.

By David Hall. Smith and Durrell, Inc., 420 Madison Avenue, New York. $3.50.

A remarkable 750-page book of invaluable help to anyone wishing to commence or to add to a library of music for the phonograph. It has many hints as to needs, methods and the pleasures of record collecting, and an enormous fund of information about recordings themselves. This information includes not only a complete listing of the recordings but also a frank, informal and impartial criticism of each one. This is especially valuable where two or more recordings of the same music are available. Moreover, the commentaries on the music itself, on the composers and on the general development of music in each period are very enlightening. Every lover or would-be lover of music on records should have this book. The enthusiasms and protections it conveys will surely lead him farther and farther on the road of growing enjoyment.

Home Course in Cartooning.

By George Carlson. Home Institute, Inc., 109 West 19th Street, New York City. $.15.

In the days of long ago kings and rulers had jesters to furnish amusement. Today the cartoon artist is jester to millions who are reached through the magic of printer's ink. This booklet will show you how to create the cartoon figures which are used so effectively in promoting ideas of various kinds.

Character Education in a Democracy.

By S. R. Slavson. Association Press, New York. $2.50.

The author, in this plan for integrative education, probes into the meaning of character in terms of personality structure, family, school and club relations, the job, and total culture. He points out the need for changing emphases in a changing society in the educational field and in leisure-time education as well. From his broad experience he illustrates the developing of individuality and the methods of training and redirecting character in the setting of present-day conditions and for an ever evolving democratic plan of life.

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Don't Forget the Neighborhood Recreation Leader

SINCE PLAY LEADERS influence by example rather than by talk, since play leaders have large responsibility for keeping a right atmosphere in which all activities are carried on by keeping down bullying and crabbing and maintaining a spirit of sportsmanship and good form—the choice, the education, the guidance of recreation leaders is of the utmost importance. The salaries ought to be at least equal to those paid teachers. In reality, they ought to be higher because recreation leaders ought to be qualified to select, train, and guide volunteers, and this requires ability of a high order. Keeping volunteers going happily and wisely is no mean task, requires personality and leadership qualities of a high order.

There should be not only adequate salary but also outstanding recognition for the neighborhood recreation center leader, for he or she is central to so much that happens in the neighborhood. So much of knowledge, practical, usable, immediate knowledge of the world and of people—in the past, the present and the future is essential if the recreation leader really does his or her job.

Though good recreation leaders must have the best of training and the best opportunity to acquire experience, yet always the fact remains that only a few persons out of each one thousand born have the natural qualities for growing into good recreation leaders.

Such persons ought therefore from early years to grow into the recreation movement, to prepare themselves for the exacting responsibilities through many years as they take regular cultural courses in college and later go on to secure graduate professional training.

We must award greater recognition to all our public servants—mayors, city managers, school superintendents and principals and teachers. But to the men and women in the locality who dedicate themselves to the problems of living, of free activity, of recreation, who dedicate themselves to building a happy free city in the leisure time, very special recognition must be given if we are to hold for the all important task leaders of such great natural gifts as are required.

Howard Braucher

OCTOBER, 1941

October

Courtesy Department of Recreation, Miami Beach, Florida

Hallowe'en in the Traditional Manner

"For you see, pastor, within every one of us a spark of paganism is glowing. It has outlasted the thousand years since the old Teutonic times. . . ."

While many of the original customs of All Hallows Even, as it was called, have been forgotten, most of the things we do on our modern Hallowe'en are derived directly from countries across the sea or are adapted from these lands. Ireland, Scotland, and Britain are the countries which have provided us with most of our Hallowe'en traditions. And although, according to some authorities, the origin of Hallowe'en goes back more than 5,000 years to a time earlier than 3000 B. C., all through the ages the traditions and superstitions have persisted and are today reflected in many of the games and the fortunetelling which are features of our modern Hallowe'en parties.

Hallowe'en is associated in the popular imagination with the supernatural influences and is clearly a relic of pagan times. It probably originated with the Druids who worshiped the sun. The last of October was a time of grief for the decline of the sun's glory; hence the elements of the supernatural when the dead wandered abroad together with witches and devils. This ceremony was combined with the harvest festival of thanksgiving to the sun for having ripened the grain and fruit. In this country we celebrate the harvest season the following month on Thanksgiving.

Our celebrations today reflect much of the Druidical influence, such as the introduction of the black cat which guarded the gateway to Apollo, the bat and the owl, both sacred to the Druids because they communicated with the dead, and the lighting of the bonfires to keep the witches away. It is on Hallowe'en, too, that many people perform rites and ceremonies to ascertain from the spirits their fate.

Hallowe'en parties are thought to date back to the time of Charles I, when lawyers of Middle Temple, London, held an annual mock parliament on the eve of All Saints' Day. Those attending were dressed in fanciful costumes and wore masks. After the parliament there was dancing and all kinds of revelry throughout the night.

The eating of great quantities of nuts and apples and other fruit has always been considered indispensable to the proper observance of Hallowe'en; hence the names "Nut Crack Night" and "Apple Snap Night."

"However it came about, it is certain that the evening of October 31st is stamped with a peculiar character by the popular imagination. The notion prevails that the supernatural rules. Spirits walk the earth and ghosts haunt all convenient places; spooks hide in every corner and hobgoblins run wild. People court these unseen creatures who have the reputation of being friendly devils willing to give valuable information on important subjects, if approached rightly. The questions with which these invisibles are taxed usually refer to somebody's love affairs, and that being settled, all minor matters easily adjust themselves." — *Brand in Popular Antiquities of Great Britain.*

Revealing the Future

In every country young people look forward to the coming of Hallowe'en, and various mystical ceremonies are performed with a view to revealing future husbands or wives. From the myths and superstitions surrounding All Hallows Even have evolved certain symbols which have become the basis for fortunetelling on the mystic occasion. Among these are the pumpkin head, representative of the harvest; cabbage heads, prognosticators of the wealth, physical appearance and disposition of a girl's future husband; apple seeds, indicative of the number of marriage offers a girl would have or how soon she would wed.

There were numberless ways of foretelling the future, and many of them are equally effective today. If there are those who are skeptical, let them try some of the simple tests which man and maid have used since time immemorial!

It was an ancient Irish custom to collect two chestnuts, name one for a man and the other for a woman, then throw them into the fire. If one hissed or steamed, it denoted a fitful temper. If both acted the same way, it argued strife, but if both burned to ashes, a tranquil life was indicated.

Gay, referring to the nut-burning ceremony in the *Spell,* says:

"Two hazel nuts I threw
into the flame, and to each
nut I gave a sweetheart's
name; This, with the loud-
est bounce me sore amaz'd
That, in a flame of bright-
est color blaz'd; As blaz'd
the nut, so may the pas-
sion grow, For thus the
hazel nut did brighten
glow!"

In Scotland there was a custom of pulling kale. A

young woman, blindfolded, would grope her way to the cabbage patch and pull the first plant she stumbled against. The amount of earth clinging to its root showed the amount of her dowry; the shape and size indicated the appearance and height of the future husband, while the flavor of the heart and stem signified his disposition. According to the old Scottish tradition, each took home the stalk and laid it behind the outer door. The first person to enter the next morning was to be the future husband.

"Maybe you would rather not pull a stalk that is straight and strong—that would mean someone you do not love. Maybe you would rather find you got hold of a withered old stump with a lot of earth at the root—a decrepit old man with plenty of money in the bank. Or maybe you are wishing for one that is slim and supple and not so tall—for that one might mean your desired." — From Black's *Hallowe'en Wraith.*

No modern Hallowe'en party is complete without apples. And there are many old traditions to account for this.

Hallowe'en was known by a variety of names—All Hallowes Even, Night of the Dead, the Eve of the Feast of the Old Fools, Nutcrack Night, and the Vigil of All Souls Day.

An apple paring was tossed over the left shoulder to form the initials of the future husband. If the paring broke, the man would have no true love.

I pare the pippin round and round again,
My sweetheart's name to flourish on the plane.
I fling the unbroken paring o'er my head,
A perfect "L" upon the ground is read.

From *Pastorals* by Gay

In England an apple seed was moistened and placed on each eyelid. Each was named for a boy or a girl, and the wearer would try to shake them off by winking. If one fell immediately, it meant that person was fickle. If it remained, it denoted constancy.

Here is another use of apple seeds as a fortunetelling medium. The seeds were counted as the following verse was recited:

One I love, two I love, three I love, they say;
Four I love with all my heart, and five I cast away;
Six he loves, seven she loves, eight both love, nine he comes;
Ten he tarries, eleven he courts and believes he marries.

Shoes, too, played their part in fortunetelling ceremonies. A shoe was thrown over the house to see if one's true love were to come riding out of the North, East, South or West, or to see whether one must ride into the North, South, East or West to claim her.

Turn your boots toward the street.
Leave your garters on your feet.
Put your stockings on your head,
You'll dream of the one you are going to wed.

—An Irish rhyme.

In Scotland, a handful of hemp seed was given to a young woman with instructions to go out in the field and sow it, repeating the following:

"Hemp seed I sow thee an' he that is my true love
Come after me an' draw thee."

On looking back she would see her future husband.

Sometimes each guest would be sent home from a party with nine grains of oats in his mouth and instructions to keep them there until he heard a girl's (or man's) name uttered. The name mentioned denoted the name of the future husband or wife.

Another test made with oats consisted of plucking the heads of oats to find out how soon one is to marry. The number of grains denoted the number of years. If the top of the stalk were broken, single blessedness was foretold.

Another method of foretelling the future consisted of giving a boy and a girl a length of string. If it broke easily their love for each other was weak; if it resisted, their love was strong.

A ball of yarn was featured in an old Scottish custom. The ball, one end of which was held by a girl, was dropped out of a window. The girl would begin to wind and continue until a man caught hold of the ball. The girl would call out, "Who holds?" and the boy would reply by calling out his name in a weird tone of voice.

To find out the number of years which will pass before you will be wed, runs another old tradition, hold a piece of string over a flame, counting as you do so. The number reached before the string breaks indicates the number of years.

Wedded bliss or lonely bachelorhood was foretold by placing three bowls on the hearthstone—one containing clear water; the second, dirty water; the third was empty. A young man or woman, blindfolded, would dip the left hand into a bowl. If in clean water, the future husband or wife would be young; if in dirty, a widower or widow; and if in the empty bowl, no marriage would take place.

A number of night spells are recorded. One was to walk backward several rods out of doors in the

"He that dare sit in St. Swithin's Chair
When the night Hag wings the troubled air
Question three, when he speaks the spell
He may ask, and she must tell."

"Bob-cherry teaches at once two noble verities, patience and constancy; the first in adhering to the pursuit of an end, and the latter in bearing disappointment."

moonlight with a mirror or, if done indoors, with a candle in one hand and a mirror in the other, repeating the following rhyme:

Round and round, O stars so fair,
Ye travel and search out everywhere.
I pray you, sweet stars, now show to me
This night who my future husband will be.

A face will without doubt be seen in the mirror!

In Japan candles were placed in a boat and made to float in a pan of water. If they clung to the side, a quiet life was prophesied; if they floated together, a harmonious life was promised; if they collided, quarrels would be the outcome.

The crowning Hallowe'en test came when a girl was required to go directly to her room without speaking to any one and, kneeling beside her bed, twine together the stems of two roses, repeating the following lines as she looked upon her lover's rose:

Let my love be wholly mine.
If his heart be kind and true,
Deeper grows his rose's hue.

If her admirer were faithful, the color of the rose would appear darker.

Games and Pastimes of All Hallows Even

In many countries, particularly in Italy, the night was marked by the burning of many fires to keep the witches and evil spirits away. The country folk would approach the fires by coursing about the fields clockwise to insure good influence. There was much competition to see who would have the largest fire. Supper was eaten out of doors and games were played. As the fires died down, each person in turn took a burning fagot and told a story. The story continued along as the stick burned.

Exceedingly popular pastimes were wishing on St. Swithin's Chair, and bobbing or snapping for apples.

Wishing on St. Swithin's Chair. In this game a boy holding two candles—one of which is lighted—would balance himself on a pole suspended between benches. He would make three wishes while trying to light one candle from the other. If he were successful his wishes came true.

Snapping for Apples. An old British print shows a difficult method of snapping for apples which was indulged in more by boys than girls. Two sticks about fifteen inches long were crossed, lashed together in the center, and hung from the ceiling on a piece of string. An apple was tied to each end of one stick, and a lighted candle was fastened to each end of the other. The frame was swung around, and the efforts of the merrymakers were directed toward snatching a bite from the apple. At the same time they had to avoid being burned by the candles.

In Ireland this game is played by substituting for the lighted

Strutt, in *Sports and Pastimes,* writes: "A pastime is represented by an engraving in the Bodleian Library, and the business of the boy upon the form, with his head over the vessel of water, is to catch some object contained therein or avoid being ducked when the other end of the form is elevated by his companion."

candles slices of bread covered with thick molasses. This method is less hazardous, but party clothes might suffer if the contestants become too interested in the game!

A Few Traditions and Superstitions

There are many versions of the origin of jack-o'-lantern, but the story generally accepted comes from Ireland. A stingy man named Jack was barred from heaven because of his inhospitality on earth. He had played many practical jokes on the devil so he was also locked out of hell. Doomed to walk the earth until judgment day, he carried a lantern to find his way.

Using pumpkins for jack-o'-lanterns seems to be entirely an American custom. The original lanterns used in the British Isles were made from apples and turnips, the eyes and mouth being put on with black paint.

It was at Hallowe'en time that servants changed masters or signed up anew under old ones. It was the custom to have a holiday declared before they resumed work. Here is a song they sang:

This is Hallaeven,
The morn is Holladay.
Nine free nichts till Martinmas,
As soon they'll wear away.

Instead of a rabbit's foot the Romans carried a sprig of the Roman tree because it was the tree of magic. In England and Ireland, oak, ivy and ash served as charms. In Ireland if a boy would cut ten ivy leaves, throw away one and put the rest under his pillow, he would dream of his true love.

Very much concerned were the country folk about keeping away the evil spirits! A traveler in Ireland who could not avoid taking a trip on Hallowe'en "played boisterous tunes upon his pipe and roared a lively song." In Lancashire it was believed that witches assembled on Hallowe'en to perform wicked deeds, but if lighted candles were carried over the hills from eleven until twelve the flames would overcome the power of the witches.

Bobbing for Apples and Snapping for Apples, the latter a difficult version of the old game featured in every Hallowe'en program, are both shown in this old English print.

Feasting on All Hallows Even

Eating and feasting was an important part of the All Hallows Even celebration since it lasted from sundown until dawn. Among some of the farm folk of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales a spread of apples, pears, buns, nuts, shortbread, and corn was placed on a table as a feast for the hungry visiting spirits. Those viewing this spectacle could have any wish they might make.

Bread or cake was as much a part of the Hallowe'en tradition as was plum pudding at Christmas time. This may have originated from the first baking of bread from the new grain.

In England it was the custom for the people to go "souling" on All Hallows Even. As they went from house to house they were presented with triangular shaped cookies with seeds on the top. Everyone took two cookies—one to eat, the other to keep for good luck! Children making their rounds on All Souls Day in quest of soul-cakes, apples, and nuts would make this plea:

A song for a soul-cake,
A song for a soul.
Please give us a soul-cake,
For a year for a soul.

The modern prank of chalking the backs of passing strangers is said to be the outgrowth of an old English custom. Boys would go through the streets of the town marking with white chalk the backs of passing pedestrians and the doors of houses, thus signalling the end of the reign of the "White God" — the harvest sun, the warm sun.

Dumb Cakes. The dough was a stiff cookie dough made beforehand. Each girl was given a lump which she formed into a three-cornered cake, marking it with her initial and that of her sweetheart. The cakes were then baked. If when done the initials had split apart, it was decreed that the two would not marry. If they had run together, the couple would wed. If the initial of one were crooked, he would prove false to the other; if straight, he would prove faithful. The dumb cakes were to be kept and taken home and eaten before going to bed, thus insuring lucky dreams.

Thumb Cakes. On the Isle of Lewis thumb cakes were used. The girls were given small pieces of dough which they kneaded in absolute silence with the thumb. Before midnight the initials of a young man were pricked on the cake with a new pin and placed in the oven to bake. At midnight each lover was expected to enter and put his hand on the cake with his initials.

Fortune Cake. A number of small articles baked in a cake indicated the following: ring—marriage; thimble — single bliss; nut in a shell — marry a widow or widower; dime—riches; key—a journey; speck of sunshine (spoon of yellow batter)—happiness.

Lamb's Wool. A drink made of milk in which crushed apples are mixed.

Some Modern Adaptations

In our American Hallowe'en decorations, the influence of All Hallows Even are to be found in the nuts, apples, and other fruit used for table decorations, and the jack-o'-lanterns, black cats, bats, and owls adorning the walls. America has added two important motifs for decorations that are her own—corn stalks and jack-o'-lanterns made of pumpkins. We have also made yellow and black our color scheme, a reflection, no doubt, of the harvest season and the black magic and supernatural influences of the occasion.

Many of our games remain much the same, such as bobbing for apples and games played with nuts. Some have been varied although the principle remains the same. For example, a variation of the game of the English Snap Apple consists of hanging a hoop from the ceiling instead of the crossed pieces of wood with the candles and apples attached to the ends. At intervals around the hoop doughnuts, apples, candies, cakes, and raisins are tied. The string is twisted, then released, and as the hoop revolves each contestant steps up and tries to take a bite of whatever comes along. Instead of the snap apple a doughnut is sometimes suspended by a string in a doorway. The players must eat the doughnut without breaking the part of the cake around the hole in the middle.

A single candle is sometimes lighted and swung around on a stick. To blow a candle out as it revolves requires attention and accuracy of aim!

Instead of lighting one candle from another while sitting on St. Swithin's Chair, the contestant may be asked to thread a needle while sitting on a round bottle or jug, with the heel of one foot on the toe of the other. If he accomplishes this feat, his three wishes will be granted. It is important that the bottle or jug used be very sturdy as broken glass or pottery might cause injury.

The test of placing apple seeds on the eyelids is also used at modern parties, but it usually foretells whether one is to travel or stay at home. Another use of seeds is to place all the seeds from one apple on the right palm and strike the arm with the left hand. The number of seeds remaining will indicate how many letters will be received in a fortnight.

The midsummer wheel which was rolled into the Moselle River in France and meant, if the flames that wreathed it were not extinguished, that the grape arbor would be

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If you are interested in Hallowe'en celebrations in the modern manner, you will want to be reminded of the Minneapolis Hallowe'en Fun Book published under the sponsorship of the Minneapolis Hallowe'en Committee with headquarters at 325 City Hall, Minneapolis. Copies are available from the Committee at twenty-five cents.

A City-Wide Hallowe'en Celebration

By A. E. GENTER

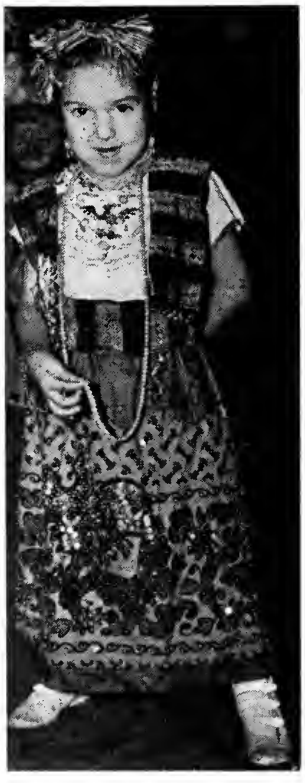
Before Pontiac, Michigan, had the happy thought of initiating a city-wide Hallowe'en celebration, the Police and Fire Departments were swamped with calls for assistance. Now few such calls are reported.

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, is planning for its eighth annual city-wide Hallowe'en party.

Hallowe'en celebrations have become a permanent institution in Pontiac. The first celebration was initiated in 1933 by Frank B. Ruf, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., then Mayor of the city, and it has continued ever since to be the "Mayor's party." The unusual thing about the event is that nearly forty organizations cooperate in putting on the celebration, with very little cost to any group. The Recreation Department serves as the agency responsible for securing representatives from each organization and getting them together to make plans for the party.

A costume parade by children and adults is the main feature of the event. The parade is organized in the city market, which provides protection from cold or rain. In case of rain, the parade is held in the market. When it is ready to start a group of judges make their selections and give each winner an envelope containing an order for his or her award. The name of the winner is reported back to the Recreation Department. Three judges are assigned to each costume section in each division according to three age groups: juniors, eight to twelve; intermediates, thirteen to sixteen; adults, seventeen and over. Awards are made for the funniest, most original, and best character in each age group.

Following the parade a dance is held in one-half of the market and an amateur show in the other half.



Everyone Helps

Last year favors and noise makers were provided by Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. The judges were furnished by Consumers Power, Northside Community Club, Bell Telephone, Westside Civic Association, Exchange and Cosmopolitan Clubs. Solicitation of prizes was in the hands of the American Legion Auxiliary, Zonta Club, and the Board of Commerce.

Policing was done by the Police Department assisted by American Legion, Canadian Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Decorations were furnished by the Yellow Truck and Coach, Fisher Body, and the Pontiac Motor Car Company.

Entries were secured by the Parent Teachers Associations, the schools, and the Y.M.C.A. The city engineer furnish lumber and labor for the band platform and the amateur contest platform, while the City Electrical Department put up special lights.

The Mayor, Hon. George Booth, who was chairman of the party, gave

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Recreation for Defense

The Regional Parks are doing their utmost to serve the men in uniform

By ELBERT M. VAIL
District Manager
East Bay Regional Park District
California

EVERY MOTHER in America who has had her son taken from her and placed in training wants to know what is being done to conserve the health and happiness of her boy. To her country she has given her most precious hostage to the future. Her boy has manfully shouldered his new responsibilities as an American, first, last, and always. However, in this new environment, so different from any he has ever known, he soon becomes homesick. The world of home tenderness, warm friendships, youthful pleasures, educational opportunity, and remunerative occupation has been usurped by one of constant drill, compulsory obedience, grueling physical exertion, with different food, plenty of dust, and slight financial compensation. Uprooted from all that he holds dear, the lad naturally longs for the surroundings from which he has been deprived. He is physically tired and in dire need of re-creation in the fullest sense. He needs an environment where he can relax, rest, and visit with girls and their parents who are like those he has always known at home.

Morale Building

I speak feelingly on the recreational needs of the boys in uniform, for when I organized the War Service Board of San Antonio during the first World War, the purpose was to bolster up the sorely sagging morale of the men in khaki. I later became a private and then an officer, so I know from personal experience what a soldier craves as well as to what degree the War Service Board met his needs.

One of the best services rendered by the War Service Board was the opening of a six story building which was donated for the free use of the soldiers. It was called the "Tip Top Club" and was their town meeting place. It had an information bureau, lounging and writing rooms, a social hall for the many

The Brazilian Building, a survival of the San Francisco World's Fair, which is being used extensively for dances and other social gatherings held for men in uniform

entertainments and dances that were given, and guest rooms where they could sleep when on leave. The famous Fort Alamo, in the center of the city, was turned into another bureau where men in uniform could ascertain what the city offered them in the line of amusement, dances, and sports. One of the large city parks was given over exclusively to their outdoor recreation. Their morale and their spirits suddenly zoomed upwards. Individually and collectively, the army's problem of morale in San Antonio was no longer a problem.

The recreational needs of our armed forces in this present defense emergency are greater because the boys have more leisure than they had in the last World War. With this in mind, the Board of Directors of the Regional Parks early offered the recreation and rest facilities of these parks to the boys in service. The Board realizes that wholesome recreation is an antidote to the evil influences that spring up around military encampments. Consequently they have bent every effort toward providing our boys in training with agreeable and wholesome entertainment.

The Regional Parks

The Regional Parks of California are strategically situated to meet the requirements of our men in uniform. Located on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, they are within easy access to the young men stationed at Mare Island Navy Base, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Barry, Fort Manson and Fort Scott on the Golden Gate, Moffett and Hamilton Air Fields, and at Fort Ord at Monterey. The parks are logical playgrounds for thousands of youths recently enrolled in the various branches of the service.

The vast extent of the Regional Parks leaves ample room for that purpose. A city or any army might lose itself in the twenty-two mile stretch of natural parks that lie back of the seven east bay cities, Oakland, Berkeley, Piedmont, San Leandro, Alameda, Albany and Emeryville (which comprise the Regional Park District). They rise behind the cities in all the noble grandeur of a natural paradise. Over 4,000 acres, in infinite variety—rugged hills, redwood forests, wooded dells, jewel-like lakes, and flower-sprinkled meadows, combine to enchant the eye and refresh the spirit of the beholder. From its lofty pinacles the panorama is breath taking.

Although there are fifty miles of boulevards, sixty miles of trails, twelve playfields, two bathing beaches, a casting pool, an archery range, a champion golf course, three club houses, thirty camp sites, more than a hundred picnic grounds and two lakes available for all kinds of aquatic sports, the Regional Parks retain their wilderness charm. It is still as naturally beautiful as it was when the Spanish explorer, de Anza, told, in 1770, how he hunted bear, deer and pheasants in its wooded valleys and high mountains. Since the parks have been made a game refuge there has been a noticeable increase in the wild life. Deer, raccoon, opossum, fox, grouse, rabbits and mountain and valley quail are now abundant. Song birds of both migratory and resident varieties are likewise thronging to this protected area.

The Parks Meet Their Needs

It is to this natural wonderland that our lads in the service are flocking in their leisure hours. The parks are just a step away from a great metropolitan area. In a few minutes the bustle and confusion of the cities can be replaced with the restful lovliness and numberless diversions of the parks. Singly and en masse, our sons in uniform have been rested and strengthened by their visits for their serious business of arms.

Cooperating with the Regional Park Board have been the women's organizations, service clubs, fraternal orders, American Legion Posts, and the churches. Within the park they have held dances, community sings, picnics, swimming parties, campfire frolics, horseback rides, and weenie roasts for boys in uniform selected by their officers, and young women selected by the sponsoring groups.

Our buildings in the Regional Parks are well equipped to handle the

Five short years ago the East Bay Regional Parks narrowly escaped being subdivided into city lots. Realty syndicates were bidding for the property when a group of citizens secured the passage of a bill through the State Legislature authorizing the incorporation and management of park districts in city and county territory to acquire, improve, and maintain parks, playgrounds, beaches, parkways, scenic drives and all other facilities for recreation. The newly-created Board had a beautiful wilderness to work with—nothing else. Today recreation facilities of all kinds are available. The natural charm of the wilderness has not been lost but has been cleverly combined with a recreation service which affords all the opportunities for outdoor enjoyment the heart of a soldier could desire for his leisure time. Too much credit cannot be given the various federal agencies for their contribution to the work of developing the parks.

groups of uniformed boys and sun-tanned girls that collect in them for the many dances and frolics that are now being organized. Especially popular has been the Brazilian building, located back of the University of California in the Charles Lee Tilden Regional Park. All the equipment of this structure, perhaps the loveliest in our parks, is a gift of the United States of Brazil. The parquet floors, beautiful paneling, huge plate glass mirrors, indirect lighting, exotic plants and attractive furnishings, were all part of the Brazilian building on Treasure Island when the World's Fair was held there two years ago. Today our boys disport themselves not only under the stars and stripes but beneath the flag of Brazil that flies beside it—a symbol of friendship between two of the United States of the Americas.

"Practically every community," says Mr. Vail, "has public buildings, churches, school gymnasiums and auditoriums. Many have privately owned buildings with vacant floors or rooms. They can be used in entertaining boys from the neighboring encampments. The automobile makes distances negligible. We all have our service clubs, our Legion, our women's clubs, fraternal orders and church groups. Through them we can marshal the entertainment committees, and their dancing daughters, the interested and sympathetic listeners, the homes that would enjoy entertaining a lonely boy at a family meal."

From another friendly nation came week-end guests not long ago. British seamen of the Royal Navy, staying at Mare Island while their ship was being put into commission, broke the monotony of their waiting as guests of the parks. We have since been asked by the Commander and security officer at Mare Island to allow numbers of our own sailors to spend periods of normal fun and relaxation in the Regional Parks.

Hundreds from near-by camps are being sheltered and entertained in our parks. The swimming and other entertainment features of the parks are placed at their disposal, and arrangements have been also made for them to use the ice rink in Berkeley and the Greek Theater on the University of California campus. We have found that the boys, after their strenuous life at camp, enjoy most of all sunning themselves on the bathing beaches, preferably in the company of some member of the fair sex! They do not care for organized sports or strenuous athletics. They want a respite from the monotony of camp life. They want to gaze at the blue sky, the green water, the trees, the hills, and, above all, into the eyes of an attractive young woman! These visits have been so successful that arrangements have already been made for others.

Only the Beginning

This is just the beginning of our extensive recreation program for young America in uniform. With the unusual powers granted the Regional Park District, the Board has called on all the mayors of the seven cities within the Regional Park District to organize their recreation facilities to meet defense needs. They have cooperated in a splendid manner by instructing their various recreation and park departments to organize their social centers, recreation grounds and parks for the use of the men in uniform.

The Chambers of Commerce, as well as the mayors of the seven cities, are cooperating with the Regional Park Board in getting a six point program under way. It is, interestingly enough, the identical program the War Service Board of San Antonio found so helpful in World War I.

1. Opening of a central information and housing bureau for the convenience of the armed forces.
2. Opening of homes under proper leadership.
3. Publicizing of recreation facilities available to men in training.
4. Use of churches, lodges, club rooms, schools, libraries, and public buildings for the men in uniform.
5. Encouragement of special programs on regular week days so the soldiers may know where and when they can attend concerts, community sings, community gatherings and dances.
6. Obtaining the cooperation of the commercial recreational establishments, such as skating rinks, moving picture houses, and public beaches to give special rates to men in uniform.

The Cost to the Community

The expense to the community, in supplying the service men with healthful and happy leisure hours, is mainly in effort and planning. It is not necessary to spend huge sums of money for the erection of new buildings, new parks and new amusements. The parks are already made. The buildings built for the CCC boys are vacant now and available for the groups of soldiers and sailors when they are staying in the parks. All the facilities for recreation are there and at their disposal. The individuals and clubs in the community are most helpful in sponsoring entertainment. The women and girls donate their company and time. Families are opening their homes. As a result, boys who were lonely and homesick are happier. They have gained

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A Craft and Hobby Exhibit in San Diego

Since 1939 the hobbyists and craftsmen of San Diego have displayed their "wares" in a yearly exhibition which has become an outstanding event

TODAY, MORE than ever before, handcraft and other hobbies are proving valuable in combating tendencies toward neuroses and hysteria attendant upon the continuous excitement of swift moving world changes. So the invitation of the San Diego Recreation Department for everyone in Southern California to visit the Fair, and for every craftsman and hobbyist in San Diego County to exhibit their wares, should attract an even greater number of exhibits and visitors than it did last year, when 34,999 people took time out to inspect more than 25,000 craft and hobby items displayed at the Municipal Gymnasium in Balboa Park.

Craft shows are common affairs in the United States, and occasionally hobbyists come together to focus attention on the articles which are the result of their particular diversion. However, it was left to San Diego to discover how closely related the recreation efforts of craftsmen and hobbyists really are, and how well the products of those efforts can be exhibited in a common fair.

It began as an experiment in 1939, when it was decided to hold a fair in the huge Municipal Gymnasium, a former Exposition building. Although it was then late June, plans were made to open the Fair in August. A director was placed in complete charge of the event, and lieutenants were appointed to look after various details — one for registration, one for plotting the floor space, one for decorations, and one to take charge of guides, watchmen and caretakers. The Fair, attracting nearly 18,000 people and thousands of exhibits, proved so popular that the city decided to make it an annual event. That decision was more than justified in 1940 when both attendance and the number of exhibits nearly doubled those of the preceding year. Craft displays included paintings on wood, glass, fabric, gourds, cork and paper done with oil or water color. Many crayon drawings were in evidence, too. There were samples of tile work, block printing, rubber craft, woodburning, crepe paper craft, puppet making, basketry, nut craft, shell craft, leather work and wood fabric flower making.

Many playgrounds sent to the Fair specimens of embossed metal work in copper and aluminum that would have been a credit to expert artisans. All sorts of needle craft, from simple doll dresses made by young children to most difficult embroidery and tapestry work, knitting, crocheting, hand-weaving and bead work, also were brought from the playgrounds to compete with exquisite Italian point lace which one hobbyist displayed. Interpreting the various crafts were fourteen competent teachers who conducted fifty-two one-hour demonstrations before thousands of interested spectators on just what were the best methods of accomplishing work similar to that on display.

Hobbyists brought every conceivable kind of exhibit, from a $2,000 display saddle and trappings ornamented with sterling silver and pure gold to clever little soap carvings that cost the exhibitor no more than a five-cent bar of soap and his patience. Collections of perfume bottles, buttons, South Sea island curios, in fact, everything that anyone ever thought of for a hobby, were displayed somewhere in the great showroom.

A boy who had outgrown a stroke of infantile paralysis contracted when he was eleven months old, exhibited a hybrid boat, half Eskimo kayak and half canoe, appropriately named "Scrappy," which he had created from several pieces of scrap lumber, picked up here and there, a few cents worth of paint, a strip of canvas and lots of hard work.

Another interesting children's exhibit was an ingenious "domicile" made by two boys. This model house was made from ice cream sticks, pine cones, cellophane and donated cement. A lawn was made of crepe paper and clay. The effect was so realistic that ants made a temporary home in the lawn and raided the house for groceries, the boys said! Cones from a near-by pine tree were painted and used for landscaping with flowers of crepe paper. Donated by workmen on projects at school grounds were handfuls of cement which were used for walks, a fish pond, fireplace and chimney. Cel-

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Let's Have a Quilt Show

By
GEORGE W. E. SMITH
Area Recreation Supervisor
WPA
Elwood, Indiana

QUILTING is enjoying a revival, with increasingly large numbers of women adopting this pastime to which the women of the nineteenth century devoted the greater part of their leisure hours. This form of needlecraft, born of the necessity of the pioneering housewife, lapsed into an almost forgotten art with the advance of modern machinery which displaced the need for homespun and homemade house furnishings.

The life of America is written in the quilts. Historical, biblical, geographical figures and names, native American flora and fauna were the subject of needlecraft study.

"Old Hickory," one of the standard quilts, is an excellent example of America's contribution to quilting; the name and design symbolize the spirit of America imbued into the design. "Rocky Road to California" symbolizes the difficulties of early pioneer travel. "Washington Pavement" is another example of the early quilt pattern. Other notable examples include such definitely American designs as "Ohio Rose," "Rebel's Feather," "New York Beauty," "Pine Tree," "Bear's Paw," "Log Cabin," "Colonial Lady," "Big Chief," "Missouri Daisy," "Little Red Schoolhouse," and "Burgoyne" —to mention only a few.

Interspersed with these designs are carry-overs from the Fatherland with "French Bouquet," "Queen's Crown," and other designs having as motifs things that were familiar to the early settler's life in the Mother Country.

The early church social gatherings were ofttimes centered about a quilt frame with members adding lists of names to elaborate "Friendship" and "Album" quilts that were presented as a memento of the parish to some traveling evangelist. Quilts were frequently auctioned to the highest bidder to raise funds for church and schools and the church bazaar was not complete without its quilt auction.

During the post Spanish-American War period there was a growing tendency to discard most of the old ideas in furniture, furnishings and even customs. New things were coming in, many of them vast improvements over anything the world had ever known. The automobile, the radio, electricity, modernistic furniture were new. There was a tendency to discard or to abandon practically everything considered old-fashioned. But with the return of interest in many of the arts and crafts of the past, needlework is now coming into its own.

Today, although women are engaged in archery, horseback riding, swimming and a diversi-

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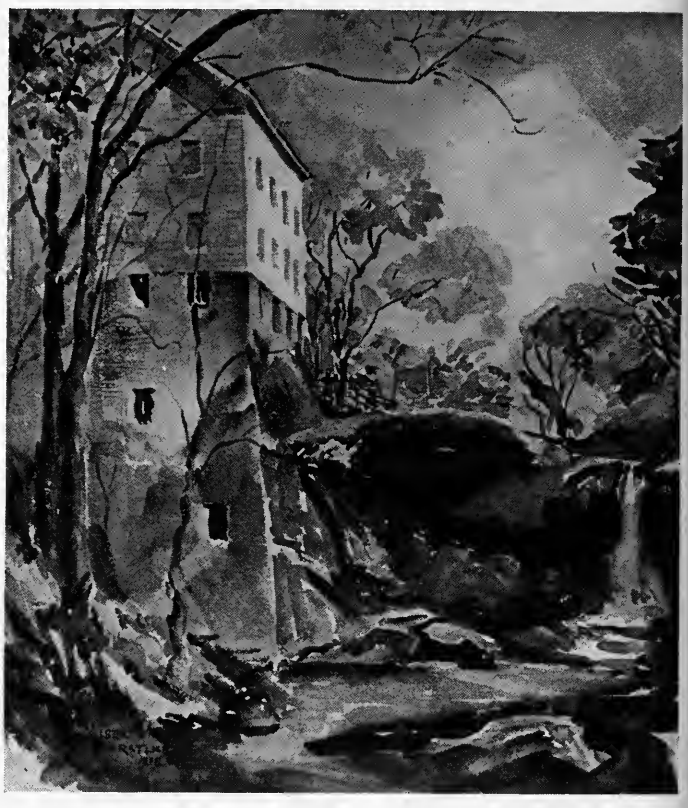
"Recreation and quilting were early associates. Quilting, although a necessary part of the early American housewife's chores, was nevertheless one of her most pleasant tasks, and the quilting bee has become a part of Americana."

The Mill Creek Park Art Exhibit

An exhibit, promoted as a recreation activity, which is making a definite contribution to the cultural life of an industrial city

By
KENNETH C. WIBLE

The author of this article, at the present time Director of Activities and Leadership, Recreation Department, Highland Park, Michigan, was formerly Director of Recreation at Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, Ohio.



Ever-popular subject for the amateur artist's brush—the Old Mill with its waterfall drop of twenty-three feet

IN A THREE WEEK PERIOD in November of 1940, 3,000 visitors viewed 150 paintings of a great nature park well loved by the citizens of Youngstown, Ohio. Forty-five of the paintings were done by adults and the rest by students in the Junior and Senior High School art classes. This was the third art exhibit in Mill Creek Park, and each year the activity has shown an increase in the number of paintings and exhibit visitors.

In 1938, Mr. Albert E. Davies, Park Superintendent, suggested that a general exhibit of park paintings might meet with public approval. The idea was well received because the beautiful falls and shaded trails and ravines of Mill Creek Park had been the inspiration for local artists since the founding of the park in 1891. One local artist had painted a famous waterfall and Old Mill scene in the park over a thousand times, having started when a boy of twelve years. In 1937 the Buckeye Art Club, composed of local business men interested in painting as a hobby, organized an "Artist's Day," in which artists from eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania were invited to paint in the park, on a Sunday in May. After the paintings were completed a picnic dinner was followed by a judging of the finished paintings.

As is usually the case in the larger communities, interest in active art work and art appreciation is carried on by several art groups. At the suggestion of the president of the Business Men's Art Club, each of the four art clubs in the city was asked to help organize the first exhibit. From the enthusiasm of the first meeting it was clearly evident that every art group in Youngstown was eager to make the venture a success.

Rules and Regulations

One of the first rules set down by the committee stated that paintings must be only of the park and painted in the park and no outside subjects were to be permitted. Such a narrow regulation can be understood only when one realizes that Mill Creek

Park is one of the best known nature parks in the United States, with 1867 acres of beautifully wooded territory made up of three broad lakes which are fed by a sparkling stream of water and lined on either side by deep ravines, all heavily wooded. The starting point of this nature wonderland is one and a half miles from the central square of Youngstown, and six miles is the farthest point away from the square. Since the artists of Youngstown can all walk or drive to the park in ten minutes, it is little wonder that the committee decreed that the park itself was subject enough for the local endeavors.

The committee of four from the local art clubs set up some very simple objectives for the exhibit. The main endeavor of the exhibit would be to show the natural beauty of the park through the artistic medium and skills of the individual artist. Since art desires to free rather than restrict, the artist was to be permitted to choose freely any panoramic view or single tree or flower study for his canvas. The committee then discussed the important question of the exhibit "jury." The use of the jury in the gallery exhibit is to select paintings which in their opinion are worthy of being placed in the exhibit. In other words, in most gallery hangings, an artist is rather breathless until his painting has been accepted. Frequently as many as five hundred paintings will be submitted to a gallery exhibit, and the jury will only accept seventy-five for hanging. The committee quickly decided that the Mill Creek Park Art Exhibit should possess broad community interest and no rigid entrance conditions should be imposed. In final conclusion, the general committee themselves agreed to serve as a jury and hanging committee.

The question of the judging of the outstanding paintings was also an important matter for the committee to decide. In most gallery exhibits art critics are selected to decide which paintings of those passed by the jury are outstanding and therefore deserving of awards. However, the committee for the first Mill Creek Park Exhibit sensed the need of stimulating public interest in this new venture in the field of park activities, and decided that the award winners should be selected by a popular ballot taken from visitors to the exhibit. The awards were to be silver loving cups to those artists whose paintings received the highest number of points in a preferential balloting. Each visitor was to be allowed three favorite selections on his ballot with first choice giving the painting chosen three points, the second choice, two points, and the last choice, one point. The painting receiving the highest number of points would be placed first.

Housing the Exhibit

After the types of paintings and judging was decided upon, the date and location of the exhibit was next discussed. Since Youngstown possesses a fine art gallery, some of the committee naturally felt that the exhibit should be held there, but after deliberating for some time the committee agreed that the exhibit should be held in a park building. The date for the exhibit was set for an early week in November to permit artists to paint the brilliant colors of autumn which so beautify our northern parks in the month of October.

It was then decided to hold the exhibit in a building known as Pioneer Pavilion. This building was a former woolen mill constructed in 1821, but since its remodeling in 1891, the year of the park's establishment, it has been a favorite dance and picnic center for the people of Youngstown. Because of its antiquity, natural beauty, and proximity to the populated sections of Youngstown, the building made an ideal location for the exhibit. The structure, however, was not well lighted and this condition caused some anxiety at first, since lighting is an all-important factor in an exhibit of paintings. There was also the problem of building a suitable background on which to hang the paintings. The latter problem was easily solved by placing several sections of wall board (6′ x 4′) on a frame eighteen inches from the floor of the pavilion. This background (brown at first and later changed to neutral gray) was lighted by twelve R-40 Mazda reflector lamps which were hung from the ordinary ceiling outlets. This background and lighting proved very satisfactory even to the most exacting critic accustomed to the perfect lighting conditions of the art gallery.

Arousing Interest

The problem of the mechanics of arranging the exhibit was not nearly as difficult as insuring a good participation on the part of the artists and the spectators. Since the plan was new to the art groups of the community, much of the publicity had to be written in their direction, but the greater part was directed towards the public at large. Since the exhibit was to last only one week, the park staff thought people would come to the exhibit only under the press of constant publicity.

Such reasoning was entirely justified because most museum art directors know that one of their most important tasks lies in getting people to visit different exhibits, in view of the fact that so many of the American public feel that an art gallery is a place to visit at least once in a lifetime and certainly never more than once a year.

Since the pavilion lies in the main line of traffic in the park, a committee member suggested that cards inviting visitors to attend the exhibit be passed out to the hundreds of cars and individuals that travel near the building every day. Two thousand of these cards were distributed by the park police on the opening day of the exhibit with good results.

Two days before the exhibit was to open, forty-seven paintings were sitting along the pavilion walls waiting to be hung. Now, most husbands who have been given the unwelcome job of hanging a dozen pictures and mirrors on moving day would recognize the mood of the exhibit committee when they tackled the job of hanging forty-seven works of art! As a matter of fact, the exhibit would probably have opened at least three days late had not the chairman in desperation summoned the curator of the local art museum who came posthaste, and in no time the big frames were going where they should, the little ones in another location, and our exhibit was finally taking form. But after the paintings were hung on the wall a quick check had to be made to place all paintings in the exhibit catalogue which lists the number, title, name of artist and sale price of each painting.

Youngstown's Mill Creek Park Art Exhibit means many pleasant hours spent in the beautiful surroundings of the park creating each work of art; many school children brought into contact with the out of doors in a delightfully different way, and thousands of visitors made intimately aware of the beauty of the park through the creative activity of the amateur artist.

And Finally the Exhibit!

Saturday was chosen as the opening day because of the large numbers of people who visit the park on that day during the autumn color period. All day, on Saturday and Sunday, the exhibit room was thronged with people, some from the regular art patrons group, but by far the larger per cent from the casual Sunday hiker or tourist who just happened to pass by. All visitors stayed for a very thorough study of the paintings, and all were surprised at the amount of familiar beauty reflected from the canvases on the temporary exhibit frame. People saw trails they had followed as children, great towering trees reminding them of the strength of their forest friends, wide serene lakes where they had fished in boyhood, huge sections of sandstone rock outcroppings, the cool fern-lined walls of the ravines, and the best known beauty spot of the park, the Old Mill with its twenty-three foot waterfall drop and deep grottoes undercut by 20,000 years of geologic action. And in addition to the scenic beauties shown by the oils and water colors there were also many studies suggesting the activities of the park: a gay scene of a family preparing a picnic dinner above an open grill, an old man with cane sound asleep on a park bench, children dragging sleds across a snow-covered park bridge, an artist painting while surrounded by curious and somewhat meddlesome bystanders, and children dancing and playing in a park meadow. Everyone saw, pictured before him, some view or aspect of the park which he had enjoyed for many years.

The exhibit lasted ten days culminating in a presentation of awards when engraved loving cups, bought from a small registration fee collected from each artist, were presented for the most popular paintings based on the ballot taken during the exhibit. After the exhibit was completed, the three winning paintings were retained, with the artists' permission, and exhibited for a year in a public building in the park.

Progress from Year to Year

A total of three art exhibits has been held in the park with increasing success. For example, in the second year it was decided to emphasize individual studies rather than panoramic or vista scenes. Consequently, awards were established for the best flower and foliage painting as judged by a committee. The exhibit the second year, therefore, possessed a much broader subject matter with many views of summer flowers, ferns and leaf designs. This type of painting attracted the interest of garden club groups and the central forum gave a monetary award to the winning artist in the flower group.

During the second year awards for all winners were of an entirely different type than those of the previous year, and to this change any recreation leader considering the organization of an art exhibit should take heed. Contrary to all rules or

theories of the correct and desirable awards for contest winners, the artist prefers a monetary award or one of monetary value! One can best understand this preference when one knows that most large art exhibits throughout the country have offered money prizes as awards for many years. The awards for the second art exhibit at the direct request of the committee were art merchandise articles which were donated for the most part by the local art dealer.

In the third year two important improvements were made. In the first place, an expert judging committee selected the winning paintings and, secondly, art classes from the junior and senior high schools were asked to send pictures to a special school exhibit. Since the committee has full sway in planning the exhibit it is only natural that the rules covering the exhibit will follow the wishes of these leaders. Whereas the committees for the first two exhibits were satisfied to let the winners be chosen by popular ballot, the third year committee requested the use of expert critics with the balloting retained with only secondary emphasis. Surprisingly enough, two very well qualified professors from near-by colleges consented to do the judging simply by having their traveling expenses paid. Both men were making concessions because of the type of exhibit they were called upon to judge.

Unquestionably the use of judges in the third exhibit aroused the interest of the better artists of the community. Not only did the judges help individual artists by helpful suggestions, but they also rendered the general committee valuable advice for future exhibits.

The judging of the school exhibit was done by the assistant director of the Butler Art Institute of Youngstown. One hundred and five paintings from six junior and senior high schools made up the first school exhibit. The freshness and vigor of the school paintings elicited very favorable comment from the visitors. Art teachers were pleased to have the opportunity to show class work in a public exhibit. One of the art classes combined a picnic outing in the park with a session of painting and sketching to prepare for the park exhibit. The art supervisor had an opportunity to interest her staff in outdoor and park subjects.

As proof of the growing interest of art patrons in the Mill Creek Park exhibit, two paintings were sold during and immediately after the 1940 exhibit. Letters were sent to P.T.A. organizations suggesting that some paintings from the exhibit might be a suitable presentation for their school, since the community has so much love for the park. One park painting now hangs in a school, and it is hoped that more park scenes will grace the walls of private homes and public buildings in Youngstown.

Plans are already being made for the fourth art exhibit to be held in the autumn of this year. Particular interest is attached to this 1941 exhibit because it comes during the fiftieth anniversary year of the park's establishment. Without doubt these three previous exhibits have done much to stimulate interest in the painting of nature in this fine park which was described by the late Charles Elliott, Jr. as "a bit of Switzerland set down in Ohio." Thousands of individuals have been impressed by the fascinating interpretations of the skilled craftsman and many of these individuals had never before visited an art exhibit. Art shows such as this bring out not only the better artists in the community but also the purely amateur artists, many of whom had their paintings hung in a public presentation for the first time in a park showing.

The real future of this exhibit, however, lies in the fine artists now being trained in our public schools. In 1939 a little fifteen year old boy knocked at the door of the exhibit room and asked if he could show his picture to us. The painting of rocks and trees along the stream bank was done on heavy brown cardboard and encased in a frame made by the artist from the ends of a packing case! After grave deliberation the painting was given a place of honor on the piano near the adult exhibit. However, 105 excellent park scenes by school artists were hung the following year, and many spectators spent most of their time enjoying the creations of these students. Unquestionably the school exhibit gives much promise for the future.

A Word of Caution

In planning such an exhibit there are some words of caution for the activity director. For example, because of the wide division between the various schools of art, theory committee meetings can easily slip into an unending contest between the values of the so-called "modernists" and "realists." The director must deliberately steer his committee from such controversial subjects to the real job of developing interest in the activity. Secondly, interest in the art exhibit will not come of itself but must be created even to the point of carrying the exhibit to the public. As an instance, in the 1940 exhibit only 1,200 people saw the exhibit in the

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BORN NATURALIST. Frank E. Elliott in 1935 and 1937 took a course in Nature Recreation offered by the National Recreation Association. He was elected to the office of Naturalist for the Cincinnati Municipal Recreation Commission. Today he is author of "Nature Trails," a 66-page pamphlet compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Ohio WPA.

California's Natural Wealth. A Conservation Guide for Secondary Schools. State Department of Education, Sacramento, California. $.25.

Community Nature Program. "A Guide to Community Coordination" for coordinating community and neighborhood councils may be obtained from Coordinating Councils, Inc., 145 West 12th Street, Los Angeles, California. 28 pp. $.25. Useful for a community nature guide.

Conservation Education. "Wildlife Conservation," Ira N. Gabrielson. $3.50. 250 pp. 1941. Macmillan Company, New York. Prepared as secondary school text but should be valuable shelf book for anyone.

Conservation in Rhode Island. Twelve point program presented by Burton K. Harris, President of the Rhode Island Wild Life Federation: (1) To arouse the public to the ills of pollution; (2) To make available colored films and slides; (3) To provide a loan projector; (4) To provide scholarships for leadership training; (5) To provide a practical state conservation program; (6) To provide suitable book material peculiar to Rhode Island; (7) To help underwrite a state nature study course; (8) To back legislation; (9) To publicize need of divorcing from politics; (10) To help enforce conservation of wild plants; (11) To provide fellowships for graduate work; (12) To edit records of state federation.

Conservation. "Opportunities for Farm Youth in Wildlife Conservation," the Edward K. Love Conservation Foundation, Missouri Conservation Commission, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Fire Fighters' Training Schools for the 1941 fire season were held at Beavers Bend State Park, Oklahoma, at Mammoth Cave National Park, and at California Redwoods State Park.

Fish. "Game Fish of Missouri" is the title of a 1941 Missouri Conservation Commission publication. It not only gives an open season table indicating when fish may be taken but also prints a chart with the names of the parts of a fish and an illustration of each species with a key description.

Forestry, Careers in. Charles N. Elliott. 48 pp. Science Research Associates, 1700 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

Fur Trapping and Management. A project for 4-H Club members distributed from Michigan State College. This is an opportunity for farm boys to learn.

"Gardening for Young People," M. G. Kains. Greenburg: Publisher, New York. 280 pp. $1.50. By author of "Five Acres and Independence." Gardening in the language we all like and satisfying to the hobbyist.

Herbs. The University of New Hampshire distributed 62,000 spearmint, sweet basil, and other herb plants last summer to New Hampshire farmers to test the state's adaptability for marketing herbs.

Highland Hammock State Park, Sebring, Florida, has Sunday afternoon outdoor programs. Community singing or a band concert precedes a talk. The audience runs up to a thousand. Donald K. Plant has been appointed park naturalist. He is a graduate in forestry, University of Florida.

"Humane Education, The Place of, in the Total Educational Program" (with particular reference to the elementary school). Professor Julia E. Dickson, Teachers

"Nature-grams," says Cap'n Bill, "are ideas for 'getting down to brass tacks.' Storekeepers drove brass tacks into the counter for use in measuring goods for their customers. Nature-grams are brass tacks for the clientele of a recreation department. If you are looking forward to a career as professional nature leader, learn to look at Nature-grams as job patterns for the future. Some phases of nature lore grow while others shrink. Get the habit of uncovering future naturalist hints in Nature-grams."

College, Boston. Also "Daily Experiences in the Third Grade Which Contribute to Humane Education," Edith M. Holway. These are publications of the Alpha Circle, Educational Extension Service. Professor Dickson, Editor-in-Chief.

Indiana has fifteen park naturalists and two trailside museums. They estimate that the state sells its nature service at less than five cents per person. Howard H. Michaud is Chief Naturalist for the Indiana Conservation Department and incidentally a biology teacher at North Side High School, Fort Wayne.

Indians "Taos Tales," Elsie Clews Parsons, Augustin. 185 pp. $3.50. Pueblo stories.

"Insects and Their Stories," Harry Hoogstraal-Crowell. 144 pp. $2.00. Readable when meeting 'em on a camping trip.

Mesa Verde Club is a recreational association recently organized in Mesa Verde National Park. Thomas J. Williams is president.

"Mountains, Ten Great," R. L. G. Irving. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. 213 pp. $3.75. Anyone wishing to give personality to a specific mountain would do well to read about these ten outstanding mountains.

Museums. The staff of the Missouri Resources Museum, Alfred C. Burrill, Curator, has published a "Revised Report for New State Museums and Office Buildings." "Only the museum brings a major emphasis on the beauties of creation, esthetics of life seldom dwelt on outside of Psalms (Bible)." The plan calls for large building units, through a long period of years, around a quadrangle. Instead of architectural lore from Rome and Greece it is asking that common fossils be used as sources of designs. This is unique in museum procedure. A modern museum can be ingenious and still have the highest type of art. Beautiful colored plates of designs from sea lilies, trilobites, and other fossils to be used for tiled floors, ceilings, and walls appear in the book.

"National Parks, Exploring the," is the title of a course being given as part of the adult education program in Oakland, California. Ansel F. Hall, author "Handbook of Yosemite," is well qualified to conduct the course.

Natural Scenery. Excerpts from statement by Frederick Law Olmsted regarding governmental preservation of natural scenery. 4 pp. National Park Service.

Nature Recreation for children is recognized as a function of a public recreation system. The service endeavors to make available to children the best available natural environment in a friendly informal way, to create an appreciation for the outdoors, to cultivate discriminating taste, and to develop intelligent outdoor habits that will equip children to live more enriching lives. Nature clubs, nature books, summer camps, and vacation trips are media to this end.

Owl Houses. Lawrence Hantz, Izaak Walton League, Milwaukee, has fifty owl houses for rent. He reports that a concentration of owl pellets indicates a likely spot to set up a house. The owls are guaranteed to pay rent by catching mice. This "ad" is copied from "Muni Hiker-Biker," Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation.

Ranger Naturalist Program. Lest we forget:

1918—California Fish and Game Commission activities begun in Yosemite with lectures by Dr. Harold C. Bryant.

1920—Yosemite Nature Guide Service started by vision of Dr. Harold C. Bryant. Private funds paid for the service.

1923—Chief Naturalist Office of U. S. National Park Service established.

1941—There were thirty-four permanent naturalists in the National Park Service following essentially the earlier program.

"Scouting in the Schools," by a committee, Daniel J. Kelley, Chairman. Ideas that might help in the relationship of scouting and recreation departments. Catalogue No. 3117. $.20. Boy Scouts of America.

Telescope. The largest in the world is being installed on Mount Palomar, 69 miles north of San Diego, California. The mirror is 200 inches. The surface of the moon will be magnified 1,320 times.

Trees. "He Studies Tree Rings So That He, Too, Can Grow," was the title of a feature article in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* January 8, 1941. Hans Burkhard, a Swiss immigrant in 1923, found no free time as a dairy hand. Now, as a stock room clerk in a radio shop, he is an amateur nature photographer. He became interested in tree rings, made a graph of the weather (1820-1939) and is now photographing cross-sections of timbers of ancient buildings. He believes in happiness through an interesting and instructive hobby. Dr. E. E. Wildman's tree ring project for amateurs was made possible through the campaign for laymen volunteers by the American Philosophical Society, 104 S. Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

Lakeland's Nature Study Club

A public library in a city of Florida serves as sponsor of a nature study club

By SERENA C. BAILEY
Librarian
Lakeland Public Library

THE LAKELAND Nature Study Club recently closed its sixth season.

With the purpose of increasing interest in the natural history of Florida, the club was organized in the Lakeland Public Library, in the winter of 1935, by two scientists, Mr. Roland E. Hart and Mr. Berlin Hart Wright, and the author of this article. Early meetings of the club were held in the small lecture room in the library. Immediately popular, especially with visitors to Lakeland, the club soon became a feature of the winter life of the community and a real asset to the city.

The organization is sponsored by the Lakeland Public Library, whose sponsorship consists chiefly of advice to the officers from the librarian and other staff members and the payment by the Library of rentals for the City Commission room for night meetings. (In the afternoons use of the Commission room is free.) Occasionally the Lakeland Garden Club has shared the expense of a night entertainment. The Library has given additional help by providing two secretaries for the club.

There is a minimum of red tape in connection with the organization, and there are no membership requirements and no fees of any kind. Officers serve without compensation, lecturers give freely of their time and talents, and members of the library staff consider the club work a part of their regular duties.

Each year the club has presented many fine lectures by members of the Lakeland winter colony, local residents, including several members of the faculties of the Lakeland High School and the Florida Southern College, the Polk County Conservation Club, the Florida Forest Service, the Florida Audubon Society, and the National Recreation Association. Several internationally known scientists have addressed the club, among them Dr. Russell Henry Chittenden, Dr. Charles Schuchert, and Dr. Charles Kruck Cherrie.

Formerly nature excursions and lectures were held on alternate weeks. Long excursions have been dropped, however, lengthy automobile trips having appeared to compete with the common carriers, although no fees were charged for the club trips. Another disadvantage of these trips was the possible liability of car owners and of the city in the event of an accident. But in the past, fascinating excursions were made to points of interest in Polk County and far beyond, one of the longest and most memorable having been to Sanibel Island.

Nature walks and trips to local gardens and other beauty spots continue to be features offered by the Club, although during the season just ended interest was centered on the excellent lectures, motion pictures, and other entertainments arranged by Mr. William H. Crapo, serving his third year as president of the Club.

New this year, and a popular addition, was the astronomy class, organized and conducted by Mr. John J. Barron. Most of these classes were held in a room in the Community Building.

The library building and grounds provide an ideal setting for the club's meetings

The Library grounds, occupying a city block on the shores of lovely Lake Morton, afford an ideal setting for outdoor meetings. One such meeting was held in February, 1938. Seats had been placed on the lawn under the palms and

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Indian Music and Dances

By
SYLVIA LEE

THE SUBJECT of Indians holds a fascination for all whether young or old. To the young it means adventure into the unknown; it means the Indian bonnet, war paint, the peace pipe, the tomahawk, the war dances, and it often makes its way into the dramatic play of boys and girls alike. Adults rarely miss an opportunity to visit an Indian reservation, to see a "real" Indian festival, and to buy the Indian folk crafts. Americans all have a curious respect for the customs of the Indians and their ceremonies, but in spite of this they know very little of their customs, their arts and crafts, their rituals and, above all, their music and dances.

Our limited knowledge of the songs and dances of the Indian may be due in part to the fact that their music is built on the five tone scale, an idiom which our modern ears do not understand. Their rhythm, too, is complicated and not easily recorded in modern notation. As a result, most Indian songs sound monotonous and incomprehensible to the modern American ear. It is very possible that even the younger generation of Indians who had not been nursed to the tune of Indian lullabies would find it just as difficult to enjoy as we find it.

To the Indian music is part of his very existence. He has songs for every phase of living — lullabies, love songs, war songs, hunting songs, as well as songs calling to nature for help and songs to heal the sick. The drum accompaniments, oddly enough, do not coincide with the songs. Sometimes the drum beat is slower than the voice and sometimes it is faster. This, of course, is very difficult for us to understand and even more difficult for us to do.

The drum was the first American instrument. It was conceived by the Indians after many years of experimenting. The Indian wanted something he could carry with him at all times — to war, to the hunt, and to ceremonies. Here is a phase of Indian life that can be translated with great interest into the Indian project—the making of Indian drums as an introduction to the playing of them. It's great fun to stretch a wet drum skin or wet muslin across the opening in a butter tub, a cheese box, a small nail keg or even a chopping bowl and, after fastening tightly in place, to find that when the head is struck it rings with the same clear quality as a real Indian drum. Of course, muslin, being an inexpensive substitute, must be shellacked several times after it is dry.

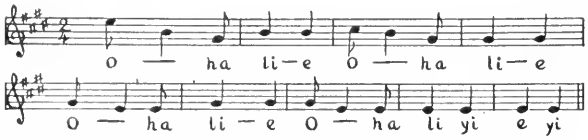
Miss Lee points out that much has been written on the subject of Indian music and dances by such authorities as Alice Fletcher, Natalie Curtis, Frances Dansmore, Julia Buttree and others who have done careful research to make available authentic information. It is her purpose in this article merely to summarize a few of the more interesting facts for the benefit of those recreation workers making use of Indian projects in their playground, camp or club programs.

And now for decorating the drum. This is where the music and art leaders can work closely together. Visits to the museum to see the old Indian drums and to study Indian designs are an important step in the completion of the drums. What a feeling of achievement when a drum has been completed and when it takes its rightful place in a developing Indian project!

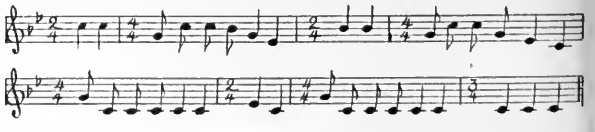
It's great fun to make and decorate an Indian drum, and there's a feeling of real achievement associated with it!

The rattle, too, is an instrument dear to the Indian. It is of all sizes and shapes, and there is even a type that is worn on the wrist or around the knee. Rattles can be made simply by filling spice boxes with pebbles. This should be fun, especially for younger children.

Another instrument very important to the Indian is the flute. The young lover serenades his loved one with this sweet instrument; the medicine man uses the flute, as well as the drum, for the mellow healing quality of its tone in his attendance upon the sick.

The medicine man was a very important member of the tribe. He had to have a cure for everything, whether sickness or love. He had songs for every occasion; some of them he composed and others he bought from other tribes or other members of his tribe. This custom of purchasing songs may be the origin of our present music copyright laws. For every song there was an herb, and it was believed that it was the song that made the medicine effective. Here is a part of an Apache medicine song as recorded in the *Indian Book* by Natalie Curtis.

Songs were sung only on occasions for which they were intended. An Indian would not sing a hunting song unless he were going hunting, or a love song unless he were wooing his beloved. And he would not sing a song he purchased from another without giving due credit to the source of the song.

Dancing among the Indians was always associated with their ceremonies, each dance having its special purpose: to celebrate a victory in war; to mark the end of a bereavement; to call on nature for good crops, for rain, and for the animals they needed for food. During the nature dances they usually imitated the birds and beasts. With the passing of time dancing has become more and more a social activity among the Indians, and the custom of using dances only in connection with ceremonies is fast dying out. In spite of this, however, the ceremonial dances are still used in celebration of special events and continue to be handed down as tradition to the younger generation of Indians.

These dances and ceremonies are colorful and make good dramatic material for the recreation program. We recreation workers should be reasonably sure of the authenticity of the music and dances we use in our Indian projects. Every dance has its definite step and rhythm. The steps of a war dance, for example, are different from those of a rain dance and should not be confused with them. Helpful information on the dances and ceremonies of the Indian will be found in *The Rhythm of the Redman* by Julia M. Buttree. Here is the music of the Moon Dance taken in part from Miss Buttree's fine study. Notice how frequently the time signature changes in this dance. One of the interesting facts about Indian dances is that the time signature rarely remains the same throughout.

(Continued on page 473)

Recreation Centers for Indians

By MARY KING ROWELL
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania

RECREATION, as such, was not a problem to the aboriginal American Indians. Life was not then sharply divided into segments devoted to Work, Play, and Religion, as it is today. In a primitive hunting or agricultural group, the three merged until the lines of division were almost indistinguishable. Especially did religion play a larger part, so that many of the activities which today are considered solely recreational, such as dancing and singing, were then a part of religious ritual. Furthermore, Indians as a whole like to be with others, to do things together, whether it be working, playing or praying. The Indian life of the old days was very full indeed; from dawn to dark and after there was a succession of patterned activities: hunting, ceremonies, meetings of the tribal council, clan activities, meetings of the secret societies, races, archery competitions, and feasts.

Then, when the coming of the white man and the reservation system broke up the old patterns of Indian occupations and religions, the recreational pattern, so closely woven in with the rest, also disappeared. The whole machinery of Indian life was thrown out of gear. Poverty took the place of abundance, and leisure took the place of work. The Indian sought forgetfulness of his plight in the liquor bottle, in ceaseless gambling games, in pool rooms, taverns, dance halls, cheap movies which dotted the surroundings of the reservation. Country fairs, camp meetings, revivals, and rodeos took the place of the old religious ceremonial gatherings. That was all, lots of time in which to do nothing, and no reason to employ it to build for the future.

During this time, when perhaps recreation of a healthful and satisfying sort would have helped to introduce the Indian to the white man's ways, the government and other interested agencies were very soberly absorbed in the problems of food, shelter, clothing and land, the barest necessities of Indian life. To them, as to many people in modern American society, "recreation" was far down on the list of the vital necessities of life, if it were to be allowed a place on that list at all.

Organized recreation centers on Indian reservations, therefore, are for the most part fairly recent. On some Indian reservations there are new modern buildings to house recreation activities, as well as some traditional crafts and

The Tonawanda Reservation Community Center, built by WPA, maintained by New York State Social Welfare Dept.

Courtesy Work Projects Administration

native ball games. On other reservations the day schools also carry the burden of adult recreation.

A survey has been made of twelve of these recreation centers located on different Indian reservations throughout the country. The purpose was to see what these centers offered to the Indian community, what sort of a need they filled in their community, and also what they lacked. The centers surveyed were: the Tonawanda Community Building, Tonawanda Indian Reservation, near Akron, New York; the Brighton Day School, Seminole Indian Reservation, Brighton, Florida; the Cherokee Community Center, Cherokee Indian Reservation, North Carolina; the Papago Community Center, Sells, Arizona; The Onondaga Youth Center, Onondaga Reservation, near Syracuse, New York; the St. Regis Reservation Center, near Hogansburg, New York; the Choctaw-Chickasaw Center, Oklahoma; the Pamunkey Community House, Pamunkey reservation, near West Point, Virginia; the Reserve Community and the New Post Community Building, both on LacCourte Oreilles Reservation in Wisconsin; the Odanah Community Building, Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; and the Lac du Flambeau Indian Day School, Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wisconsin.

Native Leadership

Perhaps the most significant fact revealed in the survey was that of these twelve community centers, seven were under all-Indian management. That is, the activities and programs of the center are subject to the rulings of a committee or board of Indians who are members of the reservation, even though white people may be employed in some capacities at the center. This high percentage of Indian managements is compatible with the avowed policy of the government to put Indians in positions in Indian reservations wherever possible, and develop native leadership.

As to activities, athletics, of course, comes first, with arts and crafts a close second. Dancing (Indian and otherwise) is third, and home economics (sewing and cooking classes) fourth. One of the new activities, especially in a grazing country, is furnishing livestock and supervising its care. In only two of the centers are there community shower rooms, seemingly rather a small number, as most Indian reservations have no running water in the homes, and on the Tonawanda reservation in New York the showers were among the most used of all the facilities in the community building. On three of the reservations there was a periodical published from the community center. Movie facilities are present on five of the twelve.

It is interesting to note that on none of the reservations were such pastimes as card games, either bridge, whist, five-hundred, or others, mentioned, nor were there chess, checkers, dominoes, parchesi, or any other of the several score games of that type available commercially. Leaders of Indian recreation activities seem to have found that the athletics are dearest to the Indian heart, that he loves to dress up and dance and sing and have feasts and "get-togethers" on the slightest provocation, that he will stake his possessions on the fall of a die, but that he probably won't care very much for a quite sedentary game of chess, or bridge, or anything else that requires a great deal of studious concentration.

In general, the presence of an organized recreation center on a reservation presupposes a degree of economic advancement in the white man's way to the point where leisure time becomes available. It is evident that fundamental problems of education, livelihood, even political organization, probably should come before purely recreational considerations. On the other hand, many times, on Indian reservations, the recreational activities and the community development programs merge so that it is difficult to separate them. For example, to most of us the making of pottery or baskets comes under the heading of hobbies, of leisure-time activities. To many Indian women these activities are carried on in leisure time, to be sure, but they serve an economic purpose in that the objects are offered for sale, with the money going to the family fund. Club organization is generally included as "recreation" pure and simple in our European society, yet in these Indian community centers clubs such as the 4-H, Scouts, and others stress gardening projects, home improvement, and other programs more educational than recreational. Therefore it cannot be said dogmatically that economic advancement must necessarily come before an organized community recreation program, for the latter may effectively lay the foundation for community economic progress.

Many different agencies are involved in recreation programs on Indian reservations. On many reservations, as has been pointed out, the only community centers are the schools. On others, the matter is handled to some degree by the churches. Recently the Indian Division of the Civilian Conservation Corps has become active in the recrea-

tion field in two ways—constructing facilities for Indian communities at large, and providing facilities in the camps for its own employees.

Another agency of the government which has widespread importance in Indian country is the National Youth Administration. In every state in which there is a large Indian population there is an active NYA program to help the young people of the reservation to find themselves. The United States Department of Agriculture, which usually cloaks its activities under the less formidable title of the 4-H Clubs, is another agency of ever-increasing significance. In many of the states with large Indian groups, its agents cooperate with the extension service of the various agricultural colleges to offer the 4-H Club program to Indian young people.

As one might expect, it has been found that organized recreation facilities for Indian reservations, to be effective, must spring from a definite and fundamental need within the Indian society, and not be superimposed from the outside. At many of the centers it has been noticed that those projects thrive most healthily which were conceived and carried out by Indians for Indians. It has been found time and time again that if the people of a reservation want a community center recreation program enough, as did the young people of St. Regis in New York, for example, they will establish one for themselves. If, on the other hand, they do not want one, as in Pamunkey in Virginia, a community building will stand unfinished and unused, with the paper hanging in tatters from the unfinished framework.

For many Indians the question of economic development involves learning to live like white men in certain respects. In this connection the community house, or the school as a community center, should provide opportunities for the Indians to familiarize themselves with the the white man's showers, laundries, and other sanitary facilities which can then be copied as well as possible in the home. Classes in cooking, sewing, gardening, and live-stock raising will provide starting points for improving food, clothing, and income.

Although only four of the twelve recreation centers considered here had a library, it would seem that this is a very important function of any community center on an Indian reservation, for there, far from the conveniences of city areas, the only available place for a collection of new and important books might well be the center. Perhaps it was felt that the schools could provide for the reading needs of the Indian community, but generally schools have only the books needed for the textbooks and required reading for the children; and school teachers, especially on Indian reservations, lack the time and energy to institute a campaign to make reading more attractive to teen age youngsters and to adults.

The American Indian of today is in a precarious position of transition; he has lost the traditional activities of the old days, in which every waking moment brought its own activities, and he has not yet become accustomed to the interest-habits of the white world. To too many Indians "recreation" means simply filling in large gaps in time with anything at all. The problem of Indian recreation is shared by all the states in the country which have an Indian population, either on actual reservations, or on traditionally Indian-held lands. It is a rural problem, both because there are more rural Indians, and also because they do not have the same advantages as do city Indians.

Lacking the facilities of a recreation center, and except for the organizations like the 4-H clubs, the Indian cannot benefit from organized programs available in the cities through hobby clubs, commercial amusement places concert halls, and the like. On the reservations, far from large settlements, the recreation center must be all of these and more—the social and economic heart of the community life.

It is well for us to remind ourselves from time to time of the activities of the federal government in behalf of the Indians. The Office of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, has responsibility for the management of all Indian Affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. These include the economic development of the Indians, both tribally and as individuals.

The Office is responsible for the operation of boarding and day schools, and of community centers for adult as well as juvenile education, and guides to supervise the education of 36,000 Indian children in public schools. The operation of hospitals and other activities for the improvement of health and sanitation on the reservations is also under the direction of this office.

In 1935, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board was created in the Department of the Interior to establish standards and create government marks of genuineness and quality for Indian handmade products.

What They Say About Recreation

"We in the United States are amazingly rich in the elements from which to weave a culture. We have the best of man's past on which to draw, brought to us by our native folk and folk from all parts of the world. In binding these elements into a national fabric of beauty and strength let us keep the original fibers so intact that the fineness of each will show in the completed handiwork."—*Franklin Delano Roosevelt.*

"At this time, education's most important contribution to national defense is the building of the morale of our young citizens."—*Graham.*

"Play and joy make good companions, because when a game is pursued for its own sake, with no end in view but the game itself, the element of joy is usually present. . . . America needs to cultivate and retain the play element in games and keep the spirit of joy in competition."—*Alice A. Sefton* in *The Women's Division, N.A.A.F.*

"We may not be able to determine the degree of success we can attain in the fulfillment of our purposes. But we can at least make sure of the quality of living with which we attack the task that comes to us each day."—*G. C. Emmons.*

"The planning of the use of our resources in the national parks is not based on the greatest number of dollars which may be taken off the land, but *is* based upon the amount of mental and physical up-building it will produce." — *Frank A. Kittredge* in *American Planning and Civic Annual.*

"Recreation contributes directly to the physical and mental health of those who participate in its various forms. Good health and intelligent recreation complement each other; for without the former, recreation cannot be fully enjoyed, and without some systematic form of recreation one is not likely to remain in the best of health."—From *Florida Parks and Recreation.*

"Through membership and leadership, boys and girls may learn what democratic living is, not by talking about it but by living it, by having it become a part of themselves."—*Collins* and *Cassidy* in *Physical Education in the Secondary School.*

"We have some things in this country which are infinitely precious and especially American — a love of freedom, a feeling for the equality of opportunity, a tradition of self-reliance and independence and also of cooperation." — *Henry R. Luce* in *The American Mercury.*

"Through the development of manipulative skills, craft skills, as well as through sports and games, recreation has in it the possibility of encouraging social understanding. People who enjoy working with their hands and creating from materials not only enrich the art phase of our culture, but in doing this reach common understandings. In this sense manipulative skills can be said to contribute to democracy."—*George M. Gloss.*

"Maintaining the standard of living, trying to keep life as sound and as fine as it can be, and trying to improve it is part of our work along with defense."—*Lillie M. Peck.*

"The anonymous freedom which modern conditions give the individual creates new problems for social control and makes more necessary the supervision of many forms of recreation. Those agencies, both public and private, which provide wholesome opportunities for study and play of one type or another, protect the community as well as individual children from costly and perhaps disastrous social experiences."—*Cheney C. Jones* in *Social Work Year Book,* 1941.

"Provision for leisure is as necessary to community well-being as education, care and maintenance of the needy, or any of the other underlying services which constitute the underpinning structure of an organized community." — *The Honolulu Plan.*

"Today art is recognized as an important phase of everyday life. It now plays a greater role in the activities of the average man, woman, and child than it ever did when confined within the galleries. Modern education, recognizing the importance of art in everyday living, endeavors to promote the use and enjoyment of 'art without frames.' "—From *Art Without Frames,* produced by the Senior Class of 1940, Pratt Institute.

Facilities Available to Colored Citizens

By
E. TEN EYCK

Lincoln Center, in Troy, Ohio, is outstanding among the recreation centers for colored citizens in smaller communities of the country

"ARE ADEQUATE recreation facilities available in your community for the use of colored people?"

This pertinent question was listed for consideration during the past year at recreation conferences throughout the United States. Of course the question involves the interpretation of such words as "adequate" and "available," but the statement as a whole brings a serious problem to the forefront in recreational planning.

Today, we live in an *acting* rather than a *talking* world. This article, therefore, invites a recital of how difficult situations in many communities have been overcome and needed recreation facilities provided through community *action!*

The number of communities served by the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association began multiplying shortly after the World War, some two decades ago. The Bureau's director stated at that time: "War Camp Community Service, the war-time recreation program directed by the National Recreation Association, awakened many communities to their recreational needs and particularly to the fact that, for the colored soldier, the facilities were, at first, zero." The return to peace found the average colored residential section, urban and rural, lacking in any type of provision that could be said to approach adequacy. In many cities, of course, there is still evidence of backwardness in caring for the recreational needs of any citizens, young or old, white or colored, native or foreign-born. But current trends show gradual recognition of a community responsibility to provide safe, attractive facilities for the wholesome recreation of children, young people and adults as a means of building morale and thereby rendering a service to itself. Crime bills and public health worries, *social ignorance* and the need for worth-while, loyal citizens are good reasons for investment in wholesome recreation opportunities.

Any recreation program has several elemental requirements similar to other basic community agencies, such as schools, churches, or industrial organizations. These involve a need for leadership, program, and facilities. Developments in facilities for colored citizens have come along more slowly than in the other fundamentals. Here and there, however, a community discovers that the colored citizen's imagination does not excel that of other races when it comes to shelter houses and play fields! Dramatize as they will, no substitute satis-

factorily takes the place of a regulation ball diamond, a year-round building for indoor assembly and games, and a platform or stage for acting. The colored leader has had a difficult time convincing his economically stronger brother in the "majority" group, or those who control tax fund expenditures in his town, that adequate facilities are real needs in his effort to keep wholesome recreation popular.

Recreation Facilities Increasing

The past year has witnessed a new interest on the part of municipal departments in the acquisition of recreation facilities. This development preceded the plans announced for community center "huts" and service club buildings for men in U. S. army and navy uniforms and for industrial defense workers. As was true in the previous war, there will be hundreds of thousands of young colored men registered for military service; and unless the training camps are conveniently close to one of our regular centers, no community recreation services or facilities will be available for them. The dangers in such a situation are self-evident.

Not all army groups will be as fortunate as the all-colored army unit at Fort Ontario which is near Syracuse, New York, home of the Dunbar Center. This building, a former church, has been completely remodeled and is now a first-class recreation building whose functional design is outstanding. Not only does the center lend itself to social recreation activities, but its revamped interior offers facilities for games, recreational athletics, drama, music, crafts, and men's and women's club organizations.

Another outstanding center is that of the Douglass Community Association of Kalamazoo, Michigan, an outgrowth of one of the service centers for colored soldiers developed by the War Camp Community Service during the last World War. As a result of their experiences with this wartime center, white and colored leaders in Kalamazoo became aware of the normal recreational needs of the colored citizens. As the program developed the old rented quarters were found inadequate, and, except as a sentimental rallying point, were a poor investment even as a shelter. The city was asked to sponsor a W.P.A. building project which would not only provide a public building but would also house the Douglass Center recreation program. Funds from an interested citizenry were presented to the city, land was dedicated, and a building erected which is outstanding in the state as an artistic and attractive recreation center. The structure and land are valued at well over $75,000. It is a combination gym-assembly room type in design, with club, reading and game rooms. Interior decorations and furniture equipment are very impressive. The center is administered by a community organization, bi-racial in character, with the highest type of citizen leadership and a trained director.

The building was dedicated February 16th of this year with the director of the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association as the dedicatory speaker. The Mayor, local and federal representatives, and a "standing-room only" crowd attended. There have been many conferences and discussions by interracial committees and commissions, but here, at the Kalamazoo dedication, was racial amity in action—a concrete demonstration of neighborliness memoralized in brick and mortar.

The Frederick Douglass Community Center in Toledo, Ohio, is a building of somewhat larger dimensions. The need for a recreation center in this city was recognized some nineteen years ago by the late Albertus Brown. Mr. Brown was a prominent Negro lawyer whose contact with the law made him realize the lack of wholesome opportunities for young people and its unfortunate results in his town. The National Recreation Association and other national agencies focused their attention on this center's program and cooperated with it. The entire population of Toledo has access to the Douglass Center facilities but its location best serves the seven thousand colored citizens in that section.

One of the smaller communities, Troy, Ohio, (see page 439) has perhaps furnished the most complete example of "men of good-will" and recreation. In an initial visit by a representative of the Bureau of Colored Work, the interested colored leaders were told that if they really wanted a building to house the Lincoln Center activities, the primary requisite would be that they "love each other for ninety days." This, in order to convince the community that they were in earnest and willing to sacrifice to secure a building! The suggested spiritual formula was adhered to and, as a result, they have a $50,000 plant providing year-round recreational opportunities including indoor swimming, gymnasium-auditorium, reading room, craft and club rooms. Not only did the president of a great manufacturing company, with

his wife, cooperate in securing land and equipment but the sponsoring Park Department, the Board of Education, City Council, PWA and local citizens all made some contribution to the project which now is a show place in recreation center buildings for a city of its size.

It is impossible in this article to list the many other buildings, some of larger type developed in areas of concentration of colored citizens in such cities as Detroit, Michigan, with its center valued at over $400,000; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with a structure and layout estimated at $288,000; and the outdoor swimming pools of tremendous cost and dimensions in Chicago and elsewhere. Mention should be made of the community buildings and recreation provision developed as a part of low-cost housing projects in cities all over the nation. In projects allocated to colored tenants, recreation or community buildings available to all in the area whether housing tenants or otherwise have been a sort of civic blessing! Outstanding facilities of this type are located in Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky, and Birmingham, Alabama. In these cities the project provided the building, the city government, through its park or recreation department, supplied the leadership for such activities as usually obtain in recreation centers. The Louisville and the Birmingham planning offer fine examples of cooperative methods and splendid functional design of facilities embodied in housing units.

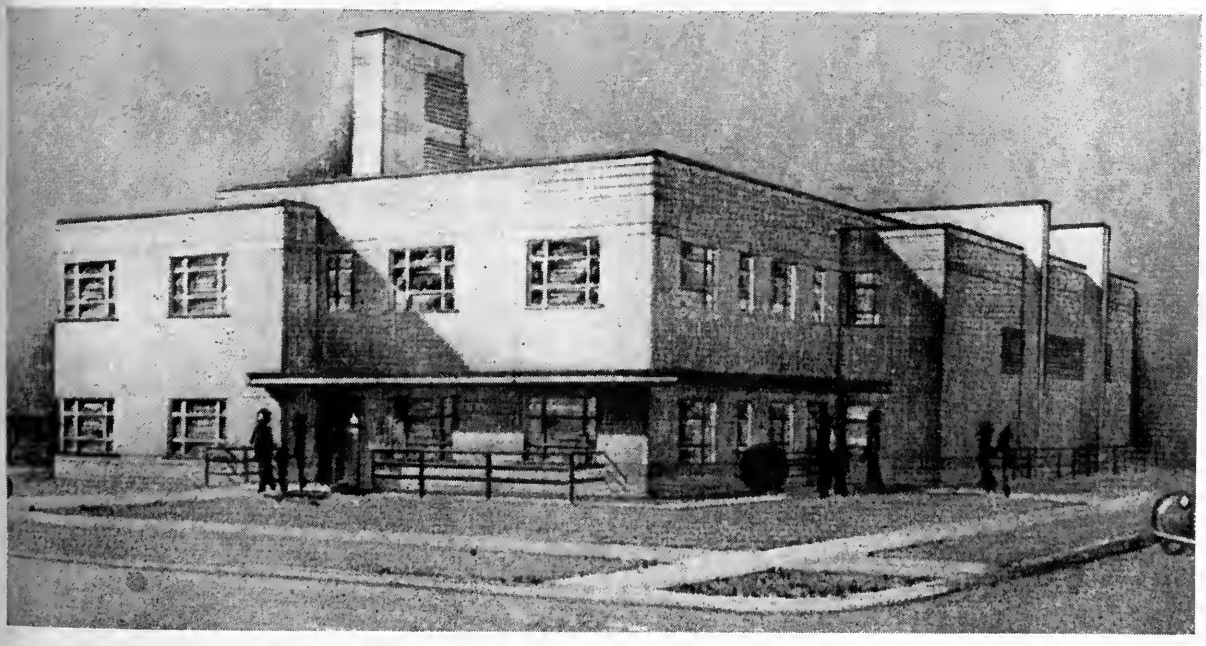
With increased recognition of the wisdom of city planning and with the increasing receptivity of school boards to professional recommendations for modern rather than traditional design in public school buildings and for more adequate space standards in school sites, there may later be more to report in many neighborhoods still neglected so far as provision for play activities are concerned. The lack of these modern considerations is still a problem and a defect in neighborhoods and city districts, particularly where colored people live.

Park and Outdoor Recreation Areas

In the provision of camp facilities, now an important activity on the recreation horizon, there has been a beginning in the supplying of public recreation areas controlled by the state, county and federal governments which serve also the requirements of colored citizens. The Division of Negro Activities, United States Travel Bureau, recently provided information covering the state park and other recreation areas. The statement is not embodied here in full but excerpts from the public record as to these areas are employed with necessary condensation.

The statement reports no state-owned recreation areas yet developed for colored citizens in Alabama. However, there are three federal areas: the Wilborn Picnic Area, the McIntosh Dam Area in the Tuskegee Resettlement Area, and a 70-acre area near Wilson Dam at TVA Nitrate Plant Reserva-

Douglass Center, Kalamazoo, Michigan, artistic and attractive in every way



tion No. 2. Wilson Dam is just east of Florence, Alabama.

The Arkansas State Park Commission reported that the Watson State Park located seven miles northwest of Pine Bluff was being developed by NYA workers as a recreation area for Negroes of Arkansas. This park, which has an area of a hundred acres, was donated by Dr. J. B. Watson, President of the A. M. and N. College at Pine Bluff. Picnicking, group camping, softball, baseball, and playfields are facilities and activities which are being provided at Watson State Park.

Patterson Lake in the northeast Mississippi Land Use Project is an artificial lake of about twenty-eight acres stocked with fish and equipped for swimming and boating. The developments on the project include a bath house and a pavilion. The State Park Board is cooperating in the development of a recreation area, located approximately twelve miles from Jackson, Mississippi, on property belonging to the town of Clinton. A picnic area, on the Natchez Trace Parkway, near Jackson, is being developed.

Jones Lake, a 230 acre recreation area in North Carolina, is maintained and operated for colored people. On this natural lake are excellent opportunities for bathing, boating and other water sports. Jones Lake is located in Bladen County near Elizabethtown. A large modern bath house, a board walk and a sand beach are included in the bathing area. Life guards are always on duty during the summer season. Outdoor fireplaces, shelters, tables and benches are available. There is also available an organized camp in the western part of North Carolina at the Crabtree Creek Recreation Demonstration Area.

The Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, Division of State Parks, has developed an organized camp available to Negroes at Lake Murray State Park near Ardmore, Oklahoma. The camp is constructed in accordance with the standards for organized youth camps as set up by the National Park Service. The capacity of the camp is seventy-two campers. One season the camp was leased for the ten weeks' summer season to the Oklahoma Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and they in turn subleased to various organized groups in Oklahoma and Texas.

In the State of South Carolina, the northern end of the 5,000 acre state park property comprising all of Hunting Island, off Beaufort, has been set aside as a Negro State Park. The State Commission of Forestry has set aside a very desirable portion of the Greenwood State Park as a park facility for colored people. Assistant State Forester suggests: "If we are able to operate these two parks in a satisfactory and economical manner, other sections will provide suitable areas and ways and means will be found to finance the operation of additional parks."

The Booker T. Washington State Park for Negroes, as the U. S. Travel Bureau reports, is being developed by the State of Tennessee on property leased from the TVA. This park comprises 350 acres of land on the southeast shore of Chickamauga Lake, about eight miles from Chattanooga. It is located near a large and concentrated urban Negro population for whom it will provide a day-outing area, a group-camp area, and facilities for swimming and boating. This will comprise an unusual and outstanding recreational area available not only to all sections of the State of Tennessee, but to large sections of adjacent states as well. The general development of this area will include a lodge with lunch and comfort facilities; picnic facilities; swimming pool and bath house; service group and office; boat harbor with excellent docking facilities for boats on Chickamauga reservoir, owned by colored people; trails for hiking and riding; fishing; an amphitheatre; a playfield with baseball diamond; cabins; and general group camp facilities. The writer went over this land site with TVA officials in the initial stages of the Administration's planning of the property for recreation purposes.

Shelby Negro State Park, near Memphis, Tennessee, is being developed to include playfields, playgrounds, foot trails, amphitheatre, bath house and swimming pool.

In the Jefferson National Forest between Lexington and Clifton Forge, Virginia, is located Green Pastures Recreational Area. This area affords picknicking, swimming, camping, and general outdoor recreation facilities. The area is operated by the United States Forest Service and is open free to the public, subject to certain regulations. There are no cabins for rent at Green Pastures Recreation Area, but tent and trailer camping facilities are provided to a limited extent.

At the Recreation Demonstration Area, Chopawamsic, Virginia, an organized camp has been established and on the Blue Ridge Parkway, south of Roanoke a recently completed picnic area was developed to provide Negro recreation. The Lewis Mountain area along the Skyline Drive, Shenan-

(Continued on page 473)

Recreation Advances in Kansas City

Kansas City reports progress in its recreation developments and promises a greatly expanded program within the next few years.

WITH THE strong support of the new city administration, public recreation in Kansas City, Missouri, has been reorganized and its scope has been greatly enlarged. In accordance with the municipal charter, responsibility for the program is vested in the Division of Recreation of the Welfare Department, but close cooperation is given by the Park Department and the Board of Education. Dr. Hayes A. Richardson, Director of Welfare, is enthusiastic in encouraging the expansion and improvement of the recreation service.

For a few years prior to April 1940, the city's recreation program had been cooperatively carried out by the Park Department and the Board of Education with the backing of a citizen's recreation committee affiliated with the Council of Social Agencies. This policy was continued in the summer of 1940, but the Citizen's Committee was supplanted by a Mayor's Advisory Committee on Recreation. As in previous years, the Board of Park Commissioners made available playgrounds, ball diamonds and other facilities for the summer program. It appropriated $25,000 to conduct the summer program on the playgrounds and at the swimming pools. The Recreation Division of the Welfare Department appropriated $20,000 for public music in the parks, and the Board of Education contributed salary costs of $2,250. Les L. Warren, Supervisor of Recreation and Community Use of Schools, was in charge. Thirty-two summer playgrounds were operated, an increase of eleven over 1939. The city-paid staff was supplemented by 109 WPA recreation workers.

In addition to the playgrounds, eleven baseball diamonds, two golf courses, two indoor and three outdoor swimming pools, fifteen wading pools, twelve horseshoe courts, eight softball diamonds, 130 tennis courts, and seven shuffleboard courts, virtually all Park Department property, were available in the summer recreation program. The total expenditure by the Park Department and the Board of Education for recreation during the summer, exclusive of general park functions, was $27,833 of which $19,640 was for personnel.

Beginning in September 1940, the Division of Recreation of the Welfare Department assumed charge, but the policy of cooperation with other agencies was continued. Starting on a small scale, the Division employed four full-time workers for the remainder of the 1940 fiscal period and operated seventeen after-school playgrounds. In December, a new commissioner, Glenn H. Park, was employed and plans were made to operate six indoor recreation centers—one on School Board property, two on Park Board property, and three recreation buildings operated by the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department. Under this cooperative arrangement three municipal departments collaborated and during the year 1940 expended $66,283 for organized recreation.

Further advances were made in 1941. After a study of the city, the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department made plans to develop its community program through twelve districts, each one to have ultimately a major recreation center for year-round service. The Board of Park Commissioners completed the construction of a large modern swimming pool in Swope Park, installed lights at fourteen tennis courts, and almost doubled the amount of new playground equipment for the entire park system. Fifty-three supervised playgrounds located both on park and school properties were operated for the 1941 summer season, or twenty-one more than were conducted in 1940. In addition to the usual playground program and the band and orchestra concerts, a wide variety of special activities was promoted by the Recreation Division during the summer, among them being street dances, community sings, amateur radio contests, and area fairs. The community sings and street dances proved especially popular and enjoyed a combined attendance during the summer of 61,450.

In order to carry on this

(Continued on page 468)

In 1940, Kansas City had thirty-two playgrounds. In 1941, this number was increased to fifty-three and improvements costing $42,000 were made. It is planned ultimately to construct a major recreation center in each of the city's twelve districts to which the program is being extended.

Bicycling's Fun!

The bicycle started its amazing comeback in 1934. It is estimated that today there are 9,000,000 wheels in the United States, about one to every three motor cars, and one to every fifteen population. This means that cyclists are traveling far and wide, and special bicycling trains are taking hundreds of these enthusiasts into the country where they may enjoy the sport in safety. For those who must stay in large cities, bicycle trails are the answer to traffic hazards. There are people, not active cyclists themselves, who enjoy looking up the literature on the subject. And so bicycling's fun for many people!

The Bicycle Special

By ROBERT L. LUTTON
Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department

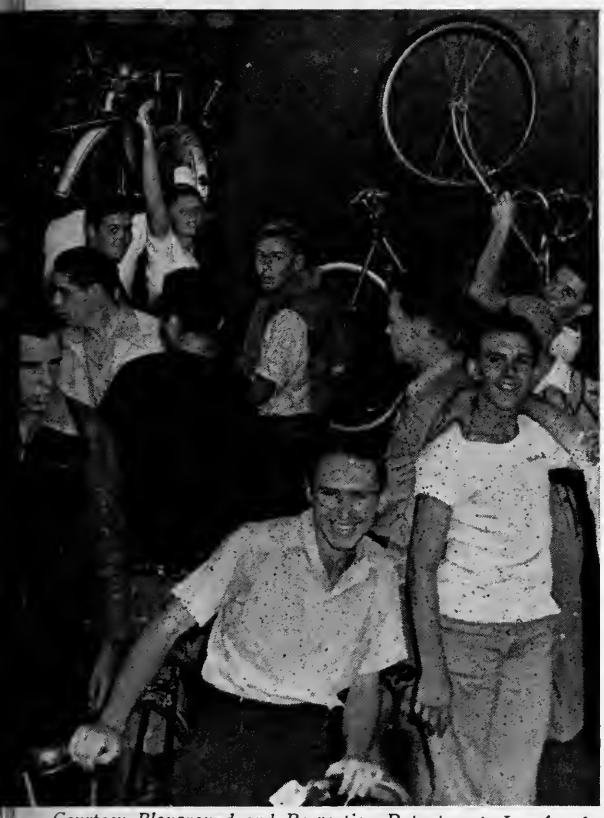
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE everywhere, eventually becoming weary of Sunday traffic jams and gasoline permeated highways, are climbing aboard bicycles and resorting to the side roads and bypaths for their week-end fun and exercise.

Awakening from an obscurity of almost thirty years, the bicycle is once more coming into its own as a medium of transportation for recreational purposes, and public recreation departments are discovering that the encouragement and promotion of this activity will help to widen the scope of individuals who are contacted by the municipal recreation service.

In Los Angeles, 1940 has been a big year as far as recreational cycling is concerned. Early in the spring a bicycle fiesta attracted thousands of spectators and participants and provided an eye-opening demonstration of the fact that large numbers of people are taking up bicycling as a sport. The fiesta, held in the Rancho Cienega playground stadium, offered the customary track races and many feature events, one of the most impressive of which was a parade of cycles of many varieties. Ancient high wheelers and even the old-fashioned wooden wheel bicycles which were pushed along by the application of feet against the ground made their appearance in this surprising display.

With this program as a start the Los Angeles Recreation Department, through its Municipal Cycling Association, organized a number of Sunday rides in combination with picnicking and racing which immediately won popular favor. The high point of the year's activities was reached when a special Santa Fé train was chartered one Sunday late in August and steamed out of the Los Angeles Union Station with nearly 400 cycling enthusiasts aboard bound for San Diego. Made up of seven coaches, this special train also carried a club car serving beverages, sandwiches, candy, and periodicals, and three baggage cars chock full of stacked bicycles.

A half hour before the train left at 8:00 A. M., bicycle riders of every description began streaming in with their wheels, eager for a day of fun. Young people predominated, of course, but there was a good proportion of middle-aged and elderly folks and quite a few bicycle-riding families. In a half hour of happy confusion the wheels were



Courtesy Playground and Recreation Department, Los Angeles

The popularity of bicycling extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from New Jersey to California. You'll find the evidence in this article.

somehow all stacked away in the baggage cars with the aid of many volunteer helpers, and the crowd was safely stowed away in the train ready for the excursion to begin.

The fun began the moment the train was under way. Bridge games, group singing, picture taking by amateur hobbyists, friendly greetings to riders who had wheeled in to Los Angeles from distant points (one had ridden in 100 miles from Santa Barbara), and pow-wows of old-timers brought together for the first time in years were among some of the activities which kept the throng occupied. Of course there were many people enjoying not only their first bike train but their first train ride of any kind, and these just sat and looked with wide open eyes.

A self-appointed welcoming committee took care of newcomers boarding the train at the various towns en route, stops being made at Fullerton, Santa Ana and Oceanside.

On arrival at San Diego, a famous Southern California resort and Naval Station, bikes were retrieved from the various baggage cars while a Mexican Tipica Orchestra played native tunes and a speech of welcome was given by the Mayor, Percy J. Benbough. General felicitations were exchanged, and then the invading army of cyclists, augmented by a contingent recruited in San Diego, moved off under police escort through the downtown streets of the city to Balboa Park, a distance of six miles, with the parade stretching out over four and a half blocks. A large bus was provided for those aboard the train who had not taken their wheels along.

Under the famous elms of Balboa Park a barbecue lunch was served. This was a personal triumph for the San Diego Recreation Department and its Cycling Committee, as were all other events arranged by them for the day. Amazed onlookers gazed with interest at the stacked bicycles standing row upon row on the green verges and even hanging from trees—and with envy at the plenteous supplies of appetizing food and cool drinks.

Thoroughly refreshed, excursionists then rode off to visit the zoo, with the line of cycles extending at times to nearly half a mile. Ambling lazily around the beautiful grounds of this, the finest zoological park in the West, an hour passed all too quickly. One of the high points of the visit was the opportunity to observe a new family of baboons just brought to the United States and exhibited for the first time in this country.

From this point the expedition was given two alternatives: either to visit a nearby building in which there was a current exhibition of hobbies, or to go to a bicycle race track where a cycling meet was to be held. Those who chose the hobby exhibit were able to see all manner of "gadgets" from a pocket cycle pump to a new type of saddle. The contingent who went to the races enjoyed themselves as contestants or spectators and were able to see one of their number, three times amateur champion of California, in an exhibition.

Finally, all converged at the American Legion Hall in the park where, on one of the finest and

largest floors in the West, to the music of an excellent band, dancing continued until dusk.

Soon afterward the return train ride was started, with all hands present plus two extra riders who had cycled down from Santa Monica. Much to the surprise of everyone who expected to find a tired out, sleepy crowd, the fun started all over again and did not stop until the train reached home at 9:00 o'clock in the evening. Farewells were said, and the happy cyclists took themselves off to their homes after having spent one of the grandest days in their cycling "history" on a trip that all agreed was worth repeating frequently.

The cost of the trip was only $2.50, of which $2.00 covered the train fare and fifty cents helped to take care of the lunch and other incidental expenses. Responsibilities were shared between the Los Angeles and San Diego Recreation Departments and the Cycling Committees of both cities, while the Santa Fé Railroad cooperated in publicity arrangements. A new all time "cycling record" was established when, even though wheels were loaded sidewise, frontwards and backwards in the baggage cars, not a single one was scratched!

A Bicycle Rodeo

By LORNE C. RICKERT
Superintendent of Recreation
Ocean City, N. J.

THE AVERAGE BOY likes to do stunts with his bicycle. This includes anything from riding no hands and standing up on the saddle to riding backwards—all of them conceded to be unsafe practices. Perhaps it is the old frontier spirit which gives most boys an urge to "bite the dust," or see how close they can get to it. In any event, the bicycle rodeo at Ocean City, New Jersey, had all the "Wild West" flavor imaginable.

The bicycle rodeo at Ocean City, New Jersey, was conducted as a special feature of National Youth Week, sponsored by the Rotary Club. Organized biking has enjoyed considerable popularity in this beach resort, with a summer "Breakfast Bikers' Club" for adults, and a flourishing "Saturday Morning Bikers" club for boys. The rodeo was to be a climax to the season's activities of this boys' biking club.

Since 1932 the number of bicycle deaths has doubled; in 1939 seven hundred fatalities resulted from bicycle-automobile collisions. Safety education is recognized as one of the most vital factors in cutting down these cycling casualties. Recreation leaders in Ocean City, New Jersey, have found a painless method of safety instruction at the Bicycle Rodeo where stunt-loving youngsters can combine thrills with safety.

Safety First!

Both the sponsoring committee of the Rotary Club and the Recreation Center, who were partners in conducting the event, were eager to make the contest safe without diluting the events too much and taking the spice out of the affair. Besides the hazards of having highly-excited boys darting through city streets and taking corners at breakneck speed, there was considerable danger of accidents through "bunching" on the turns and crowding.

These dangers were both eliminated in the rodeo, and the morning's fun was conducted without a single accident or mishap. All the events were held on the Recreation Center's athletic field. In the individual event, the Steeplechase, the dangers of bunching and crowding were eliminated through staggered starts. There were never more than three on the course at a time, with a separate stop watch and timekeeper for each boy. It was a race against time, yet the fact that there were several on the course at a time gave each boy the stimulus of direct competition. The course itself, which is described later, contained all the challenge needed to make the participants feel they were "taking it."

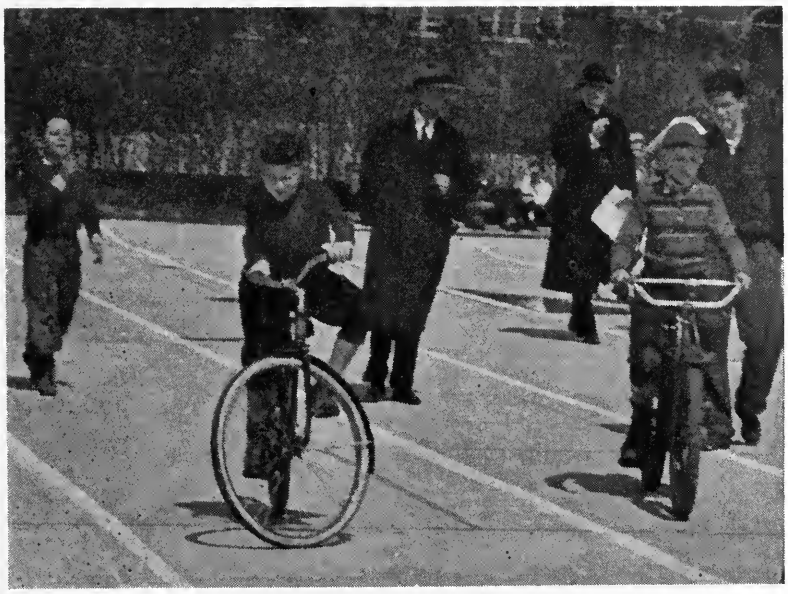
A Bike Rally

As a special feature of the rodeo, a Cycle Trades of America representative, a former six-day bike rider, was able to be in our city the evening before the contest to appear at a bike rally, to which all those in the rodeo were invited, with the Saturday Morning Bikers as hosts and the Hikerettes, a girls' hiking club, as special guests. A picture review of the hosts' activities greeted the bike busters on their arrival at the rally, and the Hikerettes showed what they could do in building model campfires.

Where you could go and what you could do in recreation with a bicycle was the theme note, with the latest in touring models from several different countries displayed by a local bike dealer in the hallway leading to the auditorium, where a movie on hosteling was shown.

Safety was a prominent

feature of the rally with a safety film focussing attention on the right and wrong way to ride through traffic. The director of recreation gave a brief review of the six hazards to be found along the steeplechase course the following day, telling of the possible dangers and how to avoid them. The other features of the rodeo, the team potato relay and the slow race, were also explained. Enthusiasm was thus pointed toward the following day's events. Through this preliminary instruction contestants knew what to do at the rodeo next day, and much of the confusion often attending such events was thus eliminated.



A tense moment in the Slow Race, one of the events in the Bicycle Rodeo program

A great deal of organization was required to facilitate the events. Each contestant was given a number at the rally to pin on at the rodeo next day, as an aid in scoring and to enable the announcer to follow the rider's progress over the amplifying system. This also gave the boys a feeling that they were entered in a "big time" feature.

The Rodeo Program

Scoring. Boys fourteen years old and under were eligible to compete. To permit expression of the team spirit prevailing among boys of that age, team as well as individual prizes were given. Boys could enter with a team or "unattached." The events were a team potato relay, a slow race, and the steeplechase, which was the feature event. Each team could enter not over three in each event, with a team of four in the team potato relay. Not over eight were permitted on a team. Scoring was on a 5 - 3 - 1 basis.

Team Potato Relay. Each team lines up in relay formation with a potato for each team member placed at the far end of the field. The first team to carry its potatoes back one at a time and place them in its box wins.

Slow Race. About thirty yards is a good distance for this event. A hard-surfaced area is perhaps the most suitable, with five-foot lanes marked out for each contestant. The lanes are important to keep the contestants from interfering with one another and to prevent undue curving, which increases the distance. Any contestant "touching" (putting his foot to the ground) is disqualified. Last to cross the line wins. The slow race has possibilities for humor.

Steeplechase. Six hazards are arranged along the course, which is a little over a quarter mile long. Each hazard is numbered and appropriate signs adding to the spirit are placed along the way. The ground should be quite rough. This adds a broncho touch, cuts down the contestants' speed, and makes for greater safety. Stakes and ropes are placed along both sides of each hazard to make sure every rider goes through the designated area. The following hazards are used:

(1) *Low Bridge* — Two uprights about four feet apart, with evergreen branches placed so low rider must duck to get through. Sign — "Low Bridge Ahead."

(2) *Balloon Barrage* — Two rows of balloons about three feet off the ground on ropes about eighteen or twenty feet long, fastened so that considerable skill is required to go through without breaking them.

(3) *Breakers*—A roped-off area with a maze of rocks placed about in such a way that the rider must wind his way through. Sign — "Breakers Ahead," placed near the hazard.

(4) *Hurdle* — A ramp about four feet high.

Make sure the up and down grades are not too steep, or the pedals will fail to clear the hump. A strong, wooden rail must be placed along the ramp as well as the up and down grade for safety. The approach should be over a roped-off path about four feet wide. This will result in a straight course to the hurdle, making it less difficult for the rider to take it safely. If the course is laid out in such a way that a turn must be made just before the rider enters the approach, his speed will be reduced to the desired rate.

(5) *Sand Trap* — This should be placed just beyond the hurdle, with a sign, "Sand Trap," near by. There should be enough loose sand there to make it possible, but difficult, to get through without dismounting.

(6) *Bushwhacker*—Place two rows of bushes about fifteen feet long, four or five feet apart, with the branches interlacing. A concealed garden hose with a spray nozzle is placed in the bushes and the rider is given a mild ducking as a parting shot.

(7) *To the Finish Line*—The course from the last hazard to the finish line is a loose cinder track where traction is poor and little speed possible.

The contestants felt they had gone through a grind when they finished. To them it was as much a question of stamina and bicycling skill as of speed. No racing or small tire bikes were entered. The course was designed for the average boy's stock balloon tire bicycle.

The course should be thoroughly tried out beforehand. If carefully laid out, sponsors of the event can cut down the speed to a desired rate in various ways. We accomplished it through the use of caution signs, a bumpy course, curve followed by a short approach, and sand and loose dirt.

Combining Daring with Safety

The sponsors felt that the rodeo was eminently successful, since it combined thrills and bicycle daring with safety, and satisfied every boy's basic desire for doing stunts with his bicycle. Safety was taught the contestants without their feeling too conscious of it. Bicycles are ordinarily not permitted on the grounds. Perhaps the opportunity to come in and put wheels through the paces once a year will make for more safety both on the grounds and in the streets during other times.

Bicycle Highways

A NEW TYPE OF HIGHWAY, the bicycle trail, is being added to the map of New York City. Hard-surfaced and twelve feet wide, these trails wind through the parks and park lands for the exclusive use of bicyclists. For another generation, the country over, has discovered the delights and benefits of cycling recreation. In New York City alone, 150,000 boys and girls take to their wheels to taste refreshing seafronts, lovely woodlands, and explorations of city and suburbs. All other traffic is barred from these trails, and the cyclists can race along without fear of traffic mishaps. At least eighty-five per cent of the riders are under eighteen, and a considerable number under fourteen.

In New York City the Work Projects Administration, under the City Department of Parks, has begun one of the first large-scale solutions of this problem by undertaking the construction of a system of fifty-eight miles of concrete bicycle trails that will be city-wide. In the construction emphasis was laid on having a paved trail twelve feet wide, since most cyclists prefer to pedal along together. The courses run through miles of landscaped parkland, with views of ponds, streams, and hills in infinite variety. They are completely separated from traffic lanes, barred even to pedestrians, and designed wherever practicable to give the rider uninterrupted miles of pedalling. The trails are hard-surfaced to afford good riding in all kinds of weather. Their use is, of course, free. An appropriation of $870,000 of WPA funds has been provided up to date, and an average of 1,700 men have been employed.

The most spectacular part of the new system is that being built along the city's recently completed Belt Parkway. As much of this parkway skirts the waterfront of Brooklyn and Queens, and the remainder cuts across Long Island through outlying sections of the city, it is here possible, even in the nation's largest and most congested city, to create miles of bicycle and pedestrian paths, as well as motor lanes, without serious interference from cross traffic.

The WPA has been carrying out the city Park Department's plan to open "this dream parkway," which is thirty-three miles

Completed bicycle paths are now taking thousands of New York City's "cliff-dwelling" boys, girls, and adults out into the open, giving them healthful exercise that is also safe. Other communities throughout the country, growing more conscious of their own bicycling problems, are watching the New York experiment with interest.

in length and entirely within the city limits, to the non-motoring public. A total of 71,700 lineal feet, or about thirteen and a half miles, of the broad, hard-surfaced cycling paths have been constructed to date along the parkway. The larger part of the mileage is along the Brooklyn section of the parkway, as most of this section adjoins well-built-up communities where the need for such facilities is most acute. The route passes through many park and play areas and offers a practically uninterrupted stretch of nearly nine miles of path. Connecting with it at Coney Island is a five and a half mile stretch of path running north along Ocean Parkway to Prospect Park, in the heart of Brooklyn, and tapping neighborhoods where thousands of cyclists live. This section was completed by the WPA as one of the first projects in the path-building program, and immediately became so popular that construction of other paths was hastened.

In conjunction with the building of the bicycle paths, asphalt walks have been constructed along nearly the entire mileage of the parkway, and concrete benches installed at convenient intervals. Guardrails have been provided, where necessary, to keep cyclists out of motor lanes, and also to keep cyclists and hikers from wandering onto the wrong paths. Extensive landscaping and grading completed along the entire length of the parkway will, when the trees, shrubs and vines have matured and bordering parks have been developed, make the route extremely picturesque.

Though the Belt Parkway paths, because of their length, are the most spectacular feature of the plan, they are only one link in the vast chain of completed and contemplated paths for cyclists and hikers. One of the most popular and picturesque bicycle routes now in use is a three and a half mile stretch of macadamized road which used to be part of the old Long Island Motor Parkway, scene of the historic Vanderbilt Cup Races. This runs through woods and fields, just within the city limits, and may, in the near future, be connected up not only with paths along the Belt Parkway but also, through existing parks and contemplated park corridors, with paths in Flushing Meadows Park, now being built on the site of the World's Fair. Many miles of hard-surfaced walks used by millions attending the Fair will be turned into bicycle paths as part of the city's chain.

In congested Manhattan, where the need for cycling facilities is greatest, the problem of providing them has been most difficult. However, the WPA has built short stretches of path for the Parks Department along the new East River Drive, in Riverside Park on the Hudson, and elsewhere. Short sections of road in Central Park have been taken over for bicycle use, and existing running tracks at stadia and playgrounds have been pressed into use.

Extensive construction of bicycle paths in the Bronx, jointing Van Cortlandt, Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks by way of Mosholu and Pelham Bay Parkways, is planned for the future. At present the WPA is constructing about two miles of bicycle paths in the southern part of Pelham Bay Park as part of a play area development project.

Eventually the New York cyclist may be able to take a practically uninterrupted ride from Yonkers, on the Westchester County border, through the parks and parkways of the Bronx, over the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge of Long Island, and thence along the entire length of the Queens-Brooklyn Belt Parkways, with many possible side trips.

Now that cycling has again become so popular a sport, books on the subject are much in demand. For the information on "cyclana" presented here, we are indebted to Roland C. Geist, author of "Bicycling as a Hobby," published by Harper and Brothers, New York City. Mr. Geist tells us that at least a hundred books and more than fifty paper-covered booklets are available through libraries and second-hand bookstores in the United States.

Books on Bicycling

By ROLAND C. GEIST

NOT ONLY BICYCLING itself has become a tremendously interesting hobby, but research into the literature on the subject is also claiming its enthusiasts!

For those who wish to read and look over old and recent books, the best collections are probably to be found in the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress at Washington. The New York library also has a splendid collection of bicycling catalogues and scrapbooks of the 1880-1900 period. Every publication is card catalogued for quick reference.

For those who enjoy collecting, the second-hand book stores of all cities offer many opportunities for browsing around on the sport and travel shelves. Sometimes these old volumes may be purchased for as little as ten cents. Magazines

dating from 1880 to 1910 often carry interesting articles and pictures on bicycling. English periodicals, such as *Fry's Magazine,* contain cycling articles in almost every issue. The key to old cycling publications is *International Bibliography of Sport,* 1890-1912. This has been systematically classified for books in English, German, French, and Dutch. The author is C. M. Van Stockum. The book was published by Dodd and Livingston, New York City, in 1914.

New books on cycling are listed in the *Cumulative Book Index,* which contains pertinent information on all books published in the English language. Recent magazine articles are indexed by the *Readers' Guide,* which may be found in practically every library.

Another fascinating indoor pastime for the cyclist is the making of scrapbooks. Scrapbooks of bygone cycling days are in great demand and bring as much as $10 in second-hand book stores. Old newspaper and magazine clippings, programs of bicycle meetings and shows make up these interesting volumes. A few of the old magazines which carry pictures and articles include *The Wheel, The Wheelman, Metropolitan Magazine, Harper's, Century, Pearson's, The Quaker, Contemporary Review, Outing, Munsey's, Cosmopolitan,* and *Scribner's.*

In addition to programs from the League of American Wheelmen and sheet music of the Gay Nineties, cycling parades and other festivals afford a unique collector's item. "My Bicycle Girl" from the American Jubilee at the New York World's Fair is now available. Old prints may be purchased at some second-hand shops from ten cents to a dollar.

Beyond the scope of this article is the collection of old bicycles, tricycles, unicycles, etc., as well as club uniforms, buttons, badges, medals, sashes, batons, and bugles.

For those wishing to start a collection of cycling publications the following are suggested:

Books

A Thread of English Road and *Roads to the North,* by Charles S. Brooks. 1924. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York City.

Around the World on a Bicycle, by Fred. A. Birchmore. 1939. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Pedalling to Adventure, by Dorothea M. Fox. 1941. Torch Press.

Bicycling as a Hobby, by Roland C. Geist. 1940. Harper and Brothers, New York City.

Historie de la Locomotion Terrestre, by Baudry Saunier (Voiture, Cyclisme, Automobile) L'Illustration, Paris. 1936. (This is probably the most complete and beautiful volume on the history of the bicycle that has ever been published.)

The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World, by Marshall W. Taylor (Major). 1928. Wormley Publishing Co., Worcester.

Bicycle Built for Two, by Jim and Elizabeth Young. 1940. Binfords and Mort, Portland, Oregon. (Describing a honeymoon tour from Coast to Coast via tandem.)

Pamphlets

Bicycling for Health and Pleasure. Norman Hill, editor. Cycle Trades of America, New York City.

Periodicals

American Bicyclist and Motorcyclist. The Cycling Press, New York City.

Toys and Bicycles. Toys and Bicycles Publishing Co., Chicago.

A Few Magazine Articles on Bicycling

What, Bicycle Licenses? by H. A. Woodmansee. Scribner's *Commentator,* January 1941.

Going Somewhere and Doing Something, by Henrietta Ripperger. *Good Housekeeping.* July 1940.

Bicycles and Velocipedes. Consumers Union Reports, November 1940.

Bicycling in Our National, State and Municipal Parks. 1940 Yearbook of Park and Recreation Progress, Washington, D. C.

The Revival of Bicycling Education. High Points Magazine. Board of Education, New York City. December 1940.

Articles on Bicycling in *Recreation*

"Merrily We Roll Along!" by Marion Shelmerdine. March, 1937. Bicycle clubs in Reading, Pennsylvania.

The Wheels Go Round and Round. July, 1938. A résumé of bicycling throughout the country.

Biking Makes the Headlines, by Lorne C. Rickert. January, 1940. A description of the cycling program in Ocean City, New Jersey.

Safety for Cyclers, by Jessie Schofield. January, 1940. Salt Lake City safeguards the city's bicyclists.

Cycling for Sociability, by Rozelle Holman. July, 1940. Oganization and program of the Cycling Club of Athens, Georgia.

Bicycling—A New Extracurricular Activity, by Roland C. Geist. October, 1940. School bicycle clubs.

"Let's Go Wheeling," by Victor J. Di Filippo. October, 1940. An account of a bicycling club at a high school.

From the Cycle Trades of America, Inc., Chanin Building, New York City, may be secured, free of charge, a booklet entitled "Bicycling for Health and Pleasure." There are also available a number of mimeographed bulletins on such subjects as Historical Facts, Cycle Transportation, Safety, Riding and Inspection Tests, Selecting Your Bicycle, Riding Your Bicycle, The Woman Cyclist, and other subjects of interest to cyclists.

Prison Recreation Today

By NORMAN M. STONE, B.Sc., M.A.
Director of Recreation
Rikers Island Penitentiary
New York City

Much has been said about the mental, social, physical and emotional values of recreation activities in penal institutions. In 1938 a beginning was made toward evaluating these activities scientifically when, in June of that year, the Regional Recreation Association of Correctional Institutions was organized at the Wallkill Prison in New York. Recreation directors from institutions in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut attended the initial conference. Now the Association holds meetings every year. Its objectives are to promote better organized and all-inclusive institutional programs, to exchange experiences, and to discuss pertinent progessive measures.

LIFE IN PENAL and correctional institutions in former years was, by necessity, limited to eating, sleeping, and in some instances, working. Today, however, the institution seeks to approach a community setting through a complete program of activities chosen to satisfy the inmate body's group and individual needs. The reason for this approach is to prepare the inmate, upon release, for life's normal activities.

Recreation activities have always been vitally necessary in institutions but they have not received sufficient attention from the program administrators commensurate with their rehabilitative values. At the present time recreation is assuming its rightful position in the treatment process because of the current trend for organized leisure-time activities and the recognition of its values as demonstrated in prevention work with delinquents.

In order to secure definite information about the recreation programs in penal and correctional institutions in the United States and Canada in 1940, 157 representative institutions in all portions of this country and Canada were approached in an effort to obtain information regarding their recreation, physical education, and health education programs. Responses were received from 94 of those receiving requests for information. A summary of the findings follows:

Ratings of Recreation Programs

The replies from most of the 41 states answering are representative of the federal, state, and county types of institutions. Each institution is rated by objective evaluation. Types of activity, organization, facilities, percentage of program participation, and personnel are rated high in determining the institutions' score. Ratings are on a percentage basis, with 100 as a possible maximum score.

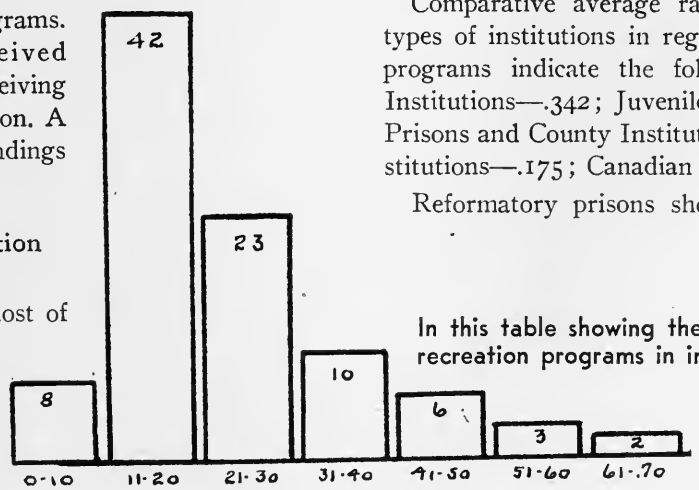
As shown by the accompanying chart giving the ratings of the institutions' recreation programs, the provision thus far made is exceedingly inadequate. Only five institutions are rated above 50%, and 89 are below that mark. The average rating of all institutions heard from is 23%. These figures speak for themselves.

Institutions in the eastern portion of the United States lead all others upon the basis of the scoring method used: East—.251; Central—.24; West—.223; Canada—.114.

By the division of the United States into three map areas (east, central, and west) an average rating of those institutions considered in each section has been determined. Eastern institutions lead the central and western by small margins and are rated more than twice as high as the Canadian institutions.

Comparative average ratings of the different types of institutions in regard to their recreation programs indicate the following: Reformatory Institutions—.342; Juvenile Schools—.287; State Prisons and County Institutions—.24; Federal Institutions—.175; Canadian Institutions—.114.

Reformatory prisons show the most complete



In this table showing the percentage ratings of recreation programs in institutions, the numerals indicate the number of institutions in each percentage group

and diversified programs. Federal institutions rate low because many of their number are new and have not as yet evolved their full program. Though some state prisons have high individual ratings, the average is lowered by the number that possess very poor programs. Canadian responses indicate a belief in a limited program of recreation and the extraction of the inmates' excess energies through arduous work schedules.

"Today recreation in prisons is in its infancy. There are many opportunities for trained workers to enter this type of work and to give constructive help to inmates by educating them for participation in socially valuable leisure-time activities. If the inmates of today could be taught to appreciate the values of good leisure habits and to apply these values in their post-institutional life, recreation would truly be a part of the process of rehabilitation."

No provisions have been made for recreational activities in two of the institutions replying.

The Recreation Program

Sports and Games. From an analysis of the material received, the following is the complete list of active, semi-active, passive, team, group, and individual sports and games. This wide list demonstrates the varied interests of administrators and inmates throughout the United States and Canada:

Activity	No. of Institutions	Activity	No. of Institutions
Aquatics	9	Ice Skating	2
Apparatus work	6	Jumping events	1
Badminton	3	Kittenball	3
Bag striking	4	Medicine Ball	7
Baseball	66	Marbles	3
Basketball	47	Paddle Ball	1
Bean Bag	1	Paddle Tennis	3
Bocci	9	Ping-Pong	14
Bowling	1	Pool	3
Bowls	7	Puzzles	15
Boxing	35	Quoits	10
Card playing	27	Ring Pitch	1
Chinese Checkers	5	Roller Skating	1
Checkers	25	Shuffleboard	6
Chess	16	Soccer	5
Croquet	4	Softball	47
Dancing	4	Tag Football	2
Deck Tennis	2	Tap Dancing	3
Diamond Ball	1	Tennis	8
Dominoes	18	Tobogganing	1
Field Events	16	Touch Football	7
Football	33	Track Events	24
Foul Shooting	10	Tumbling	4
Golf	3	Volleyball	50
Handball	43	Weight Lifting	4
Hand Soccer	1	Wrestling	10
Horseshoe Pitching	41	Zell Ball	1

Most popular among the team sports is baseball, with volleyball second and basketball third. Handball and horseshoe pitching lead in the individual sports group. Ping-pong is first in the semi-active division, while card playing and checkers lead the passive activities.

Other Activities

Physical Education. Nine institutions have organized physical education programs supervised by their respective state departments of education. Individual physical education programs for the correction of functional physical defects are carried out in eight other institutions. Two reformatories boast of swimming and life saving classes. Military training is mandatory in eleven institutions, while fifteen others have compulsory daily calisthenic drills.

Health Education. The health education programs in eight of the institutions include classes in personal, social, and community hygiene. Periodic health examinations with complete follow-up for the improvement of health habits and defects are administered in three institutions. Two prisons hold regular first aid classes under the leadership of a qualified American Red Cross instructor.

Library. Libraries containing fiction, education, science, and biographic volumes are an important part of 54 institutions. The programs of most of these libraries also include regular distribution of current periodicals and daily newspapers. Reading rooms for the use of the inmates are provided in a number of these places. Directed reading courses for educational, vocational, and cultural purposes are carried out by the directors of education and librarians in 10 institutions.

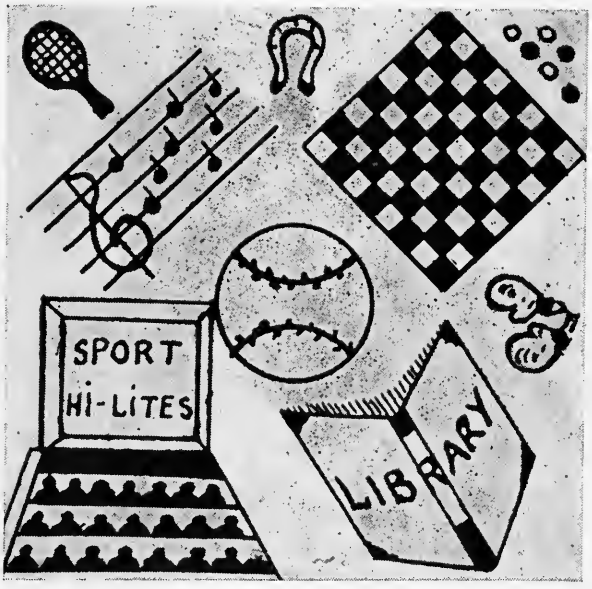
Music. Over 35% of the replies indicate that some type of musical activity is incorporated in the institutional programs. Prison bands are the most popular unit, followed closely by orchestras for jazz renditions. Other types of musical groups included in many institutions are: instrument and vocal classes, choirs, choruses of varying sizes, and community singing groups.

Entertainment. Motion pictures are shown weekly throughout the late fall, winter, and early spring months in 49 institutions. More than 50% of the institutions have some type of radio receiving sets for the inmates' use. Dramatic, comedy, and musical shows put on by the inmates are routine practice in 19 institutions. Concerts for the prison population by their own band or orchestra are held periodically in 13 institutions. Outside

interested organizations send visiting show troupes to 5 prisons. Other types of entertainment presented are: professional baseball and boxing exhibitions, inmate radio broadcasts, and the use of electric recording machines for musical presentation.

Institutional Publications. Publications of the magazine and newspaper type, written and published entirely by inmates, are issued regularly in 15 institutions. Most of these publications are subject to examination, before printing, by prison authorities. Inmates are permitted to mail these periodicals to their relatives. Institutions exchange publications and offer constructive criticism to each other relative to their journalistic effort.

Inmate Committees. Forms of inmate committees organized by the inmates to act in advisory capacities to institutional administrators for facilitation of routine regulations and program participation are permitted in 12 prisons. These committees also aid in the organization and direction of the recreation programs. The various names of these bodies are: inmate advisory council, inmate recreation council, motion picture committee, athletic association, athletic commission, and inmate recreation committee.



Some of the types of activities found in the recreation programs of the 94 institutions furnishing information

Institutional Clubs. Club activities are a part of the recreation program in 20 institutions. These clubs are vocational, educational, social, and cultural in nature. Glee, debate, forum, and drama clubs are the most popular. Other types of club organizations are music, Boy Scouts, athletic, games, bookbinding, belt, crafts, hobby, mechanical, archery, boxing, radio, woodwork, darts, bookkeeping shuffleboard, current events, writers', first aid, public speaking, and Spanish.

Miscellaneous Activities. Visiting speakers and specialty lecturers are routine practice in 7 institutions. Annual gala field days with athletic and novelty events planned for wide participation are permitted in 6 institutions. Some of the other miscellaneous activities in use are art groups, picnics, directed handcraft groups, and supervised hobby workshops.

Facilities

Seventy-five institutions reported that their physical plants include at least one type of play or athletic field. Auditoriums for inmate use are present in 36 prisons, while only 18 institutions are forunate enough to possess gymnasiums. Two institutions indicate that they have real stadia, while 9 have some type of outdoor and indoor natatoria for swimming. Eighteen institutions have yards, recreation rooms, cell block floors, and halls for the leisure-time activities.

Program Participation

The segregation of white and Negro prisoners in recreation is a practice in three institutions. Only 6 of the 94 institutions report program participation of 85% or higher by their inmate bodies.

Personnel

There are four types of personnel used in the direction of the recreation programs. These four classifications are: trained and qualified civilians, custodial, WPA aids and inmate workers.

RECREATION AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Trained directors	17
Chaplains	5
Other employees	9
Voluntary workers	5
Officers	20
WPA leaders	3
Inmate leaders	12

LIBRARY

Trained librarians	16
Part-time librarians	1
WPA librarians	1
Officer-librarians	6
Inmate librarians	24

MUSIC

Trained directors	8
Officer-music	1
WPA directors	3
Inmate directors	10

Numerals indicate number of institutions utilizing specialized type of personnel.

Over 65 institutions have at least one type of recreational leadership. Library supervision is present in 40 institutions, and 22 prisons have organized types of music direction and teaching.

What They Say About Recreation Programs

The following opinions chosen from various parts of the United States are typical of the views expressed by the most progressive administrators relative to their institutional recreation programs:

Florida: "It has been our opinion that no program of correction could be complete without great emphasis being placed upon physical health, physical education, and recreation."

Nebraska: "We believe that a satisfied, tired lad each evening will help make a cleaner and better boy when the time comes for him to take his place again in society."

New Jersey: "The recreational program at this institution has been found to be indispensable because of its values and benefits from the individual, institutional, and social point of view."

Indiana: "The full athletic program to which we subscribe has been of great help in our maintaining discipline."

Minnesota: "We believe that the program of supervised physical education and recreation has made for a better morale among the inmate body."

California: "My purpose has been not to entertain the inmates but to make it possible for them to entertain themselves during the hours away from regular work and to keep both mind and body active."

Connecticut: "Recreation attempts the delicate task of coordinating and developing a complete individual—a social being."

Washington: (Using Sheldon Glueck's statement as criterion) "The greater the number of legitimate outlets for mental, emotional, and aesthetic energy that can be acquired by a prisoner the more likely is he to expend his efforts, when free, in socially acceptable channels."

Winconsin: "A result in the field of recreation is the creation and development of new, better, and more desirable attitudes on the part of the men toward fellow inmates, towards officials of the institution, and toward society at large."

Conclusions

In spite of the many good recreation programs in institutions there is still much room for improvement. There is a definite need for the programs as a whole to be better organized, supervised, and directed. Activities to meet the needs of the individual prison population should be chosen by a sound method of determination. Physical and health education programs designed to meet approved educational standards are a definite necessity in most institutions. Many prisons are without libraries and musical activities. From the educational and cultural viewpoints these two activities are vital.

Though many forms of useful entertainment are included in the programs, there seems to be a dearth of original inmate participation due partly to the opinions held by some administrators and to the lack of inmate body organization. A step in the right direction has been taken in twelve prisons where inmate advisory committees are permitted. A recreation program is aided considerably when the inmates are partly responsible for the organization and direction. Naturally the greater the facilities of the individual physical plant, the greater are the chances for a full leisure-time program. Adequate facilities are very important factors for the achievement of successful programs. Approximately twenty per cent of the reporting institutions have trained personnel to administer and direct the programs. If the remainder of eighty per cent of the institutions had trained personnel, the average rating of all institutions would undoubtedly be much higher.

A national clearing house could well be established by some public or private agency interested in this particular field. The two most important duties of this organization would be to define the philosophy for recreation in prisons and the aims for programs. These aims would be elastic enough to permit their near attainment by all types of institutions. This clearing house could publish periodic bulletins for all trained recreation personnel in prisons. Through the medium of these bulletins the latest data and solutions of specific problems submitted to the clearing house could be publicized for the benefit of the various member institutions.

"A well-known educator promised a decade ago that with the opening of every school he would close a jail. His promise has not been fulfilled. He did not appreciate the importance of regulated and well-supervised leisure. He did not appreciate the fallacy of an education that taught the child to read but neglected the opportunity to teach him to work or even to play." — *Lewis E. Lawes* in *Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing.*

Fencing as Recreation

By MAXWELL R. GARRET
Varsity. Fencing Coach
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

If the reader is doubtful about the claims made here for fencing, he is urged by the author to "pick up a foil and mask and try it for himself."

How about it, boys and girls, shall we try something new? Let's fence! Actually, fencing it not *very* new. It probably has the longest tradition and background of any modern sport. But the way we'll go at it, there'll be nothing old about it. Here we go! All the equipment that is necessary is a jacket, mask, and either a foil, sabre, or epee depending upon the individual's knowledge and interest. The differences between these three weapons are many. In foil fencing the entire body from the hips up excluding the face and arms is fair target. Some even consider the groin region as part of the target. To score a touch with the foil, only the point touching the fair target may be considered as such. In sabre fencing the target is the entire body from the hips up, and to score a touch the point or the "cutting" edge of the sabre may be used. While in epee fencing, the target is the entire body from the toes to the top of one's head, and only the point of the epee may be used to score touches.

"Where can we go to fence?" you're probably asking yourself. You can either fence indoors or outdoors, the locale depending upon the weather. And for space you do not need acres of land. A narrow alleyway of the basement of a building can be utilized and frequently is. You can even push back several pieces of furniture and fence in your own room if you have neighbors below you who won't mind the noise!

Having clarified a few points let us now fence and see what there is to the sport that seems to intrigue us. The first thing that we notice is your initial and generally your perpetual position, which is known as the "On Guard" position. This position, coupled with the fact that you're always moving for periods lasting from a few minutes to fifteen or twenty minutes continuously, clearly indicates that endurance is very much part of the game. Endurance, therefore, being very closely related with fencing, the game can't be "sissy stuff" as some uninformed and unthinking people would have us believe. Why, even youngsters frequently fashion crude wooden sabres and try to emulate the supercolossal duels of such Hollywood adventurers as Errol Flynn, Frederic March, Charles Boyer, Douglas Fairbanks, and Ronald Colman! Obviously, there is a world of motivation possibilities inherent in the sport. However, to certain groups of broad-shouldered young men in our educational institutions fencing is not considered a sport, but the most deep-chested skeptic among them would gladly yell "Uncle" after a ten-minute fencing lesson.

While fencing we continue to notice its numerous advantages, not the least of them being the fun that is derived from fencing. You obtain sincere enjoyment in working out various strategies against your opponent. Sometimes these strategies come by inspiration on the spur of the moment in the hotly contested fight or sometimes by watching your opponent from the sidelines and noting his weaknesses. No matter how you

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In scoring a touch in sabre fencing it is permissible to use the point or the "cutting" edge of the sabre

Home Play Groups in Baltimore

By BERTHA G. KYLE
Executive Secretary
Home Play Groups Association

"HOME PLAY GROUPS" originated in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1923 in connection with the program then under way to provide a normal play life for children of foreign born families.

The young volunteers who initiated the groups were not able for various reasons to continue their activities over a long period, but the work was so successful that in 1927 leaders were obtained from the Playground Athletic League (now the Department of Public Recreation). The tact and resourcefulness of these trained leaders, together with their enthusiasm, resulted in developing the project to a point where social workers of the city suggested a formal organization be developed.

"The principles on which you are building Home Play Groups are sound. It is acknowledged by all educators that children need playmates of their own age; that they need directed as well as free play, and that for little children the home environment is the most suitable place to develop the right play habits."— *Mrs. Carl L. Davis,* Supervisor of Parent Education, Baltimore Public Schools.

What Homes? And Where?

During the eighteen years the Home Play Groups have been in operation activities have been conducted in many types of homes — tenements, apartments, and cottages among the foreign born; in pleasant suburbs and in crowded sections; and in Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant homes. The groups have met in kitchens, living rooms, cellars, sheds, in yards — large or small — in play space confined to walks between flower beds or on lawns, and sometimes in vacant lots. In short, wherever children play, in or near the home, and always out of doors when weather permits.

Sometimes a social worker requests a leader; a church worker gives us a list of families to call upon; or a teacher of parent classes in our public schools interests her pupil-mothers in the Home Play Group project, and requests for groups in their homes result. Homes have always been available, though some to which the project has been offered have not been able to accept it. Comparatively few, however, have refused.

"For seven or eight years at least I have been a regular contributor to the Home Play Groups Association. Needless to say, I never allow my name to be used, nor do I contribute to a project unless I believe in its principles. I thoroughly believe in the principles of the Home Play Groups Association." —*Esther L. Richards,* M. D., Psychiatrist, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

What Children? What Ages?

The children who make up the groups are those in the home plus any friends the family wishes to include. No one outside the family suggests what guests may be invited. The size of the group depends upon conditions in the home.

The same children meet each time during a five week period, and all of them seem to understand that although when out of doors other children may join in the games or listen to the story, when inclement weather makes it necessary to play inside only the smaller group takes part.

The leader varies her program to suit the group and the play space. Older boys and girls in the family are welcome to look on or to participate. This they sometimes do.

How Financed?

From the first individuals who saw the value and soundness of the project have without solicitation contributed small amounts regularly. Clubs, D.A.R. chapters, church groups and members, and board of directors have given sufficient support to keep Home Play Groups in operation in some section of the city. There is no overhead expense if we except the very small amount for handwork material. Much of the handicraft materials used, however, are salvaged by the leader or the home.

In one community, when Home Play Groups were carried on continuously for eight years and more, we instituted classes. We found that the incentive of prospective "helping leadership" resulted in self-discipline even on the part of a wayward child in her eagerness to be a good playmate-helper.

In addition to the requirements that the mother of guardian shall be in the home each time the leader is present with the group and that she shall be responsible for the group in her home, there

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Their Silver Jubilee

By ILEEN A. WASPE

The story of the activities and program of an organization numbering 20,000 girls, as it is told by the chairman of the general committee

ON HISTORIC Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah, there has been placed, during the past year, a sundial. While other markers on these grounds commemorate important events in the lives of Mormon men and women, this sundial is a symbol of the youth of Mormonism. The face of the dial is a hexagonal cell, and on it appears a bee-hive and the inscription, "Knowledge is sun of youth's bright day."

This marker commemorates the twenty-fifth year of the Bee-Hive Girls' Organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. This organization is similar in purpose and program to such movements as the Girl Scouts and the Campfire Girls. At the present time it has a membership of over twenty thousand girls twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age. The groups are known as Swarms, and the leaders as Bee-Keepers. There are nearly twenty-five hundred groups throughout the United States, as well as several in Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, and the countries of Europe. The reports of the Silver Jubilee Year, which have just been compiled, indicate that the Bee-Hive Girls' Organization ranks among the outstanding girl movements of the United States.

In addition to the sundial, many other markers have been placed as symbols of the opportunities and accomplishments of Jubilee Year: twelve outdoor fireplaces have been erected; over fifty trees and an equal number of shrubs have been planted; living Bee-Hives of plants and flowers have been placed on church grounds; flags and flag poles have been added to equipment; and, in Wyoming, girls and leaders are erecting a monument to commemorate the achievements of their pioneers.

Among the outstanding memories which these markers symbolize will be those of summer camp experiences. Last year approximately nine thousand Bee-Hive girls participated in summer camping. The established summer homes of the Church in Utah and Idaho were in constant use. The girls of Canada spent two weeks at Waterton Lakes. The girls in Arizona were in the White Mountains. Many groups in the vicinity of Los Angeles had the opportunity of using the Girl Scout Camp in Griffith Park. Other chosen spots included a desert ranch in Southern California, Eagle Fenn Park near Portland, a spot on Puget Sound in Washington, Bryce Canyon in Southern Utah, and innumerable sites in the many canyons and on the shores of the many lakes of Utah and Idaho. While hundreds were able to use the established girls' summer homes maintained by the L. D. S. Church, others had the opportunity to use facili-

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When Collecting Books

By BERNARD H. PORTER
Newark, New Jersey

The collecting of first editions is a hobby generally regarded as far too expensive for the majority of book lovers. In this article the author points out that one need not be a millionaire to pursue this fascinating hobby.

IF YOU HAVE ever thought of collecting first editions as a leisure-time activity, the following points may be helpful:

Do not be discouraged because you read in yesterday's newspaper that some financier paid so many thousands of dollars for a moth-eaten copy of Such and So's "What and Such." Someone at some time probably bought the same item for fifty cents. Anyone buying and saving a book that pleases him, preferably in its first edition state, is a collector in the best sense. One need not be a millionaire to satisfy this simple condition.

Do not underestimate the value of works by contemporary writers. Remember that if presently valued books of the past initially cost little, there are current works on your book seller's counter today that will have increased value in the future. Of these, books by eminent writers at their best and titles enjoying a large volume of sale represent the most desirable items to own in their original condition. Current books having an unmistakable note of prominence can be detected by the discerning collector from among the countless volumes issued annually. The works of Martin duGard are illustrative of this point.

Leave the highly sought-for volumes to those having a fuller purse than you. Instead, develop a collection of books which interest you. Briefly, everyone knows that author prominence and sales volume enhance the desirability of owning a given work, but unfortunately the last factor is not always known until the less shrewd collector finds himself paying his more astute brothers four dollars for a two dollar volume published three months ago. The real test comes in evaluating the pre-publication remarks of the critics, personally reading the new author's work (or author's new work), and liking it well enough to purchase. By such a procedure one might have chosen James Hilton and John Steinbeck, to name but two authors whose works may later cause as much furor as first edition copies of Dickens or Dumas do today.

Having chosen your favorites, keep them by you because they afford pleasure to you alone. Stimulate this interest by subscribing to book collectors' publications and catalogues from local book shops. Making cellophane or paper wrappers and slip cases will provide added enjoyment as well as serve the practical function of preserving books from dust.

Do not assume that the purchase of a volume at a bargain is always your gain; possibly the book could command no higher figure. Oftentimes a book that has fallen in price is destined to go lower, while a superior work increases in value even though at the time of sale it has depreciated somewhat. In the latter class one might mention the early works of Cabell and Wilder, which may frequently sell below their initial publication cost but later recover because these writings are valuable contributions to literature.

Do not develop too high a fervor over handmade paper, hand-set type, hand-press printing, and hand-pulled illustrations. Collect some of these de luxe volumes, but do not overlook the fact that early printers would have been all too pleased to use the modern techniques of paper machines, linotypes, and rotary presses had they been available. As a result of technological progress, paper stock is today more homogeneous. Machine type now permits ever-changing designs that are destructible. Press printing is more uniformly inked and spaced to promote ease in reading.

Do not permit the possibility of financial gain in book collecting to overshadow the more valuable aspects of personal happiness, entertainment, and interest in living. Actually these should come first, leaving the profit factor to itself. Among the other features accruing from this hobby are: first, respect for the true book lover in contrast to the person who considers a book an object of financial speculation and, therefore, limits, reproduces, and pirates it for selfish purposes; second, the simple satisfaction of owning artistically and technically good literature in its original state; third, the pleasure in talking about a collection with one's friends. Critical acumen and good taste thereby evolve gradually. And there is the greatly to be

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How Does Your Garden Grow?

Perhaps you think that during the winter months there's little to be done about gardening. But you'll find many fascinating things to do, and there's always spring planning!

By JOHN CAMPBELL
National Recreation Association

BE CERTAIN when November comes that all the gardens are properly prepared now for the winter months. Winter mulches are applied when the ground becomes frozen.

If the weather is relatively sunny paper-white narcissi that are planted early this month should come into bloom for Christmas.

All outdoor bulb planting should be completed during this month before the ground freezes.

Make an extensive study of tropical plants, especially those used for food and medicine.

Become acquainted with trees and shrubs that produce berries which may be used by birds for food.

Gather nuts and seed pods to be used in making up winter bouquets and wreaths.

Encourage basket weaving, construction of bird houses, pottery and other related craft activities.

Write a story of the garden including the various activities that were carried on during the year.

Have junior garden club members dramatize garden stories.

Sweet potatoes, horse radish, beets and carrot tops can be sprouted for dish gardens.

In December

Plan to have an authority give an instructive talk on the conservation of Christmas greens. Urge everybody to observe conservation rules.

Make up wreaths and other Christmas decorations for the school and home.

All bird feeding equipment should be in place now with an adequate supply of bird food on hand.

Plan to have a Christmas party for junior garden club members.

See that all house plants are receiving the proper attention. Excess watering late in the day has a tendency to promote plant dieases.

Placing the Christmas tree into a container of water helps the tree to retain its needles longer under adverse house conditions. If the foliage is sprayed with a transparent wax excess drying out may be prevented.

Make cuttings from healthy plants. Do not fear cutting plants back for the treatment aids them.

Make an interesting display of gourd articles.

Conduct hikes to observe the seasonal changes at this time of year.

Begin to formulate plans for next year's garden club meetings and activities.

When January Comes

This is the month to secure new garden club members and to organize other garden clubs, if necessary.

Order seed and nursery catalogs now — read, mark, and inwardly digest them!

Secure the cooperation of the local librarian in setting up a garden book shelf at the library.

A garden notebook kept religiously throughout the year is invaluable for succeeding garden seasons.

Take inventory of all garden tools and supplies. Send now for anything that may be needed and repair faulty equipment.

Stimulate interest in new junior garden club members through garden stories, poems, songs, myths and legends.

Obtain garden slides and movies to show at club meetings.

Have garden club members read and report on current garden developments.

Erect a special garden bulletin board for posting colorful, illustrated and interesting announcements during the year.

See that articles and editorials on gardening appear in the school and local papers.

Recreation in a Mining Town

By FRANZ NAESETH

There are few recreation bodies in the country which have had the colorful and romantic growth which has characterized the Recreation Department of Hibbing, Minnesota. In a mining town whose span of life is shorter and more intense than that of the average community, the recreation department must be something more than just a recreation department. In addition to inaugurating and conducting organized recreation, it must help educate and modernize a town which in its day was as carefree as any mining town of the Old West.

HIBBING is in the center of the great Mesaba Range in northern Minnesota where lie the biggest and richest iron ore deposits in the world and where live side by side, in a small town of 18,000 persons, a mixture of peoples of twenty-seven different nationalities. Here came adventurous men from all parts of the country, Americans tired of the even, settled way of life in their home towns. And along with them came men fresh from the fields of Europe with their peasant ways and their foreign languages, all answering the call of iron. In those early days the largest business of the town outside of mining ore was the selling of liquor. Killings were almost daily occurrences; gambling and vice were the biggest recreation; and such sporting events as were held were without observance of even the most rudimentary principles of sportsmanship.

Into this village, in the year 1925, came the Recreation Department. By this time Hibbing had lost many of its rough edges and it had assumed, superficially at least, some of the outward aspects of the average city of its size. But though Hibbing, self-styled iron ore capital of the world, in some respects was becoming more conservative, underneath there were still very definite indications of a wild yesterday. It was in attempting to cope with these that the Hibbing Recreation Department had the experiences which have made its history so different and so interesting.

How It Began

The Hibbing Recreation Department is one of only two officially organized recreation departments functioning in Minnesota's Mesaba iron range. It came into being through the efforts of the underprivileged children's committee of the Hibbing Kiwanis Club. An organization meeting was held attended by representatives from Hibbing's sixty-seven fraternal and civic groups. As a result of this meeting, an organizing committee was set up composed of one representative each from the Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs, and from the Chamber of Commerce. This committee in turn authorized a selected committee of forty to supervise the work of the Department. However, a committee of forty individuals proved too unwieldy, and to an executive committee of seven was delegated the responsibility for overseeing the Department's work. Little difficulty was experienced in securing appropriations, and in a year's time a definite recreation program had taken form.

The present director of the Department, J. T. Porteous, and its first director, B. G. Leighton, both recall the amazement with which the children first regarded play leadership. They had always played their games by themselves under their own rules. Who was this intruder trying to tell them what to do? What was the point of it all? These were some of the questions which little and big Austrian, Italian, Crotian, Swedish, and Finnish boys and girls asked themselves when for the first time a recreation worker appeared. Mistrust, resentment, and complete misunderstanding greeted early efforts of the leaders. Nevertheless from such beginnings the boys and girls were so completely won over that today they vie with each other in taking part in the Department's activities.

From the very beginning the Department was faced with two problems which other departments did not have. The first was the administration of the big Hibbing Memorial Building used by villagers for meetings, dances, parties, hockey and basketball games and similar activities, and second, the extension of recreation work to include not only the village proper, but the outlying mining "locations" as well. A location, so-called, is the name given a small group of homes built near a mine, affording convenience to miners so that they live near their place of work, eliminating transportation costs. These locations were usually

from one to three miles out of the village but bound to it in almost every respect.

The Hibbing Recreation Department has thirty-five different geographical centers in each one of which it operates a playground. Five are in Hibbing proper; twenty-three are in the locations and seven are in the rural districts. The area covered by the Department is twelve miles wide and twenty-five miles long, comprising the whole Hibbing school district. For many years it was the largest single recreation department territory in Minnesota, larger even than that covered by the Minneapolis Department, though this is not so today.

The first major obstacle to the Department's growth occurred in 1929 when objection was voiced among some of the townspeople on the alleged ground that the cost of maintaining the Department was excessive. As a result of this, a special election was held at which the people were given ballots which read: "Are you in favor of continuing organized recreation in Hibbing?" Two-thirds of the voters were, so, following complete reorganization, the Department continued to function. Under the revised setup, which still operates today, the Recreation Board is made up of two members each from the school board, the village council and the township of Stuntz.

Difficulties Met and Conquered

Arthur Gabardy, accountant in the Hibbing recorder's office, has umpired softball games for the Hibbing Recreation Department ever since it was founded sixteen years ago. Gabardy recalls that sometimes it was a dangerous job to attempt to umpire games between rival gangs in Hibbing. Many times, he says, the only thing which saved him from a threatened physical beating was the fact that he was known to be adept with his fists and because he was a respected adult citizen of the Village of Hibbing. He remembers in those early days of department struggle, that pebbles and stones were thrown at him by displeased fans more than once and that once he was forced to stop the players of a losing team from attacking the winners with fists and rocks.

Mr. Leighton, Hibbing's first recreation department director, recalls that some of the tougher teams, when angered, tore out bases, attacked umpires, stoned opposing teams and swore. Mr. Porteous, the present director, remembers when irate boys, members of a losing team, stormed into his office on the verge, he claims, of attacking him for some Department policy which didn't fit into that team's plans. Calm, even talk overrode their tempers on that occasion. Such incidents weren't everyday ocurrences, but did happen often enough to make difficult the Department's work.

Today such things happen no more. One of the reasons why they don't is the Amateur Athletic Commission, made up of representatives of every team taking part in recreation athletic tournaments, whose job it is to consider rule infractions and to punish those who have caused them. Under such a setup violations are infrequent and violators are dealt with more severely than they would be if handled by Department officials.

It is agreed that there is now among Hibbing amateurs a relative consideration for the other fellow, a respect for rules and umpires, an evident sportsmanship which there never was before. "This is due, in my mind, to the patient work of the Recreation Department," is the observation of a field worker of the National Recreation Association. The accomplishments of the Hibbing Recreation Department as viewed by this worker include the following:

The freeing of athletics from virtual gang rule
The fostering of sportsmanship
The supplying of supervised play programs to Hibbing and near-by locations
The Americanization of the children of the foreign born
The encouragement of those who have definite athletic ability

From 1930 on the story of the Hibbing Department is roughly that of all recreation departments. By that time it had a year-round program under seven sub-divisions: athletics, social centers, summer playgrounds, winter sports, social service, special features and administration.

Accompanying the growth of the Recreation Department has been a noticeable decrease in the number of reported juvenile delinquencies in the Hibbing area. Figures submitted by the Hibbing office of the St. Louis County Juvenile Department show that the average number of cases handled yearly before 1925, when the Department was organized, was 108. Since that year the annual case

(Continued on page 470)

The community house in this village of 18,000 people is an exceedingly elaborate and expensive structure such as one would expect to find in a community of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 population. An interesting fact is that all of the labor unions in the vicinity have their headquarters in the community building.

Parks and Playgrounds in a City of Brazil

By NICANOR MIRANDA
Chief, Division of Education and Recreation
Department of Culture
Sáo Paulo, Brazil

THE PROGRAM for beautifying Sáo Paulo City features large and well-equipped parks and playgrounds for children, not only in the residential districts but also in factory sections. In beginning park developments during the past year, a study was made of the methods used in other countries, and a library of several hundred modern books on park and playground planning has been accumulated.

Special provision for children has been made in the new parks opened in the industrial areas. In the charge of trained play leaders, these parks are open to children of all ages and social status. The attendance ranges from three hundred at the smallest playgrounds to a thousand at the largest, while on Sundays and holidays there are as many as six thousand at some of the parks. The park facilities include a shelter with offices for instructors and doctors, shower baths and sanitary plumbing, a small tank for paddling, a grassy lawn, swings, seesaws, slides, "turnabouts and sand-traps."

Careful records are kept of the children, and when playground leaders find that medical treatment is needed, they visit the parents of the child and advise them of the situation. Free medical service is given those who require it through the health centers, clinics, and posts of the State Sanitary Service.

Each day about 1,400 glasses of milk are distributed on the playgrounds through the generosity of the Cooperativa of Lacticinios. Fruit, sandwiches, and lunches are also supplied, as well as jerseys, knickers, "singlets," and tennis shoes. Over ten thousand play uniforms, in red and white with a black stripe (representative of Sáo Paulo colors), have already been furnished.

The children learn games and organize teams to compete with children in other parks and public and private schools. Systematic exercises and drills are given. In each park the boys and girls edit and illustrate a small mimeographed magazine and cut out pictures for making albums. Other handcraft projects include plastic modeling, elementary carpentry, weaving, knitting, raffia work, and the making of game equipment such as bats and nets. There are lessons in musical notes, folk dancing, choral practice, and whistling. Playlets from the fairy tales of Anderson and Grimm and other popular folklore have been successfully produced, and the children are encouraged to give recitations, poems, and musical selections.

They enjoy picnics and excursions to such points of interest as the state museum, the animal park, the flying field, and large industrial plants. They have access to the small libraries, each containing over four hundred juvenile books, established in every park. All this literature has been donated by the public.

Talks are given on civic subjects, and the principles of representative government are demonstrated in a practical manner by an interesting system of child government. Elections are held for officers to administer the libraries, team captains, the staff of the mimeographed newspapers. A miniature court settles any small disputes.

All of these playground activities are conducted in cooperation with the Municipal Department of Culture, the State Sanitary Service, the Institute of Education, the Department of Physical Education, and other private and public institutions for the care of children. The program will be extended as rapidly as possible to all factory districts in the cities. Several municipalities in the interior have applied to Sáo Paulo for aid in developing playgrounds, and film strips have been prepared to help in spreading this city's playground information more widely. The communities which have signified their intention of developing recreation programs are Santos, Campinas, Araraquara, Sáo Carlos, Marilia, Santo Amaro.

We of North America pride ourselves on the beauty of our playgrounds and their services. But our South American neighbors are also justifiably proud of their fine accomplishments.

Physical education for children in Buenos Aires aims toward a healthy physical and moral life. Youths and adults find many activities to interest, divert, and benefit them.—From a Bulletin issued by the City of Buenos Aires.

WORLD AT PLAY

"Borrowed Time" Club in Oak Park

OAK PARK, Illinois, has a Borrowed Time Club made up of elderly people most of whom have rounded their three score and ten years. The club meets every Wednesday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church which gives the use of its chapel for the program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, plays, moving pictures, and addresses by guest speakers. Members of the club interested in playing games have the use of club rooms provided by Oak Park. Women members of the club use the rooms the second Friday of every month. On Easter, Christmas, or other special days the club has get-together parties. There is an annual picnic in the summer.

Water Resources for Recreational Use

IT IS interesting to note that in a case before the United States Supreme Court which involved the federal gorvernment's authority to regulate development of hydro-electric power resources, the federal government contended the development of water resources was a national problem which should be regulated in a manner to obtain the maximum benefit for navigation, flood control, power, irrigation, and *recreation*. The Supreme Court upheld the Federal Government in its decision.

Rural Choruses in Illinois

THE RURAL chorus sponsored by the University of Illinois started in a small way when four years ago nine counties took part. Now there are thirty-eight counties participating. Anyone who loves to sing may belong to the chorus. Each county chorus sets up its own administrative officers and selects its director and accompanist. Each director in turn works with the state director to make a unified ensemble. Remarkable effects are secured after a single combined rehearsal. This year the state rural chorus sang in August at the Chicagoland Music Festival at the Illinois State Fair, and it will also have a part at the national corn husking contest to be held in November.

Experimenting with Bedside Gardening

VOLUNTEERS at the Buffalo, New York, Garden Center are conducting an interesting project at the Children's Hospital. Eight children between the ages of twelve and sixteen were discovered to be intensely interested in gardening. The soil is brought into the hospital and mixed by the garden leaders. Each step in the operation is explained as the children watch from their beds. Trays are then placed over the beds so that the children are able to plant seeds or transplant seedlings. They also test soil, make garden scrapbooks, study seed catalogues, make dish gardens, and conduct special studies of their favorite flowers.

A Recreation Center for Danville

THE CITY of Danville, Illinois, in June, 1941, dedicated a recreation center at Garfield Park which was the gift of Sears, Roebuck and Company to the youth of the community. This center is one of eight built by the company in communities throughout the United States.

An Institute for Church Leaders

THE Department of Public Recreation, Baltimore, Maryland, has conducted a training course in social recreation for adult leaders of church groups. The course included material on leadership, programs, and demonstrations. It was hoped that the leaders attending the course would be stimulated to organize and make possible social recreation programs for the people of their own churches.

Max Straus Center in Chicago

PLANS for a new building to house the Albany Park Branch of the Jewish People's Institute have been announced by Dr. Philip L. Seman, general director of the Institute. The structure will be known as the Max Straus Center, and the cost of the building together with the lot will be approximately $135,000. The new center will have three stories and a basement. Its lines and fur-

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nishings will be simple, and fluorescent lighting will be used throughout. According to present plans, the first floor will include a general lounge, a library, game room, a community hall convertible into a gymnasium, kitchen, and several special rooms for boys and girls. On the second floor will be domestic science, fine arts club, crafts, and play rooms, with ten club rooms on the third floor. Arrangements have been made with the Young Men's Jewish Council to house in the new building the Albany Park Boys' Club which it sponsors. The entire basement will be given over to the activities of this group, providing the members with quarters for arts and crafts, photography, radio work, and games.

Palisades Interstate Parkway—Requests are before the legislatures of New York and New Jersey for funds to provide money for surveys and estimates for the construction of a parkway to connect the New York metropolitan area with Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park, a part of Palisades Interstate Park. According to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, as many as 20,000 motorists have visited the park in one day even in midwinter, causing severe traffic problems on the one available highway along the west shore of the Hudson. The new highway would provide citizens of New York City and New Jersey easy access to summer and winter facilities provided at Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park.

Paddle Tennis Tournament to Be Held—The Men's National Open Paddle Tennis Championship Tournament will be conducted by the United States Paddle Tennis Association beginning Saturday, October 18, 1941, at the Sterling Tennis Club, 1000 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Paddle tennis players throughout the country are cordially invited to take part in the tournament. Entry blanks may be secured from the U. S. Paddle Tennis Association, whose headquarters are at the Madison Square Boys Club, 301 East 29th Street, New York City.

One important change in the rules (for senior players only) has been adopted by the National Rules Committee, which will go into effect with the tournament. *One serve only is allowed.* If the serve should be a fault, the server loses that point. This rule has met with almost universal approval for it speeds up the play and tends to balance the advantage between server and receiver, thus avoiding domination of the game by the server.

For further information regarding rules of play write Murray Geller, Chairman of Rules Committee, 10 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, New York.

The Dance Archives—To meet the ever-growing interest in the dance in this country, the Dance Archives was established in October, 1939, as a branch of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Numerous collections of material have been gathered together into the Archives for the use of the public: books, pictures, sculpture, costumes, drawings, documents of all kinds intended to serve as source material for contemporary and future inspiration rather than as a musty record of the past. The Archives is now the most comprehensive dance collection in the world, according to *The Bulletin* of the Museum of Modern Art for February-March, 1941, except for two notable European collections which may or may not still be intact. The Dance Archives is described in detail in this issue of *The Bulletin*. The Museum of Modern Art is located at 11 West 53rd Street, New York City.

Volunteers in Lincoln, Nebraska — The report of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Recreation Board for 1940 makes the statement that a number of graduate students who had participated in the recreation program at Havelock High School in 1940 served as volunteer assistants in the different activities.

Country Dancers Give Annual Festival — Gay music and bright colors ushered in the fifteenth annual Spring Festival of the Country Dance Society presented in April at the Royal Windsor Ballroom in New York City. More than 500 men and women, boys and girls, followed the ten foot Maypoles out onto the huge dance floor where they twirled and jumped, marched and curtsied in authentic country patterns. The dancers came from all parts of the United States and represented schools, colleges, nurses homes, and community groups. Morris dancers energetically waved their white scarves, and dignified court dancers stepped stately. Sure-footed children went through the intricate steps of the sword dances and with the older dancers locked their imitation swords into the symbols of sacrifice. Century-old rounds, reels and square dances completed the program. All these dances were collected or transcribed by members of the Society.

Children's Book Week — November 2 to 8, 1941, are the dates which have been set for the twenty-third observance of Children's Book Week this year. The slogan which has been selected is "Forward with Books." Miss Marion L. Woodburn is associate director of Children's Book Week this year. Her office is at 62 West 45th Street, New York City. A manual of suggestions for the planning of programs, exhibits, etc., and other information concerning the week is available from Miss Woodburn's office.

In North Carolina's State Parks—The state parks of North Carolina last summer embarked on a very intensive recreation program. Approximately forty workers, including nine naturalists, were employed to conduct the program of nature instruction. Through school cooperation and the use of school busses, children were brought to the parks during the forenoon for a day camp program. This service was inaugurated the previous summer in Cheraw State Park and proved so successful that it has been extended to other parks.

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A Transportation Parade in Detroit—At the invitation of the Mayor of Detroit, Michigan, the Department of Parks and Recreation took part in a parade marking the opening of wider Gratiot Avenue. The Recreation Boys' Band led this section of the parade, followed by a float made in the Recreation Department's workshop and carrying an Indian canoe and several Indians beside a tepee. This exhibit of the earliest form of transportation was followed by the pony express, stage coach, horse and buggy, the forty-and-eight locomotive, old-fashioned bicycles, a horse drawn street car, Fords of an early vintage, present day cars, motorcycles and motor coach, ending with an airplane. The Ford Motor Company and the Department of Street Railways helped by furnishing vehicles.

A Legacy for Allentown's Playgrounds—The city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, this year will receive $78,231, representing a fourth of the income of the estate of General H. C. Trexler, for use in the maintenance, improvement, and extension of its park and playground system. The city also

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received $50,038 for the maintenance of Trexler Memorial Park, and Lehigh County received $28,043 for the maintenance of the Trexler-Lehigh Game Preserve.

Nature Activities in West Hartford, Connecticut—A large number of groups are cooperating in the development of Beach Park as a nature area, according to the first annual report of the Department of Recreation of West Hartford. The first and second grades of Beach Park School will feed the birds; the third grade will develop a special nature project; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades will work at the area and bring in specimens to plant. The science classes of the Alfred Plant School will make signs to be placed in the area. The garden club of the William Hall High School will develop a rock garden in one section of the tract, and the Edward Morley School will donate plants. The Boy Scout troops will do physical work on the area, building two rustic bridges and laying out and clearing the nature trail, and a Cub Scout pack will make bird feeding stations and nests. The Girl Scouts, too, will have a part in the project as the leaders of the Brownies have been organized in a nature study group, and leaders are meeting twice a month to study the area. The WPA has given the services of a naturalist to develop the area.

With Apologies!

It was incorrectly stated in the September issue of RECREATION that Louis W. Kolakoski, whose article on creative crafts appeared in that number, had won first place in the 1940 Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature. Russell J. Foval, Superintendent of Recreation in Alton, Illinois, was the first place winner in the contest; Mr. Kolakoski won second place.

Twentieth Annual Youth Week — Seven primary needs of youth were emphasized this year during Chicago's twentieth annual celebration of Youth Week. Programs demonstrating the problems and activities of young people were conducted by parks, playgrounds, churches, schools, business and industrial organizations, civic, social and recreational agencies, in each of the city's seventy-five communities. As outlined, the seven needs of youth are training for democratic living, sound educational opportunities, satisfying recreational experiences, adequate health programs, opportunities for economic security, racial and religious tolerance, and furtherance of world peace. From *Community Recreation,* (Chicago Recreation Commission).

Attendance at the Union County Parks — Although baseball and softball drew the greatest attendance in the Union County, New Jersey, Park System during the month of May, with totals of 91,118 and 52,913 respectively, picnicking showed the largest increase as compared with the same month in 1940. In May, 1941, 42,992 people made use of the picnic facilities provided in the parks. This figure represents an increase of 14,604 over May, 1940. Boating figures increased from 8,592 to 14,364, while the attendance at children's playgrounds rose from 2,023 to 8,842. The attendance report for May, 1941, shows participation in 36 organized activities, seven more than for the same month last year. Total attendance was 318,158 as compared with 287,933. This does not include totals for hikers and walkers, nor persons parked or driving through the park areas.

An Experimental Camp — According to an Associated Press dispatch from Durham, North Carolina, dated June 17, 1941, the National Youth Administration plans to open a camp on an experimental basis to give courses in physical training to twenty-six youths rejected by selective service officials because of physical defects. In addition to the physical training, the young men will also be given instruction to fit them for work in defense industries when they are released from camp. While at camp the men will receive $35 a month plus maintenance and medical and dental service.

Making Golf Everybody's Game—Last May the Cincinnatti, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission opened at the Airport Recreation Field its eighteen hole "pitch and putt" layout or "the beginner's golf course," as it is called. Its purpose was fourfold: to reduce the green fee; to cut by one half the time required to play eighteen holes; to provide a golf course that would be ideally suited to beginners; and to furnish eighteen holes of golf for men and women who cannot play until after work or spend more than two hours at the game.

During the first season every goal was reached. With a green fee of only 15 or 25 cents, with clubs and balls furnished, the golf course was self-supporting. With no hills or difficult shots, it was suited not only for the beginner but for family groups and for individuals whose physical condition permitted only mild exercise.

It should be emphasized that the Commission's golf course is in no sense a substitute for the regulation municipal golf course. The "pitch and putt" course has its own unique function, which is to serve a purpose not fully achieved by the regular course.

Pioneering in Teaching Democratic Principles Through Experience—As long ago as 1907, Hiram House in Cleveland, under the leadership of George A. Bellamy, was pioneering in teaching principles of democracy. That year Hiram House on its public playground established a municipality with a bank, a fire department, a police department, courts and other branches of city government in order that the children might learn what a city does for them and how a city carries on activities in behalf of its citizens.

It has been stated that individuals remember only 7% of what they hear, 12% of what they see, but 80% of what they do. The plan started in 1907 on the Hiram House playground is still continuing in this year 1941.

Role of the Artist in Defense Program—The role of the artist in national defense was demonstrated in a unique contest sponsored by the Arts and Crafts Guild of Westchester County, New York, and allied groups. County artists were asked to submit posters describing graphically "Come Wind, Come Weather," Daphne Du Maurier's new book on England at war. The project was designed to demonstrate how posters and drawings can be used to bolster the civic morale in times of national emergency.

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When Collecting Books

(Continued from page 458)

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Good Morning, the dance manual which has met with unusual popularity, has been supplemented by our latest release, October 1, 1941:

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- The first of the new **"Parties Plus"** series of books by Ethel Bowers is just off the press. It deals with problems of planning and preparation; outlines four parties for large groups and describes the activities involved; suggests some social recreation activities for small groups; and offers a few banquet games and stunts.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

A Craft and Hobby Exhibit in San Diego

(Continued from page 424)

lophane made windows completed the scene. The boys are ready to start another this year, if someone will guarantee them plenty of loaded ice cream sticks!

Recreation workers from the WPA Project assisted in the event.

Hallowe'en in the Traditional Manner

(Continued from page 419)

abandoned, survives in the fortune wheel which is rolled from guest to guest, bringing a gift to each.

A variation of ducking for apples is to hide a number of dimes in a pan of flour from which the competitors are required to pick them up with their mouths. Before they have finished the faces of the participants resemble ghosts!

The food served at parties today has little resemblance to that of early days in other countries. Doughnuts, mince pie, and fruit cake have replaced the custom of serving mashed turnips and other foods with a Hallowe'en significance. Cider has become the universal beverage, replacing the Lamb's Wool so popular in the British Isles. Cookies may be cut in the shape of bats, cats, owls, or witches for use as Hallowe'en favors, but they are not served with any thought other than their use as part of the decorations. We have nothing that resembles the Soul Cake or Dumb Cake so popular in Scotland and Wales.

Some Hallowe'en Bulletins

(Available from the National Recreation Association)

The Community Celebrates Hallowe'en ..... $.15
Ways in which a number of communities have celebrated Hallowe'en

Fun for Hallowe'en ..... .25
Suggestions for activities and stunts sufficient for several Hallowe'en entertainments and parties

Hallowe'en Gambols ..... .10
An entertainment for a large number of children

Peter, Pumpkin Eater ..... .15
A play for children

Recreation Advances in Kansas City

(Continued from page 443)

very much expanded program the Park Department made many improvements to the various facilities, including the rehabilitation of 130 tennis courts and the complete reconstruction of two playgrounds. The total cost of these improvements was approximately $42,000.

A City-Wide Hallowe'en Celebration

(Continued from page 420)

a short talk. He was assisted by City Manager W. P. Edmonson. A. E. Genter, Director of Recreation, served as secretary.

Over ten thousand people attended the 1940 celebration, and it is expected that the attendance will increase this year.

Recreation for Defense

(Continued from page 423)

new friends and new strength through the wholesome enjoyments offered them.

Individually and in groups we can all see to it that our boys can make desirable, enjoyable contacts. We can supply them with wholesome gaiety and amusement. It need not be costly. The main thing is the effort we all must expend if we are to make our armed forces strong and our boys happy.

Lakeland's Nature Study Club

(Continued from page 432)

oaks near the bird bath. The audience faced the lake, where gulls, ducks, and swans added beauty and charm to the picture. After hearing lectures on Florida wild flowers and palms, the Club members went to the lake shore, where they fed the birds and a scientist identified them.

Home Play Groups in Baltimore

(Continued from page 456)

is one other—that the children and young people of the groups and classes shall use what they learn and enjoy. "Pass it on," is our motto!

For a continuation or follow-up, Boy and Girl Scouts or adults in the neighborhood may encourage and assist the children who have access to a public library to sign the Library League card and carry out its suggestions. Thus it may become a community play program.

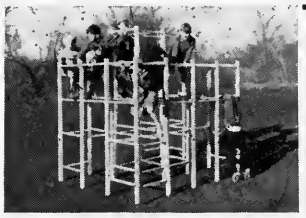
There never has been, nor should there be, any compulsion associated with our program. This is a play program, and for its success willing participation under tactful guidance is necessary. No prizes or awards are given nor are clubs formed.

Libraries which have assembly halls are glad to have them used by us. Some churches, too, have opened their doors to us.

Since we make no charge for our services, all are on the same level and each has equal opportunity. Of course residents of any neighborhood may raise money for a group in their locality, as was done in one instance when incipient delinquency was successfully combated by means of a play group in a neighbor's home.

Observers competent to judge have noticed in the young people affected by this program something indefinable. Children in our kindergarten groups are different from others, they tell us — happier, more capable. A teen-age girl in the absence of her mother cares for her family, including seven children and a sick father. "That explains her," said the social worker. "You can trust that boy," said a mother of girls. "He takes an interest in all the children."

The fact that this project could not be widely advertised without injuring it, since people need to see in order to be convinced, has to some degree retarded its development. We have protected the families served by us from exploitation. Leaders, understanding our attitude, have been unhampered in their work.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Let's Have a Quilt Show

(Continued from page 425)

fied range of recreation activities, it is not unreasonable to say that needlecraft provides the greatest number of recreational hours spent by women. Quilting probably provides the widest of the many fields of needlecraft and a quilt show is properly a recreation activity.

With all the color of a flower show and the artistry of a fine arts exhibit, a quilt show offers an opportunity for any active club or organization to present a display that will make one of the outstanding special events of the season. No matter how small the community, sufficient material is near at hand which needs only to be assembled to present an exhibit that will be commended for weeks afterwards.

In one community of 10,000 population a quilt show with 200 quilts in 155 different patterns, including both new and antique entries, gave 150 women a much-appreciated opportunity to display their needlecraft.

At this show both appliqued and pieced quilts were received. Unusual patterns were many — "Little Red Schoolhouse," "Ocean Wave," "Old Hickory," "Indiana Rose," "Devil's Puzzle," "Log Cabin," "Wild Goose Chase," "Washington's Pavement," "French Bouquet," "Trip Around the World," "Postage Stamp," "Drunkard's Path," and "Mexican Feather"—in all 155 different patterns. Outstanding quilts included antique "Log Cabin," "Starfish," "Rebel's Feather" and many others, including a quilt 240 years old made in the north part of England and brought to the United States by early colonists to whom it had been handed down through several generations. A

"Hawaiian Pineapple" quilt made by a native Hawaiian was also exhibited. A special display of twenty heirloom quilts was offered. Attendance at the exhibit exceeded 4,000, with visitors from neighboring cities and towns, and photographers from the capital city paper. Praise was high from needlecraft editors and quilt experts.

Publicity has been found to play an important part in making the show a success and is of immense value in the solicitation of quilts. All newspapers will use interesting stories about your quilt entries; research and history of quilts and published lists of desirable and unusual quilts will bring results. Antique quilts always make good "copy" as does any unusual history or oddity concerning particular quilts. Merchants selling prints gladly cooperate through window-card space.

The solicitation of quilts may be carried out in addition to printed publicity by personal contact. Most people either have quilts or know of persons who possess them. Phone calls and postal cards may be used in getting registrations. However, care should be taken to avoid recurrence of similar patterns in quilts and of course a file must be kept of the name of each exhibitor, with address and names and number of quilts. It takes courage for women to bring their quilts out for public display. Assure them at all times, and show them as well, that their quilts are being handled with great care. This done, you will have an even bigger quilt show the second year.

Recreation in a Mining Town

(Continued from page 461)

average has dropped to 76. Juvenile Officer C. E. Everett believes that the recreation program is partly responsible for the decrease, though he adds that the churches, Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and other such agencies probably have had an equal influence in cutting down juvenile delinquency.

Testimony in behalf of the recreation departments on the iron range recently was given by Frank McCormick, athletic director at the University of Minnesota, who told a legislative committee investigating the iron country that "Range recreation programs are largely responsible for the low rates of juvenile delinquency in that area."

The Setting Today

Today the department operates in a setting much different from that of 1925. Hibbing is a little slower today, a little more mellow, a little chastened from the batterings of economic hardship and from the realization, reluctantly arrived at, that the iron ore can't last forever, that even the "biggest little village in the world" must one day lose its youth. The booming, zestful, pioneer days are gone. Endless public spending no longer is the rule. The tax rate has been hammered down so today municipal tax income is decreasing. And after many years of trying, down-state legislators at last have a good opportunity of putting through a law which will divert mining tax funds directly into the state treasury instead of into the coffers of the local mining towns as is now the case. Thus, in Hibbing and in other Mesaba Range mining towns today the watchwords are economy, retrenchment, conservatism instead of taxing, spending, expanding. Now the Recreation Department, having won one battle in helping educate and Americanize the town, must fight another, must resist alleged economy demands against recreation department appropriations.

So far these demands have not been very vocal. In fact, no outright cuts have been asked for but, if unspoken, they are there just the same, they are implied. If municipal tax income is on the downgrade, it follows that the municipality must cut its department appropriations. Thus, the ultimate future of organized recreation on the Mesaba Range is not a bright one.

Nevertheless, it is estimated that high grade ore will last for another thirty years and that the range towns, while perhaps slowly declining, will on the whole continue as they are for a long time to come.

And when the saga of Hibbing is finally written; when its book is closed once and for all, it is certain that the Recreation Department will figure largely in the story. Its function as amalganizer, as Americanizer, as mixer in the uneasy melting pot which is the Mesaba Range is one which cannot be lightly passed over.

Their Silver Jubilee

(Continued from page 457)

ties provided by the government or other organizations.

To provide funds for summer camping, the girls, each year, conduct "camp-fund drives." These include sales of candy, pop-corn, pastry, and doughnuts. Aprons, flowers, and quilts are made and sold by many groups. Baby tending is always found profitable, as is also preparing and serving plate lunches. In rural communities, thinning beets, picking fruit, and even planting and tending a potato patch have provided the necessary funds. Penny drives and silver showers are

sometimes used as more direct methods for obtaining the needed help.

Another occasion which will long be remembered by the three hundred girls who participated, and the eight thousand spectators, was the folk dance festival held on the famous dance floor at Saltair on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. Three hundred girls in colorful, bright costumes presented Swiss, Norwegian, and Czechoslovakian natives dances. Folk dancing has always been a feature of the Bee-Hive Organization, and the Jubilee Year presentation has given this activity a new impetus which is finding expression throughout the many states wherever there are active Bee-Hive groups.

In addition to these events, the Jubilee Year was filled with a great variety of monthly events. Over 38,000 guests attended receptions. Thirteen thousand girls participated in Fun Frolics, five thousand enjoyed the May Day Breakfast. Sixty-seven hundred children were entertained at story festivals. Each group in its own community presented at least four public programs, and in many instances their audiences included a thousand persons.

An Honor Service climaxed the year's activities. Over seven thousand girls received the special Silver Jubilee Honor Badge on this occasion. From Mesa, Arizona; Pocatello, Idaho, and many other localities come reports of thrilling evenings in which hundreds of girls participated, and where audiences often approximating a thousand paid tribute to the accomplishments of the Bee-Hive Girls and the opportunities provided for them during the past year. This has indeed been a memorable year in the lives of these adolescent girls and has been a fitting tribute to a girls' movement which is enriching the lives of thousands of girls, training them for service to their fellowmen, and building in their hearts a faith in their God.

The leadership of the Bee-Hive Girls' Organization is *all* voluntary service. A general committee of six members in Salt Lake City plan the program in general. It is then interpreted and applied in over one thousand "ward" units by over three thousand Bee-Keepers. This organization is part of what is known as the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints which directs a recreation program for youth and adults. The leaders of the Bee-Hive work are grateful for the inspiration and help which they receive from the other youth movements of our country.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, August 1941
"Seashore Pool in Sioux City" by Keyes G. Gaynor

The American City, September 1941
"New York's Marine Amphitheatre"

The Crippled Child, August 1941
"Polio Swimming Clubs in the United States" by Francis M. Dunford

Journal of Health and Physical Education, September 1941
"The Dance Section — Questions and Answers" by Lucile K. Czarnowski
"Whom to Train for Recreational Leadership" by Elizabeth E. May

National Parent-Teacher, September 1941
"Beautiful for Spacious Skies" by Howard Braucher

The Nation's Schools, September 1941
"Recreational Areas" by C. M. Miles

Parks and Recreation, August 1941
"Parks and Recreation in Wartime" by A. T. Whitaker

Youth Leaders Digest, June 1941
"Camp Activities"

PAMPHLETS

Adventures of Annabelle. Safety for night drivers.
Highway Education Board, Washington, D. C. Single copies free; in quantities, price $.05

A Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. How to organize civilian defense groups in recreation and many other fields
Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

Education Under Dictatorship and in Democracies. Education and National Defense Series, U. S. Office of Education. Pamphlet No. 15
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.15

Enlist for Safety. A program of practical measures for meeting the national accident emergency
National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois

Games for Small Spaces and Small Groups by Ella Gardner
Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Night Lighting of Recreation Facilities. WPA Recreation Project for Northern California, San Francisco, California

Pathfinder for Day Camps. First and second quarter WPA Recreation Training and Demonstration program, New York City

Play Spots. Akron and Summit County
Community Chest, Akron, Ohio

Selected Motion Pictures
Motion Picture Bureau, National Council, Y.M.C.A., New York City

Tournaments. How to organize them
WPA Recreation Training Program, New York City

What To Do—Where To Do It. A few suggestions for free time summer activities
Council of Social Agencies, Buffalo, New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

Juvenile Court, Durham, N. C.; Community Music Association, Flint, Mich.; Lake County Department of Public Welfare, Gary, Ind.; Interstate Commission of Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Park District, Chicago, Ill.; Public Recreation Department, Cincinnati, Ohio (13th Annual Report); Recreation Commission, Clairton, Pa.; Central Community House, Columbus, Ohio; Recreation Department, Union County Park Commission, Elizabeth, N. J.; Fenton Community Center, Fenton, Mich.; Physical Education Department, Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oklahoma City Park Department, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Bureau of Recreation, City of Scranton, Pa.

Fencing as Recreation

(Continued from page 455)

work out your plans against your opponent, the skills, which are generally developed within several months, are all subject to the cleverness of an active brain which must be on the alert at every moment if they are to score on your colleague and at the same time counteract the latter's attempt to do the same. These skills, which are mentioned herein, include split-second timing and agility and ability to obtain perfect coordination of the various fencing movements between the arms, legs, body, and mind. Athletes who specialize in other sports find fencing excellent as a conditioning sport between seasons. Don McNeil, National Tennis Champion of 1940, publicly stated that fencing is a fine conditioning sport and recommended its use to others.

When you get on the floor to fence your opponent, all thoughts are cast out of your mind except, "How can I beat him?" "Will I be successful if I try this movement against him?" "Where is he vulnerable?" and so on. All these thoughts center on your opponent and indicate your desire to beat him. But isn't this true in the other sports? It is quite true, but how often in the other sports do you go out by yourself, think for yourself, struggle for yourself, and finally win for yourself? There aren't many sports in which you will find this occurring. Tennis, boxing, wrestling, handball, and badminton, however, are several exceptions which fall in the same class as fencing. This class of activities stands on common ground —they all tend to produce individuals with individualistic ideas. Since one measures man by what he is and what he can do, the individual is under the duty of making the most he possibly can out of himself. Initiative, enterprise, self-reliance, perseverance, and self-confidence, which are the natural outcomes of fencing, are therefore traits obviously ingrained into its students.

Nowhere has the writer presented a point for fencing which he didn't sincerely feel was true. If the reader is the least bit doubtful of the claims herein made, he is cordially invited to pick up a foil and mask and try it for himself.

New York's Aquacade

On July 26, 1941, the Department of Parks of New York City reopened the New York State Amphitheatre, located in Flushing Meadow Park, Queens. This was one of the few permanent structures at the World's Fair and was a contribution by the state to the recreation system of the city. Since the close of the Fair workmen have been busy dismantling the old temporary Aquacade tank, remodeling the stage, providing dressing room facilities, and constructing new, permanent, modern outdoor swimming and diving pools between the amphitheatre and the stage.

The new pool, which is of concrete faced with tile, is 300 feet long, 33 feet in width at the ends, and 70 feet in the center. At each end there are diving pools 11 feet deep and diving towers with 3, 5 and 10 meter platforms. The depth of the pool is 3 feet 6 inches at the edges to 4 feet in the center. It will be floodlighted at night. In addition to providing public swimming facilities, the pool with the stage and 8,500 unobstructed tiered seats, will be used to offer water carnivals, pageants, concerts, and other spectacles.

Starting on July 27th the pool was open to the general public. On week days and Saturdays from 10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. there is a free period for children under fourteen years of age when no adults are admitted to the pool. After 1:00 P. M. on week days and Saturdays and all day on Sundays and holidays, a ten cent charge is made for children under fourteen and a twenty cent charge for adults.

The Mill Creek Park Art Exhibit

(Continued from page 429)

park, but double that number viewed the paintings in the lobby of the Central Y.M.C.A. during National Art Week.

Mill Creek Park's Art Exhibit is now a permanent part of the park's recreation program.

A New Memorial Park

THE TWENTY-ACRE Beekman estate on Long Island overlooking Oyster Bay harbor has been transferred to the township of Oyster Bay. The property, donated by the Beekman Family Association, Mrs. Burgess Gurnee, and Arthur A. Ballantine, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, is the largest outright gift ever presented to the township.

Private ownership of the property dates back to 1653 when Henry Townsend received it from the township with the stipulation that he maintain a mill there. The Beekman family purchased the property from the heirs of Mr. Townsend thirty years ago.

The ancient "turf-and-twig" ritual of Anglo-Saxon days was used in the formal transference. A representative of the family dug a piece of turf and cut a twig from a tree and presented both of them to the Town Supervisor.

The park, which will have a thousand feet of beach front on the harbor, includes Mrs. Gurnee's home and the Ballantine estate. It will be known as the Gerard Beekman Memorial Park.

Indian Music and Dances

(Continued from page 434)

An awareness of the fact that Indian songs and dances are not simple should not deter us from using them in our programs. Some of the songs are more melodic than others, and some of the dances are more consistent rhythmically than others. It is these songs and dances we should seek out when planning an Indian program. Mrs. Florence H. Botsford, in her collection of *Folk Songs, Vol. I* and in her *Folk Songster* has given us several Indian songs with fine translations for our practical use. Julia M. Buttree, in her *Rhythm of the Redman,* gives us the authentic dances step by step with the appropriate music, pantomime and "props."

These are but some of a great multitude of interesting facts about the musical tradition of the Indian, and although most of the facts stated here may be applied generally to all the tribes, each tribe is a study in itself with its own songs, dances, customs, traditions, and ceremonies. The study of one tribe will lead you on and on into an all-absorbing adventure—an adventure that you will want to share with your groups, an adventure that is truly American!

NOTE: A number of cities have introduced the Indian theme into their playground programs.

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The experience of Reading, Pennsylvania, has been recorded in a bulletin entitled "An Indian Summer in Reading" obtainable from the National Recreation Association for ten cents. Another bulletin, "Indian Lore in Recreation Programs," contains a list of source materials for Indian music, dances, handcrafts, plays and ceremonials. Price, five cents. Complete directions for making an Indian bonnet will be found in a third bulletin. Price, fifteen cents.

Facilities Available to Colored Citizens

(Continued from page 442)

doah National Park in Virginia, provides a number of recreational facilities.

The Bureau of Colored Work

Some time ago RECREATION carried an observation which may well be referred to:

"Many communities have not yet learned of the possible help in developing a program available to colored groups and are unacquainted with the activities of the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association and with the various plans and studies made by this organization. Such communities or organizations within such communities, as well as already established recreation departments, will find valuable sources of aid in meeting the problems involved. One thing the Bureau of Colored Work has learned, and that is that in nearly every section the Negro group, so far as much of the program of activities is concerned, represents a community *within* a community. That is, a general city program may be ever so good intentioned, but it does not reach far enough to include colored groups. Special planning to reach them and make available the program seems a need everywhere."

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Sometimes the problem of race adjustment presents seemingly insuperable obstacles. The problems involved in developing participation or availability for colored groups are difficult. Too often services are walled in by limitations and mental attitudes which leave the colored citizen quite remote from benefits created by public and private recreation facilities and programs. His opportunity for exposure to their character-building and morale-building values remains unassured. It is encouraging, however, to note a steady increase in opportunities for colored boys and girls and adults made possible by the national recreation movement.

The part played by the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association, in stimulating interest in recreation, covers many phases quite aside from developing facilities, especially buildings. The problems faced involve the securing of the right kind of leadership in the group itself, or perhaps such matters as how to finance a program. Herein lies the advantage of a national staff experienced in interracial relationships, organization and educational activities related to all phases of community recreation, such as the National Recreation Association has maintained.

Assistance is also rendered when requested by sharing the information already classified regarding competent colored recreation workers. The Association keeps a record of available persons on request. No charge is made for such service either to the community or to the persons registered.

The leaders fostering recreation recognize there are contributing factors in the development of useful citizenship and sane living other than play programs. Nevertheless, a very definite conviction obtains that adequate provision for community recreation represents a fundamental element influencing for good the people of any creed or color given the opportunity to use standard recreation facilities.

As a nation, planning to face realistically the social problems of defense, we may find it advantageous to "step up" our efforts to provide wholesome recreation opportunities for our colored citizens who represent ten per cent of our potential defenders in uniform and in industry, and their families. To disregard this responsibility or strategy will impair both the morale and the morals of just that proportion of our nation's service and civilian strength. Defense or peace, the need for basic recreational balance, if recognized, will mean much to our common welfare.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Model Plane Annual 1941-1942

Edited by Frederick P. Graham and Reginald M. Cleveland. Robert M. McBride and Company, New York. $2.00.

IN TEXT and pictures this book presents a comprehensive description of the latest developments in the making and flying of model aircraft. It contains a consecutive account of every phase of this fascinating hobby. The various types of model planes which have been both manufactured and privately built during the past decade are shown in construction and in flight, and the detailed steps in present-day construction are described. The high points of important meets are analyzed in one chapter. There are profuse illustrations.

The Amateur Photographer's Handbook

By A. Frederick Collins. Revised by Aaron Sussman. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.

PUBLISHED FIRST in 1925 and reprinted a number of times, this widely used handbook has now been completely revised and a number of new chapters have been added. It is designed "to help everyone who wants to make pictures and doesn't want to spend years or a fortune to get them." Even though you may not be one of this group, you cannot fail to be interested in the opening chapter telling of the growth of photography.

Start Today

By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.75.

UNDER PRESENT WORLD CONDITIONS it is of the greatest importance that every good citizen in the United States keep himself or herself physically prepared for effective service to the nation. Dr. C. Ward Crampton out of his long experience has prepared "Start Today—Your Guide to Physical Fitness" to help meet this universal need. Recreation systems and other groups which are trying to help in making men and women physically fit at this time will want to face the issues raised by Dr. Crampton.

Working at Play in Summer Camps

By Abbie Graham. The Womans Press, New York. $1.50.

MISS GRAHAM WRITES delightfully here on making the summer camp a truly enriching experience. The book is addressed primarily to the younger counselors in a summer camp, and its purpose is to help such counselors become more skilled in working at other people's play. In this, as in her other books on camping, Miss Graham shows that sympathetic understanding of life situations which makes the simplest experience important.

Start 'Em Sailing!

By Gordon C. Aymar. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

THE NOVICE WHO USES this book as a guide can readily learn the fine points of sailing a small boat. In addition to the actual operation of the boat, such subjects are discussed as Meeting Squalls, Care of the Sails, Capsizing, Rules of the Road, Fog Signals and Lights, and Putting Up for the Winter and Fitting Out in the Spring. The volume is illustrated with sixty-two photographs and forty-four diagrams.

Games the World Around

Four Hundred Folk Games for an Integrated Program in the Elementary School. By Sarah Ethridge Hunt and Ethel Cain. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

A COLLECTION OF PLAY ACTIVITIES from thirty-five countries, this book is in reality a practical interpretation of the folklore of these countries which will help children understand and appreciate the customs of these various peoples. Much of the value of the book lies in the discussion of folklore and the interpretive material which precedes the description of the games.

Time on Their Hands

A Report on Leisure, Recreation, and Young People. Prepared for the American Youth Commission by C. Gilbert Wrenn and D. L. Harley. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $2.00.

IN THIS NEW VOLUME on the needs of youth the authors consider specifically the problem of their leisure and of their recreational status. The discussion of a new meaning of recreation which prefaces the book is followed by an appraisal of the kinds and amounts of recreation available to youth in relation to their real needs and environment. Finally the volume is concerned with the part agencies, both public and private, have in seeing that these needs are met. A summary chapter lists the major objectives and recommendations for recreation planning.

This is a significant and timely book which recreation workers will welcome.

It's Fun to Make Things

By Martha Parkhill and Dorothy Spaeth. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

MANY OF THE ARTICLES described in this book are made from scraps and samples given the authors by stores and manufacturing plants, and none costs more than a few cents. The instructions given for making each article are supplemented with working drawings and photographs of the article as it should look when completed. Materials and their sources are listed.

Digest of Laws Relating to Local Parks and Recreation.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

The National Park Service has rendered a valuable service to the recreation movement in the preparation of this digest. There has long been a need for a careful analysis of state legislation relating to local parks and other recreation services. In this comprehensive volume, such legislation is summarized state by state. The digests of laws within each state are grouped for easy reference according to the class of city or types of local governmental units to which they apply. Separate sections are devoted to laws relating to schools and school districts, to regional park districts, to special facilities such as swimming pools or public forests, or to special agencies such as park and playground associations. In every instance, citations accompany the digest so that the reader may readily find the complete text of a particular law.

The volume does not contain references to legislative acts granting powers to individual cities nor is any attempt made to summarize various types of park and recreation legislation for the country as a whole. The volume affords a ready reference, however, to any locality desiring to know the powers under which it may provide park or recreation service.

The Municipal Year Book 1941.

Edited by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting. The International City Managers' Association, Chicago. $5.00.

The eighth edition of *The Municipal Year Book* has a number of features which will add to its usefulness. The first of these is population data based on the 1940 federal census. A number of new sections and articles have been added, such as statistics on municipal health departments. Other sections have been expanded to include new information. At the same time such valuable sections have been retained as a listing of municipal officers and, in common with previous issues, the 1941 edition contains data on developments in 1940 in parks and recreation, schools of education, public libraries, public works, and similar services.

American Youth Hostels Handbook 1941.

Edited by Isabel and Monroe Smith. American Youth Hostels, Inc., Northfield, Mass. $ 50.

This attractive booklet is full of information for those who would make hosteling the open road to the open spaces. A list of hostels is given with directions on how to reach them. There are a number of articles of general interest.

Federal Aids to Local Planning.

National Resources Planning Board. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.30.

Here is a guide to the services and data available in the federal government for use in connection with local planning. The statement contains information about the activities of forty-six Federal agencies whose work is most directly related to the activities of local governments. This book of 152 pages represents a valuable source of reference material for individuals and local groups wishing to know of the services of the national government.

Meet the Gang.

By Charlotte Himber. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.50.

This booklet tells how the Y.M.C.A. by its family policies and gang programs is serving boys forced to live in underprivileged neighborhoods. Out of its experience the Y.M.C.A. lists the principles it considers basic to a constructive program of activities for underprivileged boys.

Teach Yourself to Play the Guitar.

By Nola Arndt. Home Institute, New York. $.15.

Another in the series of Home Institute booklets, this very practical publication represents a simple home study course designed to give the would-be player a correct foundation in guitar playing.

Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology I.

By Kurt Lewin, Ronald Lippitt, and Sibylle Korsch Escalona. Obtainable from Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Paper bound, $1.35; cloth bound, $1.70.

This study, I of the series Iowa Studies in Child Welfare, contains in Part Two the report of a study by Mr. Lippitt of the effect of democratic and authoritarian group atmosphere. It is an account of the first experiments on "social climate" carried out with two clubs of eleven-year-old children—one under authoritarian leadership, the other under democratic leadership. The conclusions drawn as a result of these experiments will be of interest to recreation workers, club leaders, and others working with children. The authors warn against too hasty generalizations. The result of this preliminary survey, however, has seemed to them fruitful enough to warrant further development of the experimental methods and techniques involved.

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The Days of the Years

WE STILL HAVE elections and will continue to have them because we are the the people of the United States. We are citizens.

We still have Thanksgiving Day—in fact two of them. We are still free. Though we are heavy-hearted for our world, we as a people increasingly work to give security and the possibility of the pursuit of happiness for all, because the nations of the world cannot long continue half slave, half free.

We plan to celebrate Christmas, to celebrate the birth of Jesus, to observe the birthday that gave us the Sermon on the Mount, that made real the ideal of the brotherhood of man, that made it easier to work for happiness and strength for all, that gave real foundations for the recreation movement.

We look forward to February 12th and the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. We pray God that as a nation we may have done and be doing our part so that we be not ashamed to pause and stand in reverence on that day as we think of one who thought in terms of all people everywhere, who saw clearly the good and the evil in the lives of men but believed that good could be made in the end to triumph.

We think of February 22nd to come, of the birthday of George Washington, of one who dared to believe that many geographical groups, many groups of varied interests still could be one, still could live together in peace, still could work together, seek and perchance find happiness together. We are mindful that the fight for independence was also a fight for unity, a leadership for working together that in those times required as great a faith as to believe today that the divided and quarreling groups of the entire world can in part be led, in part be made to live together, to work together under plans that give a considerable measure of justice for all, that give a considerable security for the pursuit of happiness for all.

We the people — the citizens of no mean state — observe these holy days, these holidays, because our country is founded on religion, on education, on recreation, on labor; because the faith, the courage, the dedication which gave meaning to these holy days, is still ours.

We in the recreation movement strive to make these days in our neighborhoods not only holidays and happy days but also holy days.

Howard Braucher

NOVEMBER, 1941

November

Courtesy Houston, Texas, Department of Recreation

The 1940 Tree of Light, Houston's twenty-second annual Community Christmas Tree, was built around one of the flag poles in front of the new City Hall. The tree has been variously located—at the Public Library, on a downtown street corner, at the Recreation Department's playhouse, and for the past two years at the new City Hall. The programs have included, in addition to the formal presentation of the tree to the city by the debutantes, tableaux, carol singing, choruses, and pageants. This year the Community Players sponsored by the Department of Recreation will present a full length play at the Music Hall as a part of the 1941 Tree of Light Christmas program.

Christmas in the Community

By A. D. ZANZIG

" 'Eight things are always associated with Christmas. First and foremost is its religious significance. The other seven are: hanging the mistletoe, burning the Yule log, the Christmas tree, the Christmas carol, the greeting card, the Christmas stocking, and Santa Claus himself.' Since that was written a quarter of a century ago the world has been in a whirlpool of change, but these eight symbols remain unchanged." — *Horace J. Gardner* in *Let's Celebrate Christmas.*

THE CELEBRATION of Christmas, better than almost any other endeavor, can be an affair for community planning in which almost all the agencies of community life can work together through their representatives. Even though each school, church, club or other organization has a celebration of its own and does not join with the others in a single event for all of them together, there may well be organization of the whole community for cooperation in making the most of its resources for Christmas in its various centers.

As an example of this kind of endeavor, we present an account of what was done in the town of Bethlehem, New York, in 1939.*

A Decentralized Community Program

The Bethlehem Central School community, under the direction of local teachers, planned and staged a Christmas celebration that coordinated all the town's Christmas activities. They attempted to avoid duplication of effort, and to make it possible for children to help make Christmas in the home and community, not just receive it. It was so successful that other communities might well consider it as a possibility when they are planning their holiday celebration.

As far back as May, the teachers held a meeting to discuss this project. A steering committee was selected and a list of objectives drawn up. It was decided that the School Exhibit entitled "Little Town of Bethlehem" should be the high point of this celebration. This exhibit should relate to Christmas all school activities such as social studies, literature, art, music, and recreation. The topics were divided into ten units and assigned to teachers.

After the teachers had done some research, another meeting was held which was attended by community organizations such as the Parent-Teachers Association, churches, Scouts, theater groups, the Choral Society, Red Cross, and others. Everyone pooled their ideas, and plans for the school exhibit and other local activities were made. It was decided to have a tentative calendar of events so everybody would be aware of all the activities in his school area. All Christmas donations of food, clothing, and toys were received at one central place and were distributed systematically. The decorations of homes, churches, schools, and public buildings were planned and executed by one group. A High School window was painted and made into a Cathedral stained glass window. High School students and church choirs combined for community singing. The Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and other organizations contributed to the school exhibit. A publicity committee was appointed to handle all publicity related to the celebration and to present it to the various newspapers.

Thus by the cooperation of all the organizations in the Central School District, Bethlehem was able to have a fine Christmas celebration that avoided the usual conflicts and duplication of effort.

Tentative Calendar

Nov. 13—"Christmas Doorways." Slingerlands Garden Group. Assistance was given is making wreaths and other decorations.

Nov. 18—"Christmas Wreaths and Mantel Pieces." Delmar Garden Group. Assistance was given in making wreaths and other decorations.

Dec. 5—Christmas gifts for Kentucky people. Junior Department, First Methodist Church.

Dec. 7—"Mary's Meditation" Christmas Service in Chapel, Methodist Women's Association.

Dec. 8—"Hans Brinker." Little Theater Committee. Bethlehem Central High School. Afternoon.

Dec. 12—D.A.R. Yuletide Party. First Methodist Church. Afternoon.
Candle Light Service. First Methodist Church Chapel.

Dec. 13—Christmas Play. Bethlehem Center School. Annual Christmas Concert.

Dec. 15—"O, Little Town of Bethlehem." Bethlehem Central District Exhibit, Central High School.

Dec. 16—Community Carol Singing. Central High School.

* Taken from *Community Organization News* for November 4, 1940, issued by the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dec. 17—Sunday Morning Worship Service, Cantata and Tableau "Bethlehem." First Methodist Church. Morning.
Other Church services.
White Gift Service, "Golden Gifts," Reformed Church, Afternoon.
Play "Dust of the Road," Senior High School Department. First Methodist Church.
Dec. 18—Christmas Supper Meeting. Men's Association. First Methodist Church.
Dec. 19—Union College Glee Club Concert. Central High School.
Christmas Oratorio "Hora Novissima," Albany Oratorio Society. St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
Dec. 20—Free Moving Picture. Delmar Theater.
Combined party of Nursery and Kindergarten and their mothers. Methodist Church. Afternoon.
"Christmas Literature," Books and Conversation Group of Methodist Church.
Dec. 21—Family Christmas Party. Reformed Church.
Dec. 24—Morning Church Services.
Dec. 31—"New Year's Eve." An hour to meet old friends and greet the New Year.

NOTE: Nonperishable food, used toys and clothing may be left at Delmar Theater December 18-23. Bethlehem Welfare Council in charge of distribution.

It can easily be seen how this program might in a larger community include many other groups and events, including caroling by employees or visiting groups in the larger stores and industrial plants, and celebrations by various nationality groups. There is special value, however, in a joining together of people of all groups in an all-community endeavor. Even in the Bethlehem plan just given, there was invitation to carol singing by the whole community at the high school one evening.

A Centralizing Factor, the Christmas Tree

A Community Christmas Tree is often the chief centralizing factor. Carefully chosen, set up in a central and significant place out of doors and equipped with appropriate electric lights, the moment of its lighting, about a week before Christmas, is itself made a festive event.

Houston's Tree of Light, as it is called, is dedicated with impressive ceremonies before the City Hall. Through the use of floodlights on the various elevations of that building, the pageant of the Christmas story is given an unbroken performance. The combined choruses of the city's Recreation Department, which sponsors the entire event, and of the Y.W.C.A., sing distinctive carols and also well-known ones in which the whole assemblage joins. The singers approach the tree in procession followed by groups of lantern-bearing children from the city's playgrounds, the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves and the Settlement Association, who then stand as a guard of honor around the Nativity. The tree towers fifty feet in the air and is covered with a thousand twinkling red, blue, orange, green and yellow lights. At the top, the great star has more than fifty white lights.

Fort Worth, Texas, has a municipal Tree and Candle Lighting Ceremony each year. As the time for it draws near, forty-nine religious, cultural, civic, educational and other organizations cooperate in the planning and each selects a representative for the pageant. A large triangular candelabrum of fifty electric candles becomes a symbol of community loyalty and good-will. While the multicolored lights on the giant Christmas tree in the background are being reflected in the eyes of thousands of the city's people, the lighting of these candles begins. As the representative of each organization is introduced, he turns the switch which lights his candle and then gives a half-minute Christmas greeting from his organization. Then the Mayor lights the center candle which towers above the others, and brings a message from the city of Fort Worth. A program of choral music and pantomime follows in which Santa Claus as well as the Christmas story is represented.

In some cities a different chorus or band or brass ensemble sings or plays carols every day at the Community Christmas Tree during the homegoing hour of workers. The lighted evergreen tree comes to be known then as the "Singing Tree." This music is amplified and broadcast so all may hear. These musical contributions can bring many different organizations into happy cooperation.

In some cities there is much encouragement for the citizens to have lighted Christmas trees in front of their houses. Better still, where there are living evergreens in the community area, some of these are lighted.

In Lynchburg, Virginia, all the playgrounds have special trees or shrubs in which food is placed for the feathered friends of the children. At each of the indoor recreation centers there is also a tree, and parties are held. Many a child makes and places on the tree a gift for some other

This material has been taken from a bulletin of Christmas suggestions for home, school, church, recreation center, club and community, which was prepared by Mr. Zanzig for the University of Texas. It is being used here by permission of the University.

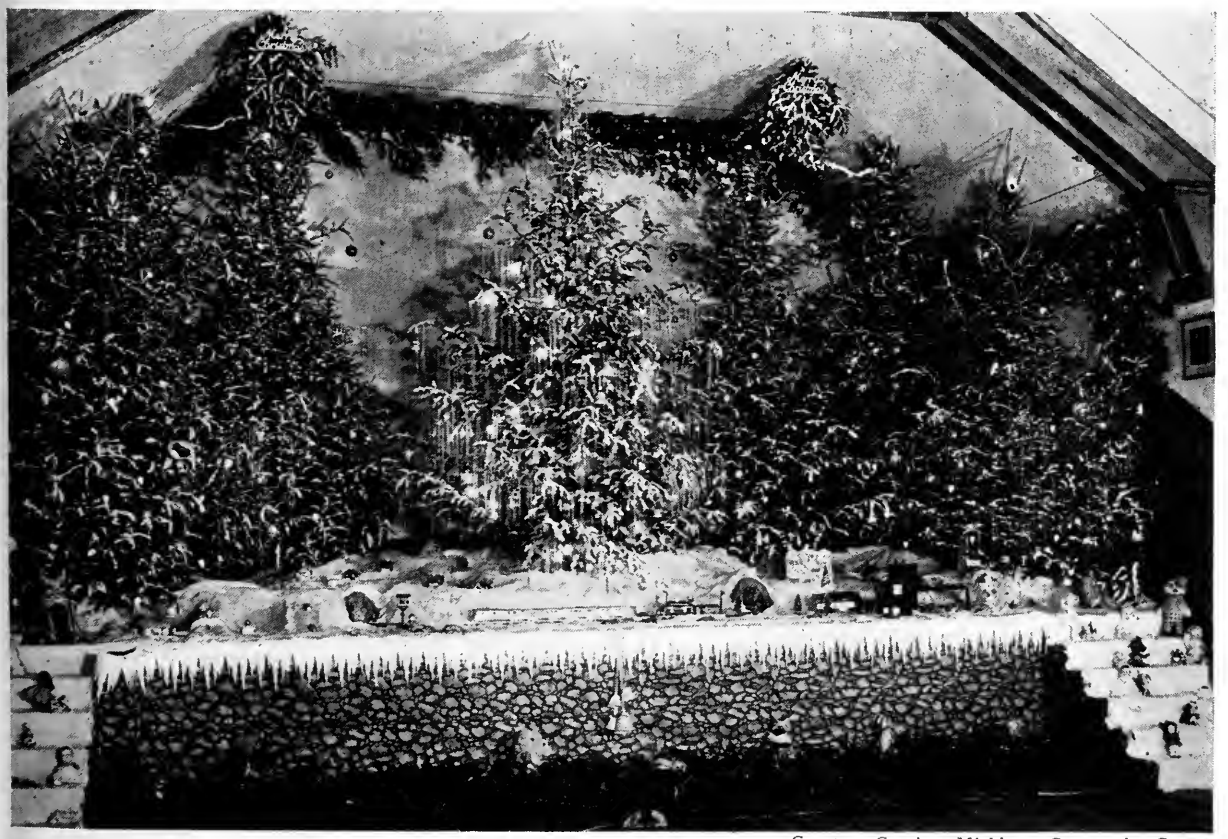
child, and one for his parents. The size of the tree and the number of lights are of comparatively little or no consequence. Certainly the lighting and other decoration should not go beyond the simplicity and spontaneous cheer of the Christmas spirit. The meaning of the tree is the essential thing, its ever-fresh green a symbol of the everlasting youth of life, appealing to us as does the light and wonder in children's eyes as they look upon it at the dawn of Christmas. A little tree humbly decorated may be fuller of this meaning than a large one. Surely the meaning to us of any Christmas tree is never so full as when gathered around it, we are singing carols. Indeed, its meaning begs for singing to bring itself fully home to us.

The Choral Festival

The singing of Handel's "Messiah" by a community chorus may become almost as commonly desired a Christmas expression as is the singing of carols, so appropriate is it as a Christmas expression of the whole community. When the fifty-six year old Handel first saw the words of this oratorio, his fortunes were at their lowest ebb. He had withdrawn entirely from public life, and his erstwhile enthusiastic patrons and followers in London believed him finished. The "libretto," as he called it, was presented to him in the latter part of August, 1741. Seven days later he had composed all the music for the first part of the work, nine days thereafter the second part was completed, and the third required only six days more. Then in two days he filled in the orchestral parts. The music for the whole oratorio was written in twenty-four days, "the greatest feat," says a biographer, "in the whole history of musical composition!"

Here was a great man supremely inspired by the prophecy and fulfillment of Christmas. His creating was as though he were in a superb dream. He was unconscious of the world and of time. He did not leave his house. His man-servant brought him food and often upon returning to him later, found the food untouched and the master staring into vacancy. Upon completion of the *Hallelujah Chorus,* his servant found him at the table, tears streaming from his eyes, and exclaiming, "I did think I did see all Heaven before me, and the great God Himself!"

The church choirs are likely to be very busy



Courtesy Caspian, Michigan, Community Center

preparing music for Christmas services in their respective churches, and it is important that each church make its own complete musical gift to the Child for its own worshippers. But it can be a superb experience for singers and listeners, and a great and lasting benefit in community spirit, when all the choirs or a fully representative number of them join in a good performance of the "Messiah" or of some other fine, suitable choral program. It can be greatly worth while for the individual churches to forego for the sake of this community goal some of the special music they have expected of their choirs in their own Christmas services.

Groups planning community Christmas celebrations may wish to know that there are available from the National Recreation Association song sheets containing the words of ten favorite Christmas carols. These may be secured at $.80 per hundred. A bulletin containing the stories of nine of these carols is also available at 15 cents.

This idea is all the more reasonable when we realize how ready every congregation is to sing at those services. Why not give the *congregation* still fuller opportunity then, and relieve the choir of its unusual efforts at pretentious anthems, asking only that it help well in the singing of carols? Besides singing one or two less familiar ones or some other old simple Christmas music alone, the choir might sing some of the more familiar ones antiphonally with the congregation, give a beautifully enlivening descant to the latter's singing of one or more of the carols, and in other ways make this in full truth a service of joyous and reverent worship by the whole congregation. Thus the choir would have time to join in the *community* service of joy and beauty that the singing of the "Messiah" can be. If adequate enough, it could include in its own church service the singing of a chorus from that work.

The community chorus should, however, include interested secular singing groups, if there are any, as well as the choirs, and also any chorally unattached individuals who can and want to join. The whole enterprise might be sponsored by a local newspaper, in each of whose daily issues during a certain period a registration blank might be printed to be filled out by the reader wishing to enter the chorus. The announcement might include also the name and rehearsal place of each choir or district group (if the choirs or other groups are to rehearse separately) and there could be a personnel committee to help determine into which group any new applicant would be most helpfully and conveniently placed.

A miscellaneous program of Christmas choral music can also be very enjoyable and inspiring. So many beautiful and substantial arrangements have been made of carols, and excellent original music written also. There is music for the community orchestra also, including such works of child-like imagination as the Hansel and Gretel Overture and the Saint-Saens "Carnival of Animals" as well as more directly related works like Corelli's beautiful Christmas Concerto.

The Carol Festival

Whether the chorus be a large one representative of the whole community, or a smaller one—perhaps the high school or college *a capella* choir—a choral concert of carols can be a most happy affair, held in a concert hall, church auditorium or out-of-doors at the Christmas tree. If indoors, some of the features of a procession and a candle-lighting ceremony might be added.

A procession with lighted candles protected from wind can add much to the outdoor festival also. The audience should have opportunity to sing also, now and then in the program, and this opportunity or preparation for it should extend back into weeks or a month before the concert, so that in schools, clubs and all other places or groups where singing is appropriate the same carols will be learned. The community Christmas Committee might include this preparation in its planning, making ready also to provide good song leaders where they are needed for the purpose. In some cities the newspapers and a radio station have cooperated in what has been called a "Learn-a-Carol-a-Day" project. We suggest that one or two old carols very new to many present-day people be included each year.

Caroling and the Story of the Inn

In the gathering dusk of Christmas Eve, the feelings of wonder, suspense and joyous good will are brought most happily to each family when a roaming group of carolers pauses to sing before its candle-lighted windows. It is pleasant to know, in relation to this custom that has become more and more general in the United States, a Mexican tradition in keeping with which, as neighbors call at one another's houses in a Christmas visit, they come with warm memory of the coming of Mary and Joseph to the inn at Bethlehem; and as each family is visited, its members are eager to make

room and good cheer at their "inn" for these friendly visitors.

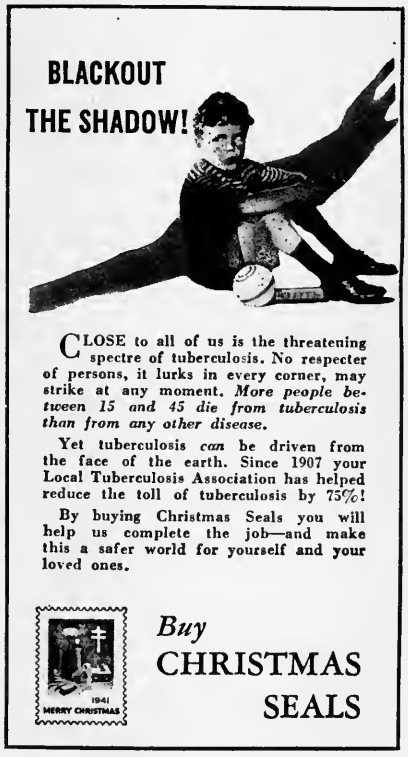
There is also the well-nigh universal legend that on every Christmas Eve the Christ Child "wanders up and down, in country land or crowded town" to see whether people are willing to let Him in. Those who really want to invite Him set a lighted candle in the window of their home to guide Him on His way. He may come in the guise of a hungry person or lonely one or one who needs help of some other kind, and those who serve this needy person serve Him also. Remembering this, the people in charge of planning for caroling in some cities have let it be known that wherever a lighted candle is placed in a window, not only are the carolers and their singing welcome, but they are also to receive a gift in money or goods to be given for the enjoyment or other benefit of the children of the poor. For example, the caroling groups from a music school settlement in Cleveland received money to be used to make good music instruction available to more children whose families were unable to pay even the very moderate rates of that school. But most carolers have in mind only the wish to bring in song wherever they go the Christmas spirit.

Usually a plan is made by a central committee for enabling the caroling groups together to distribute their services throughout the community. This committee is representative of schools, churches and Sunday Schools, recreation centers and all other agencies that are or might be interested in helping. Carolers will doubtless be welcome at hospitals, orphanages, homes for old people, and even the jail, as well as hotels, railroad stations, stores and private homes.

The Centralia, Illinois, Recreation Department found still another way to spread the Christmas spirit when one of its girls' clubs decided to say a Merry Christmas to those who are unfortunate enough to be traveling by train on Christmas Day and cannot be in their homes. The girls, neatly dressed in fresh Christmas colors, each carrying a basket of evergreen sprigs, boarded the train and gave each passenger a "spirit sprig," a smile and a cheery greeting. A pin was given also with each sprig. A carol might have been sung as the children boarded or left the train. On the next day telephone calls from the central Chicago offices of the Illinois Central Railroad began to come to southern Illinois. "Where did those sprigs come from?" was the query. Travelers had written or telephoned to the railroad officials to tell of their appreciation. Later came a letter from the president of the company congratulating the girls.

The carolers are usually drawn from the schools, churches, recreation centers and boys' and girls' clubs. Christmas Eve, between four and six or early after the dinner hour, is an ideal time for the caroling, though Christmas morning is very appropriate also. People throughout the community should know of the plan and of the meaning and loveliness of lighted candles in their windows. They might like to know also how to make wreaths and other special decorations for their windows, doors, dining tables and mantel-pieces. The book, 1001 *Christmas Facts and Fancies,* by Alfred Carl Hottes, published by A. T. De La Mare Company, 448 West 37th Street, New York City, at $2.50, contains excellent pictures, diagrams and directions for all these, as well as much other information helpful in making the Christmas observance more meaningful. In Bethlehem, New York, it will be remembered, direct instruction was offered in making Christmas decorations.

It is best for the caroling group to go afoot, perhaps carrying lighted lanterns which can be home-made. If the carolers must ride, as they should if the area to be traversed is large, the ideal conveyance (if the weather has been in keeping) is a large sleigh drawn by horses with sleigh bells. But even an automobile truck can be decorated with greens and perhaps with a lighted Christmas tree to make it a worthy bearer of the season's joy and beauty, and the ringing of sleigh bells may accompany its leisurely progress. The carolers


BLACKOUT
THE SHADOW!
CLOSE to all of us is the threatening spectre of tuberculosis. No respecter of persons, it lurks in every corner, may strike at any moment. More people between 15 and 45 die from tuberculosis than from any other disease.
Yet tuberculosis can be driven from the face of the earth. Since 1907 your Local Tuberculosis Association has helped reduce the toll of tuberculosis by 75%!
By buying Christmas Seals you will help us complete the job—and make this a safer world for yourself and your loved ones.
1941
MERRY CHRISTMAS
Buy
CHRISTMAS
SEALS

themselves may well be "decorated" with red capes and caps or the like.

Each group should have a leader able to give a proper starting pitch for each carol, to ensure a good tempo and rhythm, and to keep up the proper spirit in the carolers. It might be of much help if someone capable of playing it would bring along a violin, guitar, accordion, cornet or more appropriately a flute, clarinet, recorder, shepherd pipe, flagolet or ocarina. Remembering the importance of singing carols well, the group should rehearse the carols several times before Christmas Eve. "Here We Come A-Wassailing" is an especially appropriate carol. It and some of the countless other delightful carols, such as have been mentioned herein, that are seldom or never played through the radio, are very welcome indeed. But the very familiar ones must not be neglected. Descants are effective even in a small group and out-of-doors. It is better, of course, to learn a few carols very well beforehand, by heart if feasible than to sing many but none of them very well. A local newspaper might be able and willing to provide carol booklets for all the singers.

If the town or city has a community Christmas tree, the singers might all gather around it after their rounds have been made, and after a final song together, have the heightened social pleasure and refreshment of sandwiches and hot chocolate or the like. Then to their homes to spend the rest of Christmas Eve or Morn with their own families.

The Folk Festival

In many communities are to be found persons whose family origins in other countries are still fresh or easily awakened sources of cherished Christmas songs and customs of the people of those countries. Texas is especially rich in such human wealth of its citizens of Czech, French, German, Italian, Mexican, Negro, Swedish and other Scandinavian cultures as well as those of the prevailing Anglo-Celtic ones. What are the Christmas customs and songs of each of these peoples? Let the local numbers of them look happily into their backgrounds and answer this question not only in words but also in a festival of their customs and songs.

For reminders and encouragement in this, they or the instigators of the idea of a festival might refer to the Hottes book mentioned above, to a 25-cent bulletin issued by the Common Council for American Unity, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York, entitled *Old World Christmas Customs,* and to Dorothy Gladys Spicer's *Folk Festivals and the Foreign Community,* published by the Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. $.50. In the latter book is a festival program of Christmas songs and customs entitled "Following the Star." Another such festival program especially suitable where time, space and funds are more narrowly limited, also compiled by Dorothy Gladys Spicer for the same publisher at 35 cents, is entitled *Yuletide Wakes, Yuletide Breaks,* and it is comprised of customs and songs of Czechoslovakia, Italy, Sweden, Greece, Armenia, Mexico, Poland and Russia. In such a festival also the audience should have opportunity to sing now and then. Ideally, they would have opportunity to learn or hear a number of times a carol of each represented nationality in the week or weeks before the festival and, at least, to sing these at the festival.

The gay and often lovely customs and carols of Merrie England are always warmly welcome and most generally felt to be our own, as the others can well be. And there will always be in our most common modes of celebrating Christmas some aspects or qualities that are distinctively American. For example, the ruddy, rotund and jolly Santa Claus who comes to our children at Christmas time is an American transformation of the very kindly but pale and ascetic bishop, St. Nicholas, who brought gifts to good children on December 6th in most of Western Europe, and who was brought to this country by Dutch tradition in the days when New York was New Amsterdam. Reborn, this Santa Claus has been winning allegiance of children in some other countries.

"Perhaps the first of all the Christmas carols was that sung in the heavens by the angels, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men'—the 'Gloria in Excelsis.'

"We are not sure why many of our Christmas songs are called carols, but it is pleasant to think of the word as coming from the Latin which meant 'to dance in a ring,' and it very true that some of our first songs of this sort were accompanied by exceeding happiness, attendant upon dancing. Others like to think of the world 'carol' as having the same derivation as the word 'chorus.' Some say 'carols are the layman's most beautiful contribution to his religion.' Most of the oldest carols have no known history and are merely the spontaneous outbursts of some forgotten man's joyousness."—From *1001 Christmas Facts and Fancies.*

By LEAH SEWELL

IT IS HIGH TIME to be thinking of Christmas festivities, even though there are still one or two intervening holidays. If you can let your fancy float from its everyday moorings for a while, we have an idea for what, it seems to us, would be a gay and novel party with which to usher in the Christmas season. If it appeals to you, you will doubtless have additions and variations of your own to introduce to suit your particular environment. It would be appropriate for a club social evening, or for a bazaar or fair of considerable proportions.

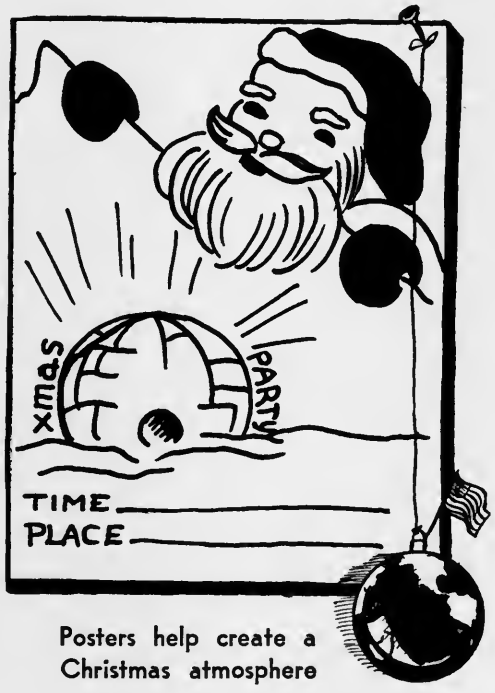
The setting for the party is the North Pole. Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus have just moved into a new home. The demands upon them have increased so much that they have outgrown their old iceberg. They are in the midst of their Christmas rush, but in spite of this they have decided to give a housewarming.

Invitations and Posters

If you can get into this mood of fantasy, as children enter wholeheartedly into the milieu of a fairy tale, you are ready to start on the invitations. These are in the shape of polar bears, or of the other animals pictured in the illustration on page 487. You can make them of construction paper, folded, tracing the illustration, and leaving about an inch and a half on one side uncut. Some of the bears can be of white paper, lettered in deep sky blue, and some of blue lettered in white. On the outside is printed: "Polar Messenger Service." Inside, the legend runs like this:

"Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus, at home, December the ....., 1941, Christmas Cove, North Pole. Guests will assemble at ...., ..., and transportation to the Pole will be provided."

Posters should appear shortly after the invitations are out, to keep the date in mind, and to stimulate expectancy and create suspense.



Posters help create a Christmas atmosphere

POLAR CHRISTMAS PARTY
MR. AND MRS. SANTA CLAUS
AT HOME
DECEMBER.....

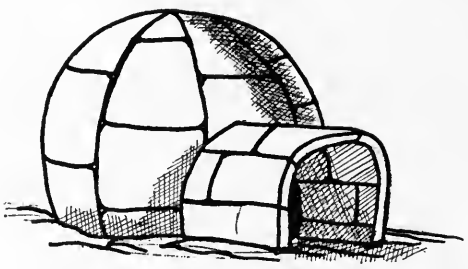
The posters are sky blue and white, and they may, if you wish, have a few stars dotted here and there to suggest the Arctic night. Or they may be just as pictured in the illustration, (blue and white, with trimmings of

Christmas greens, may be the color scheme for the whole party.) A mobile Christmas ball hangs from a bright ribbon suspended from a peg stuck into the poster. On the ball is drawn a map of the world, and near the Pole is a little blue flag to indicate the new Santa Claus residence.

Lighting and Decorations

The room where the party takes place should be very dimly lighted. At the far end, on a raised platform, if one is available, is the Santa Claus living room. By the decorations around the platform you recognize at once that the location is an iceberg.

Against the wall, behind the platform, hangs a lightly tinted blue curtain made of some inexpensive fabric or dyed muslin, and upon this you can have a play of colored lights representing the aurora borealis. This may be contrived with a few spotlights and colored gelatin papers, or by strong bulbs with improvised reflectors, each bulb shining through colored fabric or paper.



Booths which are made to resemble igloos add an appropriate touch

The Booths

Have the booths, in the likeness of igloos, placed on each side of the room near the Santa Claus home, for the Eskimos are their only near neighbors. (See illustration.) The low part of the igloo is the doorway, and it also serves as shelter for the Eskimo dogs. It will probably be better to have that side towards the windows and let the taller end be the open side, for the display. In every group there is sure to be at least one person with constructive skill, so you will probably have no difficulty in having the igloos put up. Chicken wire and barrel staves could be used to get the rounded appearance, and cotton batting sprinkled with sparkle flakes will be effective for snow. Whale oil lamps might be simulated for lighting them inside. Outside each igloo you must have a totem pole, a vital part of every Eskimo home.

There is a great bustle of Christmas activity going on within each igloo. The whole scene should have the atmosphere of preparation for a large festival. Here popcorn balls or puffed rice balls are being made. At the North Pole these will naturally become caramel snowballs.

In the next igloo articles are being made such as mittens, moccasins, aprons, and all manner of things for sale or for Christmas gifts. Toy making, the baking of Christmas cookies, and the stuffing of dates and prunes with nuts are under way elsewhere.

At a fair or bazaar there is sure to be a quilt or bedspread to be chanced off, and this will be on display in another igloo. Since only one can win, favors in the form of little typed lines of prediction could be given by way of consolation to those who buy chances. At a club social there must be fortunetelling.

Polar Animals

The polar animals we all know best must be represented at your party, and posters or cutouts of colored construction paper or painted cardboard will be an effective part of your scheme of decoration. See illustration on page 487 and suggestions for making the cutouts.

Costumes

There will have to be aides for a party of these dimensions, and they can add little Eskimo touches to their dress without being too literal. A piece of fur tied under the chin will make a very nice parka, or hood, for a girl, and the boys can wear sports jackets or blazers, with perhaps some ridiculous touch, such as a string of beads or a little piece of fur about the collar.

Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus must be spirited and possessed of some dramatic instinct. They are seated in their living room when the guests begin to arrive. Mrs. Santa is knitting; her husband is reading some belated Christmas mail, and in between times he whittles on a toy. Santa's costume presents no problem. Mrs. Santa wears a simple white gown with a long red chiffon scarf fastened to her wrists with velvet bands and flowing loosely. Around her hair is a bright red ribbon with a sprig of holly in the bow.

The room is gay with Christmas greens, wreaths and sprays of holly and bright ribbons. These, with the blue and white decorations suggesting the clear Polar nights, have a lovely effect and create a festive feeling.

Party Activities

As the guests enter, each is given a numbered tag differing in color for girls and boys. Through

these they find their partners for the grand march. For any sort of party that runs to considerable numbers, this is always a splendid way of getting things started.

The leaders of the march should be chosen in advance. Santa Claus will probably say a word of welcome to the guests and then the music starts. The marchers carry sprigs of holly or Christmas greens and they sing as they go. "Deck the Halls with Wreaths of Holly," is a fine, gay tune known to almost everyone, and it would be well to begin the march with it. As the guests pass before Santa and his wife, each pair does a little turn for the sake of mirth and jollity, polonaise fashion, as the old courtiers used to dance before the King.

In return for this courtesy, Santa makes a speech and perhaps tells a Christmas story or reads a Christmas poem.

For a purely social occasion, Mrs. Santa now takes over. She proposes charades, and divides the company into fours for this special Christmas game. Alert to see, however, that nothing drags on for too long, she soon suggests another game—Harpooning the Whale, which is a North Pole version of darts.

A large cardboard whale, besprinkled with small numbered circles, is hung against the wall on one side of the room. If anyone is so lucky as to hit the hundred mark he wins a prize, a tinned plum pudding, or perhaps a tin of fruit cake. If two or more make the same score, they will have the fun of playing off for a final winner. The darts with vacuum cups are just as mirth-provoking and less hazardous than those with points.

It is always a good idea to have a few card tables to set up in case, because of difference in ages or general inclination, some guests should prefer to play Guggenheim or some table or word games.

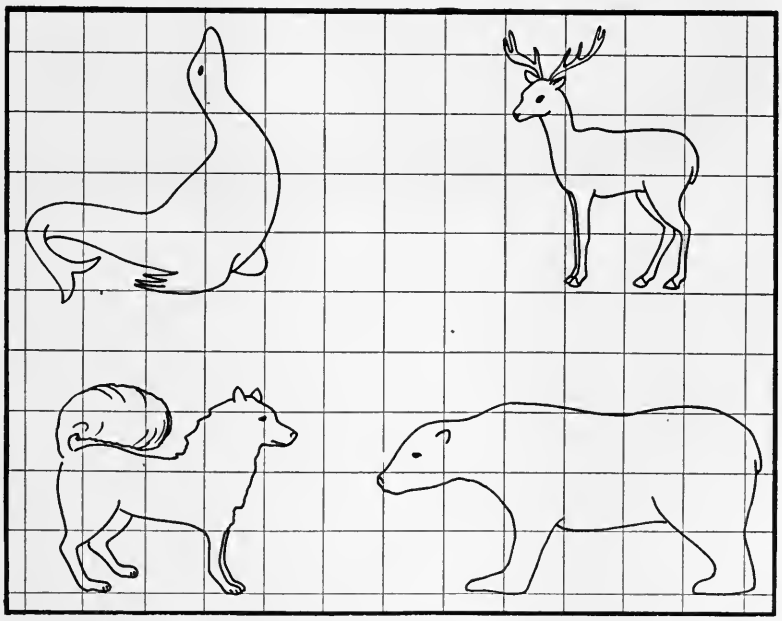
For smaller children a seal race would be appropriate. They could "race" with their hands held or tied to their sides and their feet tied together, shuffling forward in imitation of the awkward gait of seals. An obstacle race is also a good game for young, active children.

Santa Claus now comes forward with a special entertainment feature. It is called "What Do You Know," and is to be broadcast. Santa calls for volunteer victims from the audience, who will be his experts. Five or six people go to the platform and seat themselves around the table.

Santa has a basketful of written questions. They pertain to Christmas chiefly — identifying Christmas songs, stories, and poems; supplying the first lines of songs and poems when the last are played or read. There are questions, too, about Polar explorers, weather, and animals. When the experts fail, the audience is invited to supply the answer.

During this time Mrs. Santa Claus and the leader of the party have been getting ready to have a dog-sled race. Long streamers of half-inch tape are tied to a goal. Six or eight contestants are about the right number at a time. By a stretch of the imagination, each one is driving a dog team in a race. A small pair of scissors is given to the racers, and at the starting signal they begin to cut down the middle of the tape, the object being to get to the goal as quickly as possible without cutting off an end of tape. The spectators stand on the

(Continued on page 523)



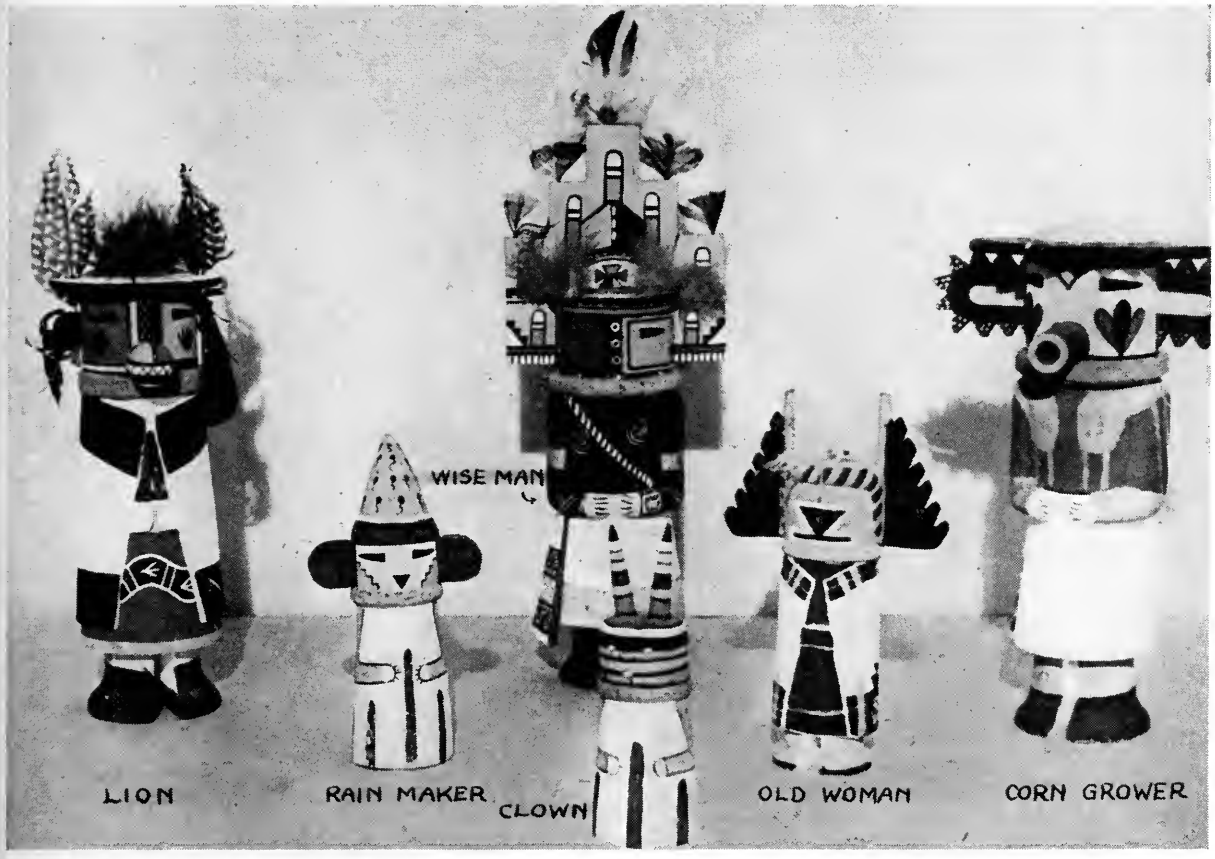
To enlarge these animals to the size desired, draw squares as large as you wish. Count the number of squares in the illustration shown, and then draw corresponding lines in the bigger squares; that is, if the front slant of the head takes three little squares, draw a similar line in the same position in the larger squares, using the same number of spaces. You will find it very simple to do.

WE ALL RECALL how Dr. John H. Finley on his birthday, October 19th, each year walked around Manhattan, New York City. We remember also how he kept track of the miles walked each day and marked an equivalent distance on a map of Europe, Africa or Asia, reading up about the place at which he had arrived at nightfall so as to know more about the earth on which we all dwell.

In honor of its famous walker, the city of New York has erected at 81st and 86th Streets on the East Side Drive wrought-iron signposts with the silhouette of Dr. Finley on one of his walks. Through the courtesy of Stanley Isaacs, President of the Borough of Manhattan, the original model of these signposts was on display at the Baltimore Recreation Congress where it aroused much interest.

The season in which Dr. Finley's birthday falls, it has been suggested, might be an appropriate time to face the problems of tramping in our various city recreation systems and perhaps in certain cities to inaugurate walking clubs that shall be known as "John H. Finley Walking Groups."

HOWARD BRAUCHER



Katchina Dolls

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

THERE ARE MANY legends about the Katchina dolls and how they came to be so loved and venerated by the Hopi Indians. The one that seems most logical as well as the most delightful runs substantially as follows:

Many centuries ago, the Hopis far outshone and outdistanced all the other Indian tribes. In the arts of war and of peace they were supreme. Victory ever attended them on the warpath, and in husbandry and crafts they were gifted and industrious, so that finally they came to rule all the land in the Southwest.

The Hopi braves knew many secrets of the soil: how to till, how and when to plant for the best yield, and how to store their food safely for use between seasons. Their young men were especially clever at hunting and stalking for wild game, and they had their own particular ways of preserving the meat and curing the hides. The women were skilled in weaving, pottery making, dyeing, basketry, and in all the other crafts known to the Indians of today.

Health habits were held in high regard and the children were taught to keep their hands and faces clean and to care for their hair.

Even the evil spirits, so disastrous, it seemed, in their control over the other tribes, were powerless in the domain of the Hopis. So it is easy to see why they came to be acknowledged as the greatest of all the tribes in America.

The Hopis themselves understood the secret of their own supremacy. It all came from the favor of the Katchinas. And they took care that all their children should hold these protecting spirits in wholesome respect and

The simplicity of construction of these Katchina dolls makes them a practical item for either a day camp or an indoor program. The materials and tools necessary are few—some wood, a pocket knife, a coping saw, and water colors. And in addition to the fun of making the dolls, the project offers an excellent means of leading the children into an appreciation of our treasure house of Indian folk lore.

veneration. In the very long ago, so goes the legend, the Hopis were no better and no worse than the other tribes. By some quality or in some way that even the eldest grandsire among them could not name, they attracted the interest of a strange little people who must be gods, or at least demi-gods. These came to them out of the great invisible realm and taught them all manner of wisdom and many, many kinds of crafts and skills; and gratefully the Hopis followed their counsel and so grew strong and mighty.

Now these Katchinas, as they were called, were not lovely to look upon, as one might expect such superior beings to be. Indeed, they were grotesque, with gnome-like bodies, huge heads and awkward stumpy legs. Each Katchina had his special field of activity. There was the Rain Maker, the Water Maiden, the Storyteller, the Sister, and even the Clown, who taught them to be merry lest all work and no play make them dull.

In gratitude for all this care, the Hopis gave a grand feast once a year to honor their friends and guardians. After long hours of feasting and celebration it was customary for the Katchinas to take their leave and return to their own habitation, which none but they knew.

The Hopis had often wondered why the good Katchinas were so ugly in appearance, but this thought was never voiced until on one occasion, at the end of the yearly festival, after the kind protectors had gone, a young Hopi brave spoke up and made a rude jest about their hideous faces and their clumsy bodies, and — alas for the Hopis — many others agreed with him.

Now one Katchina, slower, perhaps, or more inclined towards festivity than the rest, had lingered behind, and he overheard this criticism. He told his people and naturally their anger was kindled against the ungrateful Hopis, whose destiny they had so long guided. They withdrew their favor, and, from that moment, the fortunes of the Hopis changed. Tempest and drought destroyed their crops, their skills and sagacity left them, and rival tribes took quick and sharp advantage of their weakness and failure.

The Hopis repented deeply of their ingratitude and they begged the Katchinas to restore them to favor and prosperity. And this they finally did.

So, in happiness at being again guided and protected by their powerful friends, they began to fashion wooden dolls to represent the different Katchinas. Most lovingly and carefully were they made, so that no offense might be given. Each Katchina character is costumed to express his special mission and every color and device has a particular meaning, and this the Hopis faithfully reproduced in the dolls.

The dolls are, to this day, the lares and penates of the Hopis, and during the year the fathers make the dolls, which are given to the children at the close of the annual celebration. Every child of the tribe learns what each doll stands for — an extensive religious education, since there are about five hundred different kinds of Katchinas.

To the Hopis the dolls are religious symbols, not toys. When the child reaches the age of understanding he is taught the symbolism of these strange Katchina images and it becomes his responsibility as a tribe member to help keep the Hopis in the good graces of the Katchinas.

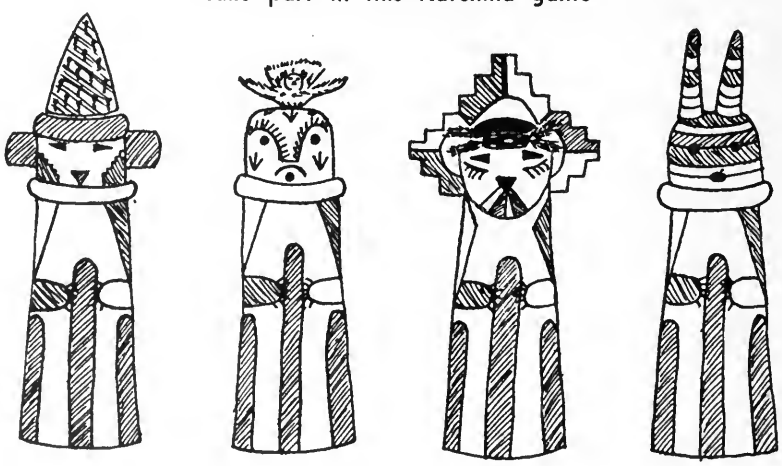
Katchina Game

The Katchinas shown are used in a game. Each Katchina has a hole in the bottom which would hide a marble or small pebble. The object of the game is for one contestant to hide a marble under one doll and for another to make three guesses as to where the marble is located.

The Rain Maker has tadpoles on his headdress to symbolize the coming of rain. He is the most important Katchina, as rain is essential to the crops.

The Storyteller has a little legend attached to him. He was walking through the woods when the birds lighted on his head and

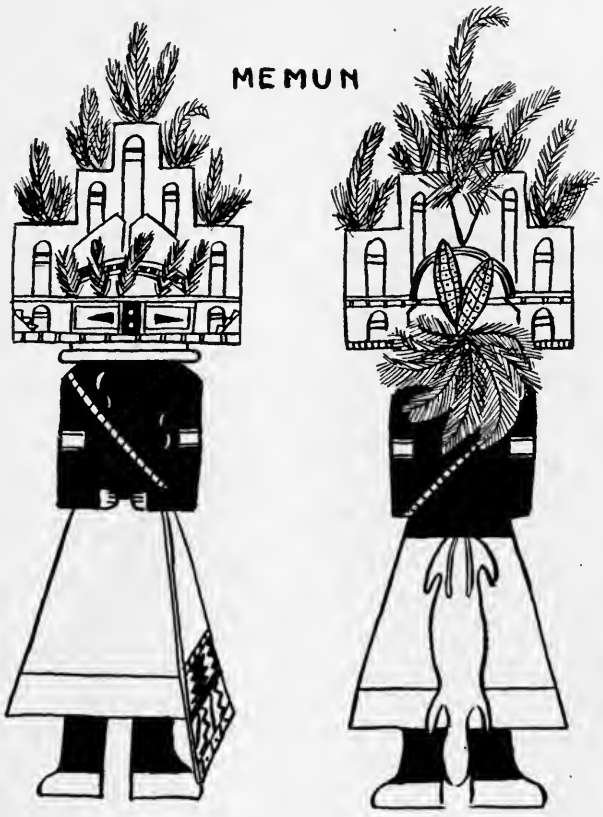
The Rain Maker, the Storyteller, the Water Maiden and the Clown take part in this Katchina game



shoulders. So this Katchina has bird feathers and foot tracks on his head. He tells funny stories to the tribe.

The Water Maiden appears during the rain dance. Her headdress is of clouds with rainbow colors.

The Clown does silly dances in much the same way as our circus clowns, and is a general fun-maker at the ceremonies.

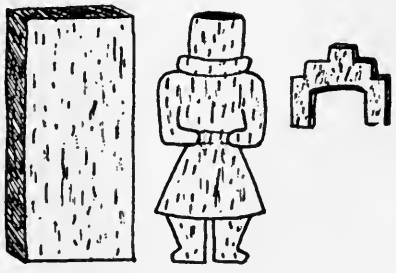


Directions for Making the Dolls

The dolls are carved from wood and decorated with symbolic designs in keeping with the character represented. For instance, the Corn Grower has the top of his head painted blue to represent the sky. The zig-zag halo around his face portrays the lightning that accompanies the rain, and there are tiny white dots on top of the notches to signify snow. The back of the neck is painted green to represent the green fields; then there are white splotches at the top to suggest clouds in the sky. Three ears of corn painted on the face in blue, red, and yellow signify the three species of corn grown by the Hopis.

There are over five hundred characters in the Katchina family, and it is possible for the lay person to have only a slight understanding of their significance and perhaps to learn about one or two of the characters.

All of the dolls are of the same general shape: round bodies with arms carved at the sides and hands almost meeting at the front. The male characters usually wear a long skirt with a gaily colored sash tied at the side. The feet are short and stumpy, and the head is short and round with appendages such as ears, horns, or nose carved out of separate pieces of wood in accordance with the different characters. The women sometimes wear a cape and sometimes have elaborate headdresses such as those worn by the Hopi women of today.



The most striking and elaborate of the Katchinas is Memun, or the Chief of all the Katchinas. He was the wise man who came to the Hopi councils and influenced their leaders to make wise decisions in times of peace or war. He is dignified by a tall seven-sided headdress which proclaims his distinction as a law-giver. The eagle feathers in his headdress symbolize his kingly quality, for he has powers beyond the other Katchinas, even as the eagle has powers beyond those of other birds.

To make a Katchina doll, take a piece of sugar pine 2″x2″x6″. You may use a larger or smaller piece if you prefer. Round off the edges with a penknife.

Next cut the headpiece from a piece of wood 3/16″ in thickness and glue it around the top of the head. Cut the red fox also from wood of the same thickness and attach it at the back. Carve out the arms in relief. Shape the skirt, and make the two feet by using a coping saw at first and shaping them with a knife, sandpapering them later.

The halo is painted in dark blue, light blue, and white. The blouse is black, the skirt white, and the sash red with red, rich blue, and black trimmings. A skin of a red fox (painted in natural color) is tied on the waist at the back and a bunch of feathers is attached to the back of the neck.

Small holes are drilled around the top of the headdress into which tiny feathers are inserted and held in place with glue.

Sources of Information

There are many sources to which one may go to find authentic designs for Katchina dolls. Many museums have ex-

(Continued on page 529)

The Indian Give Away

By REBA ESH

Indian gave white man gifts to make friends. He, by custom, expected gifts in return. White man did not understand and gave none. Indian took the gifts away. So we now have the expression, "Indian Giver."

THERE IS AN Indian charm string around this story of an Indian Give Away ceremony which was used first at Camp Sequoyah during the Southern Counselors' Institute, and later at Camp Greeley in Pennsylvania. Contrary to the frequent difficulties between the early settlers and the Indians, we exchanged gifts and pledges of eternal friendship, and thus acquired our charm strings to keep for memory's sake.

A week before the appointed time for the Indian Friendship Dance, or Give Away, each counselor and camper drew the name of one person for whom he was to plan to have a gift. When the dance beat of the tom-tom called the dancer into the circle, he would go to his friend, present the gift, and dance around the circle with the gift held up for everyone to see. Of course he would receive one in return. He would also need one for the person who had drawn his name. Besides these two, each camper was allowed two gifts for persons of his own choosing. In the event that he received presents and had none to return, he would ask the tom-tom player to announce that he would call at the "giver's teepee" the next day with an article of equal value.

At first there was quite a furor in camp about what kind of gifts to buy and where to purchase them. Perhaps the craft counselor's wishful thinking made someone suggest the craft shop, or it may have been her charm string that persuaded them to make their own gifts! At least the shop was a busy place all week. Nearly everything was made in miniature. The exceptions were bracelets, necklaces, and bookmarks.

We made tom-toms from one inch sections of sticks which were one inch in

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Since Dr. Bernard S. Mason, Editor of *The Camping Magazine,* taught the dance, Miss Esh suggests him as the best possible source of information on music and dance steps. He may be addressed at 3916 Warwick Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Esh herself, whose address is Milroy, Pennsylvania, will be glad to answer inquiries about the crafts.

In the National Emergency

By GEORGE HJELTE

Courtesy Point Place Community Center, Toledo, Ohio

DURING the past year I have been absent for considerable periods. In February, upon the request of the Federal Security Administration, I visited Army cantonments on the west coast and rendered reports concerning facilities and programs in communities adjacent to such cantonments. Following this service, I was called to active duty in the Navy Department for a period of three months, and was assigned the pleasant task of making a survey of recreation facilities, programs and leadership in naval stations on the Pacific, Great Lakes, Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts. In the performance of this duty I inspected fifty-two naval shore stations of one kind or another and inquired into the status of public recreation in adjacent communities, establishing the presence or absence of liaison between the naval stations and systems of public recreation.

In the course of my tour I had an opportunity to meet many members of the Society of Recreation Workers of America across the country and to form an opinion concerning the present status of the recreation movement and conditions affecting professional recreation workers affiliated with the movement.

During the past year, many professional workers have been called to combatant service in the military and naval forces. Others, after being called, have been assigned to recreational duties in the armed forces. Still others have been called by the Federal Security Administration to assist local communities in setting up suitable facilities and programs of recreation in communities adjacent to Army camps and naval stations.

I have been impressed with the patriotic devotion of members of our profession. They have willingly offered themselves to the army and naval services and are performing, wherever they are assigned, in a manner reflecting great credit upon themselves and their profession. Those who have not been drafted to work in new fields have redoubled their efforts at home, for the local needs are even greater than before, although in many cases resources to meet these needs have not increased.

In Mr. Hjelte's unavoidable absence from the meeting of the Society of Recreation Workers of America held at the Baltimore Recreation Congress, his presidential address was read by V. K. Brown of Chicago. C. E. Brewer of Detroit, Vice-President of the Society, presided. Mr. Hjelte, in addition to performing his duties as Superintendent of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, is also serving as Director of the local Defense Council.

During the Past Year

As we look back over the past year, we are profoundly impressed with the vast changes which have taken place in our social and eco-

nomic organization. We have seen the transformation from a nation almost wholly absorbed in the arts of peace to one armed for defense against aggressor nations and organized to defend the democratic way of life. Our industry has not only expanded at an unprecedented rate, but its character has largely changed, causing severe adjustments to be made by many workers. Unemployment, which loomed as the principal problem of the day before this rapid transformation began, has now, except for temporary technological unemployment, largely disappeared.

These changes have not been without effect upon the recreation movement and upon people engaged professionally in it. The effects have so far been favorable. Recreation has been accorded an almost universal recognition as an activity essential to the national welfare in the present emergency. This recognition seems to have been accorded by the general public to a degree heretofore unprecedented. Few have raised a voice to question the importance of recreation for men in the Army and Navy. Well selected and competently conducted recreation has been granted recognition as an important factor in the training of the soldier or sailor. It has also been recognized as a force contributing to high morale. It is true that there are other factors affecting the morale of the men in the service, but few will question that this morale is adversely affected when facilities for wholesome recreation are lacking, and that it is favorably affected when constructive attention is given to suitable recreation.

The morale of the men who have offered their services in the defense of the nation is heightened when they realize that a high value is placed upon their services, and when they are individually given some sign of recognition of this appreciation. Such recognition cannot be given amply in the financial compensation accorded the men—this can be enough only to care for bare necessities—but the people of the nation can demonstrate their gratitude to individual soldiers or sailors by granting personal attention and services to them during their leisure time. Thus recreation becomes a bond between the civilian and the uniformed men, and an instrument through which recognition can be granted and morale heightened.

Added responsibilities have been given to recreation agencies in the present emergency. All have realigned their programs to the defense needs, but several private agencies have joined in the United Service Organizations and have been assigned specific recreational duties in the national plan. The generous nation-wide support granted to the United Service Organizations in their recent financial campaign has been an eloquent demonstration of the belief which the American people have in the importance of recreation.

The extensive publicity given to the program of the United Service Organizations has led some to conclude that these organizations were being accorded the major task in the national recreation plan. Their assignment is of special importance because they will provide services in new communities which have sprung up because of the concentration of military personnel in nearby camps or concentration of industrial personnel in certain locations. Other private recreation enterprises and public recreation agencies continue to fulfill important responsibilities. The assignment of certain responsibilities outside of military and naval reservations to the United Service Organizations is but one phase of the total recreation plan. The responsibility for the general population still remains largely a responsibility of local government. The public agencies are rendering, and will continue to render, the largest service, not only to men in the armed forces, but also to the population engaged in defense industries.

At the annual business meeting of the Society of Recreation Workers of America the following officers were elected for 1941-1942: President, F. S. Matthewson, Plainfield, N. J.; First Vice-President, Charles English, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, R. W. Robertson, Oakland, Calif.; Secretary, Carl Schmitt, Media, Pa.; Treasurer, Jessie Schofield, Salt Lake City, Utah. Members at large — J. W. Feldman, West Hartford, Conn.; James Garrison, Austin, Texas; Arch Flannery, Battle Creek, Mich.; Charles Cranford, White Plains, N. Y.; and Duncan Russell, Boston, Mass.

Municipal Recreation Indispensable

Public recreation continues to carry on throughout the country in hundreds if not thousands of communities where there is no concentration of defense personnel, either in the armed services or in industry. The public agencies will, as heretofore, look largely to local government for financial support. They will not appeal, generally, to private citizens for contributions. They will not be in a position to interpret the vast extent and value of their work through a nation-wide and highly ex-

pensive publicity and public relation program. Their work is of inestimable value in sustaining the public morale. It must not be permitted to diminish in extent or effectiveness.

The importance of recreation in sustaining morale in a time of national emergency has been demonstrated by events that have taken place in England, where the morale of the people has been put to the supreme test. Programs of "physical fitness through recreation" have prospered in England, notwithstanding the emergency. We read in the public press of leisure-time activities that continue unabated even in the midst of bombing attacks. Dancing is not curbed, and goes on as before. Boys' clubs petition the authorities for permission to continue their leagues and tournaments, even when enemy planes are in the air, preferring to carry on in their recreation activities than to seek shelter. Sports programs continue unabated. In fact, it is reported that there is more participation in outdoor athletics than before. If the emergency becomes more severe in the United States, we can expect an increase of interest in recreation and an increased desire to participate.

Recreation for the Army and Navy

The responsibility for recreation within the military and naval reservations has become a definite public responsibility. The War Department and the Navy Department have taken over this function fully. This is a change of the utmost significance from the organization which prevailed during World War I. At that time recreation within reservations was delegated to private agencies. Now it is a full public responsibility. This may be regarded as a recognition of the value of organized recreation, growing out of the demonstration made by private agencies during the last emergency. No one will question, however, that it is the more orderly and thorough way to go about the job. It also leaves to the several private agencies which formerly served so well within the reservations, a task to which they are particularly well adapted and one in which they can render distinguished service.

Some have been impatient to see more rapid progress in the organization of recreation in the military and naval establishments. Members of our own group have wondered why more of the skilled organizers and leaders of community recreation were not immediately absorbed in the military and naval establishments to organize the recreation program for soldiers and sailors. It is in the nature of the vast organization for defense that the recreation program could not be perfected quickly. The provision of shelter and food and the training in military skills had to receive first attention. It has been well that more of those engaged in the local civilian programs have not been drafted into the armed services for recreational duties. It would not be in the national interest if local communities were left without skilled leadership in this field of service. That there is insufficient skilled personnel is evidence of the relatively undeveloped state of recreation as a profession, the probability of future growth of recreation as a professional service, and the need more than ever for the Society of Recreation Workers

Courtesy Monroe, Louisiana, Recreation Department

of America, organized to develop high standards of professional preparation for this great social service.

In observing the development of recreation in the Army and Navy, I have been impressed time and again with the parallel between this development and that which has taken place in American schools and colleges since the beginning of the present century. In a word, the growth of recreation in the Army and Navy recapitulates the history of physical education and recreation in American educational institutions. In the latter, it will be remembered that a few decades ago recreation activities were not a part of the educational plan but took place off the campus and were led by anyone who could be found who had the time and enthusiasm to undertake the task. In most instances, the activities were exploited by promoters for selfish purposes, and injury, rather than benefit, resulted to the relatively few students who participated.

So great was this disservice to students at institutions that measures of student and faculty control had to be instituted. Gradually there grew a greater recognition of the contribution which recreation activities could make to the development of young manhood and womanhood, and eventually the educational institutions assumed the sponsorship of the recreation program, and finally, in the most progressive of them, took over full responsibility and made recreation an integral part of the entire educational program.

Similar steps have taken place in the Army and Navy. At first, military commanders had no concern for the activities which men engaged in outside of reservations, so long as the civil laws were not violated, and so long as the activities did not result in unauthorized absence from military duty. Abuses which resulted called for the institution of military police and shore patrols, who established certain controls over misbehavior in leisure-time activities off the reservation. Now we find the Army and Navy favoring more positive controls through Federal and local legislation which they have recommended, and encouraging the provision of suitable facilities for the men in uniform in the communities where they are wont to spend some of their leisure hours when free from military duty.

An even more positive recognition of recreation as a factor in training and in promoting the general well-being of the men in uniform is the provision of extensive facilities for recreation on the reservations themselves, including programs of activities organized in a manner which bears many similarities to the various intramural and intercollegiate programs of athletic and social activities within American schools and colleges.

Anyone engaged professionally in recreation must be greatly encouraged by these developments. Recreation has now gained recognition and is accorded an important place in the concerns of the entire people. One can be proud to be engaged in so important a work, and can feel that his calling is of a high professional character, demanding superior preparation and calling for adherence to the highest standards and appreciation of the finest ideals.

Membership Increases

Our society has experienced a healthy growth during the past year. Our membership is larger now than it was a year ago. There has been a greater degree of individual participation in the work of the society, particularly in local fields. We have succeeded in affiliating a number of societies of local workers as integral units in our membership. Their activities in the interest of their professional group are activities of our national society. Likewise, activities of our national society are activities of the local groups. This is a wholesome development. So vast is the country that few of our members are able to attend national meetings. We must depend upon local organizations if we are to provide opportunities for participation for many members. The work of these local groups must be carefully integrated with the program of the national society.

Doubtless, our progress would have been greater during the past year, as a professional society, were it not for the national emergency. The emergency has called upon many of us for extra tasks to the extent that we have not been able to devote the attention that we would have wished to contribute to our society. This handicap will continue for an unpredictable time. If we are to maintain the gains so far made as a national professional group, it will call for increased loyalty from all of our members. We need to sustain our present membership and to increase our membership, for the amount of revenue which we have had from the annual dues is still too small to attain the goal which we have set for ourselves.

I wish to commend the society to the membership and to urge that, notwithstanding other demands, the members continue their support and

(Continued on page 525)

The Mountain Comes to Mohomet

By J. E. HOFFMANN
Oglebay Institute

When Mohomet doesn't come to the Mountain, what's to be done? Wheeling solved this problem by bringing the Mountain to Mohomet!

IN WHEELING, West Virginia, the "Mountain" was the Community Christmas tree programs and "Mohomet" was the public.

The "Mountain" was located as near the center of the sprawling city of Wheeling as could be selected, the center of the business district. The time of the program was at noon and in the evening. "Mohomet," while probably interested in the programs, didn't come to the "Mountain."At noon working people had to get to lunch in a hurry and to snatch whatever time left for shopping, a major item of importance in the near-holiday season. In the evening, not many people wanted to drive the two or three miles necessary to come to the tree and to then stand in the cold for thirty or forty-five minutes to hear a program, especially as the program was broadcast over local radio stations.

As a result, attendance at the Community Christmas tree programs was poor, and considering the work extended in preparing the programs, disappointing. The committee, representing civic clubs, Oglebay Institute, the city's Recreation Department and religious bodies, were reluctant to attempt a community observance the following year, especially since during the four-year life of the central celebration attendance and interest had been steadily decreasing.

The Chapel on Wheels

Then came the idea of taking the Mountain to Mohomet. It was decided to have the 1940 celebration closer to the residential sections of the city of Wheeling. And so the Chapel on Wheels was constructed. This consisted of a rectangular, peaked-roof house, with church steeple, erected on the body of a truck. The truck was loaned by one of the local lumber companies, from whom materials for the construction of the chapel were bought.

The cost of construction, exclusive of labor, which was furnished by the Recreation Department,

amounted to approximately $50. Plywood and Masonite were used with 2 x 4 studding. The steeple was made removable, carried in the truck, and was set on the chapel upon arrival at the destination. This took care of the problem of hitting telephone wires, trolley lines, viaducts and similar obstacles.

The chapel housed the essential items for the program. A reed organ was used, although a Hammond organ could easily have been carried, a public address system, and a radio phonograph. Song books with Christmas carols were also carried by the truck. Electrical outlets were used at each location, in schools, churches or public buildings. Into these outlets were plugged the sound equipment and floodlights which were hung on telephone poles, trees or house tops. Storage batteries inside the truck lighted the "stained glass windows" (done in transparent oils on sign painters' muslin), and various red lights were placed about the chapel for safety in traffic.

The truck transported all the equipment. Singers and speakers who appeared on the programs were brought in private cars.

The Programs

The programs were organized through local committees. In the beginning the central committee, composed of representatives of Oglebay Institute, the Recreation Department, Civic Clubs, the Board of Trade and the Wheeling Ministerial Association, approached the officers of neighborhood community associations and the ministers in each section. The plan was explained to these individuals and they were requested to prepare a program for their neighborhood.

Two weeks were set up for the operation of the Chapel on Wheels. One night of this two week period was assigned to a particular neighborhood, and the program for that night placed in the hands of the neighborhood committee. Stories in the newspapers, announcements from the radio, pulpit and community club meetings made the public aware of the programs.

A typical evening's program included:

Music (chime or carol recordings) from the truck. These, played while the crowd gathered, helped to get attention. Everyone within hearing distance soon knew the Christmas Chapel was there.

Organ selection

Opening remarks by minister

Community singing of Christmas carols (song books were used for this)

The recital of Christmas Story

Songs by a choir from a neighborhood church

Brief talk by PTA or community association representative

Appearance of Santa Claus, who, at some meetings passed out candy, oranges or similar articles

Closing remarks by minister

The radio broadcasts of the Christmas programs were not discontinued by this plan, but were held at noon. These noon-day programs, which did not duplicate the evening programs, were planned by the central committee. On these programs appeared civic club speakers, school choral groups and dramatic groups.

The Chapel on Wheels also made appearances at orphanages, homes for the aged, hospitals, and similar institutions. These appearances came before the neighborhood programs, and the choir of the evening arranged to be present to sing carols. The Rotary Club made further use of the Christmas Chapel in its annual Christmas visit to the orphanages.

Our roving community Christmas tree programs met last year with the approval of all. There was greater participation in program planning, a larger and more varied audience, increased service for shut-ins, and a growing interest in every section of the city.

The National Recreation Association announces the publication, about November fifteenth, of *The Christmas Book*, a new publication containing articles on the various phases of community Christmas celebrations, such as caroling, Christmas revels, a children's party, a Christmas quiz, decorations, Christmas customs around the world, and other features. The booklet, which is attractively illustrated, may be secured for fifty cents.

Along with Wheeling, many cities will celebrate Christmas in community-wide observances which will reach all parts of the city.

The Christmas season in Memphis, Tennessee, starts in November with the "Spirit of Christmas" parade sponsored by the Recreation Department of the Memphis Park Commission. Playground children have an important part in this parade each year, forming the whole of the first division. They are surpassed in interest only by Santa Claus himself who joyously rides on the final float. Memphis street railway busses are used to transport the gaily costumed children from the community centers and back again, and on their return to the

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Recreation in West Hartford

By J. W. FELDMAN
Director of Recreation

This is the story of a department of recreation established on democratic principles permitting of participation by individuals and community groups in the planning, organizing and conducting of the program and its activities.

THE DEPARTMENT of Recreation of the town of West Hartford, Connecticut, celebrated its first birthday on July 29, 1941. The work of the Department since its establishment is a demonstration of how a leisure-time program can be integrated into the life of a community. This integration was achieved by working closely and harmoniously with the public and private agencies that were functioning in the community before the Department was established.

Through a series of conferences with public and private agency officials, the staff of the Recreation Department became familiar with the fields in which these agencies were working, with the areas that were not being covered by any agency in the community, and with the thought of these groups as to what the function of the Recreation Department should be.

Democracy in Action

The establishment of the Department is an example of how a community can work along democratic lines and how action and final decision can be arrived at in a democracy. The Department was established after a thorough study had been made by a citizens' sub-committee selected from representatives of practically all civic, educational, welfare, and lay organizations in the town. The study lasted for a period of about two years. Both local and national experts were consulted as to the best type of organization and as to whether or not there was a need for a department of recreation in the town. After making this careful study, the sub-committee was fully convinced that West Hartford needed a recreation department and so reported to the full committee. The committee approved the sub-committee's report and sent it to the Town Manager and to the Town Council. The Town Council took favorable action and approved the establishment of the Department with a budget of $5,000.

As a result of its study, the sub-committee recommended that the Department of Recreation have the following main objectives:

1. That the Department should supervise and promote leisure-time activities.
2. That no set program of activities be determined in advance.
3. That activities be organized and conducted on a democratic basis by the participants having a voice in organizing, planning, and conducting the activities.
4. That by using the democratic procedure a large number of persons would serve in different capacities according to their desires and abilities.
5. That the Department cooperate with private and public agencies that are already in the leisure-time field in West Hartford.
6. That a harmonious working arrangement be arrived at between the School and Recreation Departments.
7. That activities be sponsored in all sections of the community for all age groups.
8. That a year-round playground program be established for children.
9. That a winter sports program be planned.

West Hartford has the Town Manager form of government. Under this system there are no boards for the different departments, but an Advisory Board was appointed for the Recreation Department. Fortunately for the Department of Recreation, the members of the citizens' sub-committee were appointed as its Advisory Board. They have formulated policies to govern the department that follow very closely the objectives outlined.

Organizing Activities

Practically all activities that have been sponsored by the Department have been started in response to the request of an individual or a group of individuals of the community. As neither the Advisory Board nor the director had a set program of activities that they wished to impose upon the community, the development of the program along this line was highly desirable.

Believing that recreation activities offered ideal situations for the use of the democratic process, the Board made such procedure one of the cornerstones of the Department. As a result, all activities of the Department are organized and conducted along democratic lines.

The plan followed in organizing an activity is to

invite the person or persons who are interested in an activity to meet with the director to discuss the possibilities of developing such an activity in the town. This first meeting usually consists of only three or four persons. During the discussion many phases pertaining to the activity are covered, such as an estimate of how many persons in the community might be interested, the names of these persons, time of meeting, days of meeting, what facilities would be needed, on what level activities should be carried, and other details. The time and the date for the next meeting are set. Persons present at this meeting will take the names of persons that they will contact and invite to the next meeting. It usually takes three or four such meetings before final plans are made to begin any activity.

During this process all persons present have an opportunity of contributing to the general planning from their experience and knowledge. Because of this the final plans that are put into effect are richer and contain greater possibility of joy and growth for the members, and the program will more nearly meet the needs and desires of the participants than it would if set up by one individual. This planning period is an excellent method of showing the wide range of a subject, and is a means of broadening the thinking of the individuals present. It can be used to make the individuals better acquainted with their community and what its resources are, since sometimes in the planning it will be necessary to check the community resources that are available for the use of the group. It gives the leaders an opportunity to study the individuals of the group, and to check their special interests and abilities.

"In times like these, freedom is most in our thoughts, and the recreation movement has one of the greatest contributions to make to human freedom in enabling people to be themselves in their free time and yet to fit in cooperatively with others in the neighborhood and in the community."
Howard Braucher

The use of the democratic process gives an opportunity to a large number of persons to serve in different capacities according to their desires and abilities. The members of the group develop the personal interest in the activity that is so essential toward making it successful. They think of the activity as "our" activity, and of the organization as "our" Department. Loyalty is developed to both the activity and to the department which is of inestimable value.

Through this process many persons for the first time become aware of the joy and satisfaction of community service, and it is the means of awakening community consciousness in some individuals. As more persons participate in these activities, and as the scope of the activities widens, many more persons will become conscious of the different community services that can be performed. One can easily see the educational and social significance of this fact in reference to the individual and the community.

Many examples could be cited to illustrate how this process works, the many ramifications it can assume, and the effect it has on the community. Here is one example:

Dances Prove a Successful Point of Departure

One of the first needs and desires of many persons in the community as discovered by the recreation staff was for the provision of social dancing for high school students. There was no place in the community for informal, inexpensive dancing. Those wishing to dance usually went to adjacent communities or to roadhouses. The usual procedure was followed in planning for this activity. A group of students and adults came together, spending about four weeks studying the problem. Sub-committees consisting of three or four members were appointed to study special phases of the question. These sub-committees submitted reports which the entire group discussed. A final decision was reached by action of the whole group, which decided upon the type of dances to be given, when they should be given, what orchestra should play, and the many other problems pertaining to conducting a dance.

Though many persons in the community expressed doubt as to whether these dances would be successful, they have been popular from the beginning and have met with the approval of both parents and children. Attendance has increased steadily.

Besides providing an opportunity for boys and girls to dance, these dances have had other effects on the community. West Hartford, like many other communities, has sections that do not know one another well. In fact, some persons felt that they did not want to know one another. On the dance committee we have persons from all sections of the town, and at one of the dance committee meetings this feeling was discussed fully and frankly. It was found to be based largely on misunderstanding of

one another, and there was no real basis for such distrust. The frank discussion held cleared the atmosphere, members from all sections of the community are now working harmoniously on this committee, and there has been a start toward developing an understanding between the groups.

Unfortunately there were cliques in the high school, and it was rather difficult to get the groups to mix. Here again the committee has been effective. Because of their interest in the success of the dances, the members have mixed, and as the committee is large and representative it has broken down these cliques. A friendly, informal atmosphere has been established at the dances that means a good deal in a democratic society.

The work of the committee has been so successful that it is considered an honor to be a member of it. Several teachers, and especially the head of the Guidance Department, have asked that certain students be invited to become members of the committee. These students have been invited and have served on the committee to the advantage of the committee, the community, and themselves.

Harmonious Working Relationships

This social dance committee is not only an example of the democratic process but also of the close and harmonious working relationship between the School and Recreation Departments. The dances are conducted in the high school auditorium; several members of the teaching staff have assisted with them; the art teacher and art students have made posters and decorations for the dances; posters have been placed on the high school bulletin boards; announcements of these dances are given in the home rooms and in the assembly, and the janitorial staff helps set up and take care of the hall.

This close working relationship between these two departments is a result of planning and of a definite effort on the part of the personnel of these two departments to arrive at an understanding of their functions and relationships.

The Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Lloyd H. Bugbee, a man with broad vision concerning recreation and an understanding of its significance, has been an active member of the citizens' committee, of the special sub-committee, and is now a member of the Advisory Board of the Department. As a member of the Advisory Board he had a voice in the selection of the Director of Recreation.

When the Director began to function, it was an easy matter for him to come to an understanding with the Superintendent of Schools as to the basis of a harmonious working arrangement between the two departments. Through Dr. Bugbee a series of conferences was arranged where the Director of Recreation met the school personnel and had an opportunity to discuss with them what they thought was the function of the Recreation Department in West Hartford, what they felt were the recreation needs of the town, and how these needs could be met. The school personnel gave the Director many suggestions as to the best way of attacking the problem in West Hartford. A complete understanding was arrived at as to common policies and aims, so that provision would be made for a play-education experience for the boys and girls that would contribute to their social training, health, recreational life and civic loyalties. Through means of this cooperative planning there is no overlapping of activities and no confusion in the minds of the children through their being exposed to many unrelated influences. The play program was planned to function as an integral part of the child's total educational experience. Following this plan the Department has sponsored activities that have met the approval of the school authorities and that supplement the activities conducted in the schools.

From the experience of the school personnel, a definite need was felt for an after-school fall and spring playground program for elementary school children, a Saturday morning gym program for junior high school boys and girls, and social dances for senior high school students. The school authorities themselves have an extensive intramural program for the junior and senior high school boys and girls during the school week.

"In the West Hartford recreation program special emphasis has been placed upon activities for children and youth in order that they may develop leisure-time interests, skills, and hobbies that will carry over into their adult lives. We may look forward to the time when people living in our town will have an opportunity to participate in the activities in which they are especially interested or in which they have special training and skills — a program that will give them the utmost freedom of choice and control."

Since the Department's budget would not permit the engaging of persons to conduct after-school playground programs during the spring and fall, we followed the suggestion of the head of the Physical Education Department, Eric Norfeldt, that seniors of the William Hall

High School be used as leaders. The heads of the physical education departments, together with the principal of the high school, selected these leaders. This plan gave an opportunity to boys and girls to experience the joy and satisfaction of being of service to others and to the community, and of developing a sense of civic interest.

To give public recognition to these boys and girls who served on the playground, they were given engraved certificates of appreciation by the Department of Recreation. These certificates were presented at a high school assembly by the chairman of the Advisory Board, Orrin S. Spencer. The presentation was as impressive as the awarding of high school diplomas. Dr. Bugbee, Superintendent of Schools, wrote the following to Ray W. Harriman, principal of the Hall High School, in reference to the awarding of these certificates:

> "It was an inspiration to see nineteen pupils of Hall High School receive certificates from Mr. Orrin Spencer for their services as assistants in developing the recreation programs in this town. I believe it is one of the highest honors that our school can confer upon a boy or girl when he or she is asked to take part in this work. It isn't necessary to enlarge upon the educational values that come from such participation in the community work of this kind."

One of the prime factors in the successful working relationship between the two departments has been the splendid cooperative spirit shown by the School Department personnel—the Board of Education members, and the office, teaching, and janitorial staffs, as shown in the following examples:

The Department of Recreation does not sponsor any activity that would conflict with those of the Board of Education's adult evening school.

The Board of Education allows the Department of Recreation to use any of the facilities it controls as long as the use of these facilities does not interfere with the regular school program. The Business Manager of the Board of Education has determined the cost of light, heat, and water for different facilities, and has set a figure to cover the actual cost, which the Department of Recreation pays. The Recreation Department also pays for the janitorial services. This summer the School Department turned over to the Recreation Department the issuing of permits for the use of its baseball diamonds, and control over the tennis courts on school grounds. Six of the eight playgrounds conducted this summer by the Recreation Department were on school grounds.

A similar working relationship has been developed between the Recreation Department and all public and private agencies working in the town.

The first step in developing an understanding with these agencies was taken when the director met with representatives of all private agencies, the ministers, and the town and library officials in West Hartford. There was a frank discussion as to what they thought should be the function of the Department, how best it could serve the town, and how it could assist local agencies in conducting their programs.

Conference Results

These conferences had excellent results. The director became acquainted with the people who were interested in the leisure-time or allied fields. He was able to learn their conception of the function of the Department and how it could help them, and what their special interests were. With this background, as requests for different activities have come to the Department, we have made it our policy to try to get other groups in the community to help sponsor activities and cooperate with the Department in conducting the activities. That this has succeeded is shown by the fact that in a period of seven months from the founding of the Department, the Recreation Department cooperated with sixteen different agencies or organizations in the community in conducting some form of activity. It is also indicated by the statement of of a newspaper reporter: "After you mention all the cooperating agencies that are working on an activity, you do not have any room for the story."

This has been an excellent way of creating good will and of attracting people to the Recreation Department for all manner of assistance. It has also been the means of quickly integrating the Department in the life of the community.

The response that the Department has received in the community demonstrates that the people of West Hartford like to participate in a program that is based upon the democratic procedure, in which they have a voice in planning, organizing, and conducting activities, and that volunteer leaders serving in different capacities can contribute materially, at no cost to the town, in the successful operation of many leisure-time activities. Through these means the beginning of a broad general program has been developed for all age groups in the community without over-emphasizing any one phase of the program.

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This Business of Recreation

By MAXWELL H. TASGAL
Superintendent of Recreation
Board of Education
Caldwell, New Jersey

A businessman takes time off to give a recreation worker some helpful "tips"

"EVERY PLAYGROUND and community center director ought to take a course in store management, especially you." Wallace leaned back grinning, flicked some imaginary ashes from his cigar and continued, "Yes, a two year course would just about do the trick."

"Do tell, Wallace," I smiled, "Please don't let me stop you."

I said this just as he was about to continue. Momentarily frustrated, he politely glared at me. He was just going to carry on again when I broke in, "A two year course in store management, eh?"

"Yes, that's right, yes," he exploded, "May I continue?"

"Why certainly, Wallace."

He opened his mouth as if to speak, studied me suspiciously, and then convinced that I was attentively awaiting his next words said, "Now, Jim, let's be perfectly frank. You are a recreation director and I am a business man. I don't hesitate for one minute to tell you I picked business because I was intensely interested in making money. Will you tell me why you are in the field of recreation? And, if you don't mind, leave out the technical terms."

"I want to help people to be happy."

"Not bad at all. How about working on me?"

"I am, I'm letting you talk."

"Good! Now. We both have one thing in common, we both work with people. Tell me, Jim, do you want to make people happy as much as I want to make profits?"

"I think so."

"We both love our work, don't we!"

It didn't take much observation on my part to detect the sarcasm. It was irritating.

"Wallace, confide in Uncle Jim. What is making you so miserable today?"

"Simply this. Will you tell me why in these modern times the American play center is as antiquated as it is? I would say old-fashioned if it wasn't for the fact that when it began it was old-fashioned. I haven't observed any noticeable change."

I reflected for a moment.

"It's all according to what you mean by 'change.'"

"I mean this. Are you doing as much as I am to induce people to step into your establishment — and once they are in, how well can you hold their patronage? When a customer walks into one of my stores it is usually with the conviction that he can't do better elsewhere. Does a kid step into your playground because he hasn't the money to see a movie?"

I began to feel slightly uneasy.

"In my work we have to figure what percentage of *all* prospective customers we are reaching. We don't pass up a single prospect. Why, our mailing list is a business organization in itself! Have you a mailing list? And what about the newspapers? Do you understand the fundamentals of good advertising? Are people aware of the bargains you are offering—that is, if you are offering bargains?"

Wallace stopped to light his cigar. There was a humorous gleam in his eye. "The pause that refreshes, eh, Uncle Jim?"

"On the contrary, Wallace, I'm all ears."

"Well, compare first impressions as regards the two plants. I never took a course in psychology in my life but I know how to attract people. If too many people pass by one of my stores without looking in, something is wrong. The passer-by responds to color, size, movement, contrast and sound and so we give it to him. We present a picture of neatness and organization. Did I tell you about a medium-sized town playground I passed last week? The play building, a dilapidated hut, was surrounded by rusty swings and slides. The ball fields were heavy with grass and unlined, the tennis and paddle tennis courts were dimly lined and the nets were rotting. Two or three notices were waving from a relic of a bulletin board in front of which stood a playground instructor wearing a dandy pair of blue trousers with white stripes down the sides."

I started to say something, but I never had a chance.

"Oh, I know that particular playground is not

typical of the several one might find in many good sized cities and a few towns, but it *is* there and I *did* see it. And do you know what will probably happen out there?"

"No, what?" I was grateful for the opportunity allowed me for self-expression.

"Some enterprising gent will buy that property, build a swimming pool and charge fifty cents a head—and what's more, he'll probably clean up!"

Wallace was laughing but I wasn't.

"Do you mind making your criticisms slightly more constructive?" I suggested.

"Why certainly. Where was I? Oh, yes. Well, once a customer walks into the store things are simplified for him. Everything is arranged to meet his needs. There is an information desk, direction signs, a checking department, good lighting, seating space, the aisles are comfortably wide and the merchandise is on display at his every turn. In other words he is physically and mentally at ease and can immediately get into the business of buying. Do you make the road to your 'program' as easy to reach?"

"No, but—"

"I know. You haven't the capital—your superiors haven't the capital. Listen, Jim, did you ever hear of the word 'ingenuity'? One of the ten most underrated words in the language. All big men can tell you what it means. It's another word for capital—only it's bigger. You can do things with that word—that is providing you have an imagination—a fine imagination."

"Well, once the physical barriers are overcome, what then?"

"The physical barriers are never overcome. They are only rearranged for a while. The trouble with most directors is that they make too many permanent changes. They become traditional. They need a shot in the arm every so often."

"Excuse me for living," I quavered. I had never seen Wallace so hungry for blood, a recreation director's blood. "I don't mean to be repetitious but after the physical obstacles have been *temporarily* surmounted——"

"To be sure, to be sure. Well, now we're ready for the big drive."

He applied a match to his corpse of a cigar and settled down to business.

"In order for me to prosper I have to have good merchandise and I must have a sales staff that can sell it. All other aspects of the business are perhaps not quite so important. Correspondingly you have what you call 'program' and 'leadership.' It's very simple: Sales staff-leadership, merchandise-program. Now I would say that leadership or personnel is far and away the most important factor in determining the success of your work. I know that you are handicapped in that you do not have the paid workers you need. It is a handicap you will have to bear for a while. But under present conditions, if I were doing your job I would spend seventy-five per cent of my time choosing, training, and developing leaders to carry on the program, and I would garner those leaders from the play center and the surrounding community. If you investigated you would probably find a drama coach, song leader, storyteller, boxing coach, handcraft expert and any number of specialized persons who need the recreation of teaching a group as much if not more than the individuals in that group need them. A lot of your trouble lies in your willingness to spend most of your time doing the technical work, and that is something you haven't time for."

Wallace took his watch out of his vest pocket, studied it, and put it away. I felt that if I had asked him the time then, he couldn't have told me.

"I find that a good salesman is a good student of human behavior. I can put him in any department from animated toys to men's overcoats and he will still be tops. Yes, he has to know what he is selling but that is secondary. He has to know people. Did you hear that? Know people! You have to know people. And knowing people you can anticipate their actions. I think every director ought to know what happens to people when they do things—ought to know their cravings, their physical and mental needs. If he knows the techniques of his profession and also has instinctive and scientific knowledge of human conduct, he is in a position to do humanity a real service. Have I made myself clear?"

"Yes, very. By the way, what is the name of the text book you've been reading?"

Wallace smiled. "How many text books are there on recreation?"

I winced. Fortunately he had no intention of pursuing the argument.

"No, Jim. Maybe it's something I picked up from business and maybe——"

"What, Wallace?"

"Well, maybe I have a unique hobby."

"You have!"

"Yes, I tear the professions apart and put them together again."

He was quiet for at least fifteen seconds. "And maybe it's because I have two youngsters of my own."

More Playgrounds for New York City

In 1934 the total number of playgrounds in the five boroughs of New York City was 119. Fifty-eight of these have been reconstructed and at the present time there are 435 playgrounds in the park system.

The New York City Park Department felt it important to provide a farm garden in one of its most heavily used parks

The New York City Department of Parks has completed and opened in Crotona Park, the Bronx, seven new marginal playgrounds, three reconstructed playgrounds, a children's farm garden, and two comfort stations. These playgrounds represent part of a larger program of park reconstruction which will be completed in the fall.

Crotona Park is one of the most heavily used parks in the city. Prior to the initiation of rehabilitation work, the pressure of a congested neighborhood resulted in the overflowing of play areas onto the park lawns, injuring the vegetation, causing erosion and miniature dust storms, and destroying the usefulness of the area.

The first major effort to provide much needed recreation facilities and to restore the scenic values of the park was the construction of a swimming pool in 1936, together with the rehabilitation of the adjoining unit of park land. In the following years two new playgrounds were laid out and various other minor improvements were made.

Plans for the present project, embracing the complete reconstruction of the remaining sections of the park, were prepared early in 1940 by the Department of Parks, and work was started soon after by the Work Projects Administration. The main features of this work include the following items:

Ten additional marginal playgrounds
Reconstruction of the children's farm gardens
Four baseball diamonds with concrete bleachers
One softball diamond with concrete bleacher
Construction of a wall around the lake
A boathouse and concession building on the lakeside
Thirteen double handball courts
Reconstruction of athletic field on Crotona Park North
Demolition of many outworn paths and roadways and construction of a complete new path system with curbs, asphaltic pavement, steps, ramps, benches, lights, fencing
General reconstruction of the park storm drainage system
Landscaping of the entire park, including new topsoil and planting of 2,800 new trees, 18,000 shrubs and lawns

The reconstruction of Crotona Park represents a major effort in the park improvement field, and when completed the results will be increasingly appreciated as the new plant growth becomes established and the various recreation facilities attain their full use. All work was performed by

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Volunteer Service in a Recreation Program

During 1940, 878 citizens of Oklahoma City, serving as volunteers, gave invaluable aid to the recreation program

By CATHERINE SIMPSON
Music and Drama Director
Recreation Division, Park Department
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

VOLUNTEER leadership has become an important factor in the operation of our Recreation Division, not only because of the necessity for securing leaders, but because of the opportunity it offers of giving more people forms of leisure-time activity which they enjoy. Our experience in the Recreation Division has been that many individuals, not personally interested in participating in recreation other than commercial, in serving others as volunteers, gain a new viewpoint on municipal recreation.

The Municipal Music Association of Oklahoma City, which has a membership of about a hundred local citizens who enjoy singing together, meets every Monday night to rehearse for the many civic activities to which they contribute their services, such as broadcasts, concerts, and appearances on civic programs. This group is under the direction of a volunteer leader who is a member of the faculty in the Fine Arts Department of Oklahoma City University. The accompanist, too, volunteers her time.

Our municipal drama activities are divided into three groups—divisions for children, youth, and adults. The number of performances which these groups present each season ranges from eight to ten. The director of each division and the subdirectors as well are volunteer leaders. Municipal drama activities include radio broadcasts, participation in civic pageants and civic programs, and the supplying of leadership to church and local groups who do not have adequate direction in their drama program.

Community night shows are held weekly throughout the year at our two recreation centers, and throughout the summer months in all of the parks and centers. The paid supervisors on the playground are responsible for the local talent features of their programs, which they build from their dramatic clubs. Such entertainment is presented as dance skits, short plays, choruses, drills, and readings. Volunteer schools of the dance, accordion groups, drill teams, bands, and drama schools compose the rest of the program.

The volunteer leaders occupy all of the key positions in the presentation of our annual Christmas and Easter pageants. These include directors of the pageant proper, orchestra, chorus groups, union stage men, public address men, and costumers. The only paid member of the staff is the coordinating director from the Park Department. The Christmas pageant cast is made up of some 800 local people and is presented before an audience of 7,000. There are 200 people in the cast of the Easter pageant which is witnessed by 18,000 people.

In addition to the volunteers in the field of sports and games, swimming, music, drama, handcraft, and nature study who volunteer their time to carry on a specific part of the program at the various parks and in the recreation centers, there are many others who assist with public address systems for shows, with square dances, and with the Christmas music at the Civic Center nativity scenes. Local non-union hillbilly bands play for our square dances.

Such annual events as the birdhouse exhibition, the Hallowe'en festival, hobby show, and Twelfth night celebration are all worked out with volunteer leadership under the guidance of the Recreation Division of the Park Department. Each year the playground season is opened with a playground recreation festival sponsored by the Park Department, the Sports and Recreation Division of the Chamber of Commerce, and the WPA Recreation Project. Besides the activities in the parks proper, there are such free exhibitions and activities as horse shows, boat races, bicycle races, checkers, croquet, and domino tournaments, exhibitions of tennis, trap shooting,

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"Organizing volunteers means all of these things — a goal worth enlisting for; an element of high adventure, of sentiment, of service; a defined task for each worker; a task manageable in size, not overwhelming to the point of discouragement; training in the job assigned; a sense of accomplishment, a service rendered."—*Robert E. Bondy.*

More About Recreation for Men in Uniform

A July 4th Street Celebration

By R. D. EVANS
Superintendent of Recreation
Fort Worth, Texas

FORTY THOUSAND people attended Fort Worth's municipally sponsored street dance on July 4th, which was preceded by three entertainment programs and a dance concert.

At 8 P. M. the Moslah Temple Shrine Band opened the program with a concert, and just one hour later John E. Farrell, Mayor of Westover Hills and chairman of the County United Service Organization, introduced Mayor I. N. McCrary who welcomed the visiting soldiers to Forth Worth. The Mayor closed his address by launching into that passage of "America," "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills . . .," with such vocal gusto that the crowd joined in the singing. Mayor Farrell then introduced Lieutenant Colonel Austin F. Anderson, stationed at Camp Leonard Wood, Missouri, who responded for the soldiers to the Mayor's welcome. The Fort Worth WPA orchestra struck up the "Beer Barrel Polka," and throngs of soldiers advanced to the platform to meet a score of hostesses.

Three entertainment performances by professional, camp, and amateur talent followed immediately, each a distinct program, and all presented simultaneously on the three stages.

The professional show included a line dance, a noted boogie-woogie pianist, a magician, a blues singer, and other novelty dance acts. All services for the performance were free.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce chorus opened the program on the center stage and was followed by an accordian sextet. An artist singer from one of the radio stations sang old World War Songs. Then entertainers from Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Texas, occupied the stage. The voice of one of the soldiers who sang was recorded in the production, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." A professional accordionist and arranger and a professional mimic also appeared.

The amateur show was presented by members of the Recreation Department's activity classes. The program consisted of an exhibition of dances, a pantomime in song, dance, and music of a bugler drafted in the army and a tumbling and teeter board act. A square dance team gave a demonstration of the native Western dance, and then during the dance members mingled with the crowd, teaching soldiers the steps.

Four orchestras played for the dance. There was one section for jitterbugging and other modern dancing; one for round dancing; and another for square dancing and old-fashioned dancing.

The Carnival was held on Fort Worth's Main Street between Eighth and Fifth which was roped off and barricaded. The street became so congested that it took pedestrians fifteen minutes to make their way the distance of a single block through crowds of spectators.

R. D. Evans, Superintendent of the Recreation Department, was chairman of the mammoth celebration, which was directed by the City Recreation Department in cooperation with U. S. O., the City of Fort Worth, and Chamber of Commerce. He appointed the following committees to assist him: Speakers' Stand; Professional Entertainment; Amateur Entertainment Stand; Police; Soldiers; Decorations; Properties; and Hostess and Girls.

Approximately 1,000 girls registered as dancing partners for the visiting soldiers. Groups of girls from sororities, civic clubs, schools, colleges and business concerns were on hand to dance with the boys, and the dance was as well chaperoned as a home social. The reception and hostess committee saw to it that no girl or soldier had to wander around alone in the crowd. The girls met at posts stationed in the hotels near the location of the dance.

The first major event sponsored by the City of Fort Worth for soldiers at neighboring camps was a street carnival and dance held on July 4th

They were introduced to soldiers here and chatted until time for the celebration. The hostesses wore arm bands, and the girls wore their names printed on cards. The city police, the State Highway Department, and military police from Camps Wolters, Bowie, and Barkeley handled the traffic and maintained order at the dance.

Two manufacturers of trailers contributed the large trailers used in erecting the three stages which were located on the center side of the three blocks. Loudspeaking equipment was donated for each stage, and special lighting effects were erected by the local electric service company. The Fire Department washed the streets at 6 o'clock in preparation for the dance. Appropriate decorations on the stages and along the streets added to the festive spirit which prevailed.

The Recreation Department is planning a second big carnival in the form of a community circus for the soldiers to be held August 15th. The circus will be augmented by a dance and music festival and will be held at Farrnington Field which has a seating capacity of 20,000 people.

There are four training camps near Fort Worth.

Albuquerque Entertains the Service Men

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Mayor has appointed an Advisory Recreation Committee to have general charge of the recreation of the men from near-by air base headquarters. Associated with this committee is a

ocal coordinator and a general program committee composed of the chairman of each ubcommittee plus an official delegate from JSO, NYA, WPA, the city playgrounds and ommunity centers, and the air base.

The subcommittees which are at work consist of the following:

Recreation. This committee organizes and romotes music, dramatics, and special hobby roups within community and post; develops riteria for conducting social activities; trains eadership for handling social activities; assists hurches in conducting their programs for oldiers; arranges for dance partners and haperones; and serves as a clearing house in he scheduling of all activities and headquarters or the talent bureau.

Facilities and Equipment. It is the responsiility of this committee to secure a soldiers' owntown center with equipment; to arrange or facilities for special events such as soldiers' ays at commercial entertainment places—owling alleys, skating rinks, and the like; and o plan for music boxes and concessions.

Church Activities. This committee encourages ttendance at church services, assists with pecial church features, and aids the chaplain t the post in arranging programs.

Hospitality and Public Information. The object f this committee is to serve as a clearing ouse for information, both for the public and he air base. The committee having in mind he needs of out-of-town guests, compiles lists f lodging houses, eating places, and entertainent features; arranges sight-seeing trips and ransportation; welcomes new units to the air ase; assists in making day rooms and recreaion halls at the base attractive and cheerful; isits the sick and hospitalized; gathers magaines, books, and newspapers; and plans holiay celebrations. The committee also keeps a crapbook, prepares and places signs and ulletins, and issues education-recreation cards, nd devises record slips on which each group eports its particular activity to the Central ommittee.

Finance. It is the duty of this committee to lan drives for funds and to have charge of heir distribution; to advise on such matters s insurance, public liabilities, and legal reponsibilities.

At the Point Place Community Center

THE POINT PLACE Community Center in Toledo, Ohio, was formerly a high school building. Abandoned by the Board of Education, it was renovated and put into condition by WPA, and is now being used as a training school for WPA recreation leaders and also for community purposes. Its sponsors are the Toledo Recreation Department and the Point Place Community Council. In addition to the office space and classrooms provided, the building is equipped with a gymnasium and stage.

Recently the United States Naval Department established a naval reserve training school at Bay View Park for about eight hundred men. The Point Place Community Council, in cooperation with the WPA Recreation Project of which James R. Inman is District Supervisor, has organized a recreation program for the men stationed at the

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When refreshments were served at the opening dance at the Community Center

Seattle Swingsters

By T. O. HOAGLAND
Golf Manager
Seattle Park Department

SWING AND RHYTHM have taken on a new meaning in Seattle, Washington, now that Junior Golf has become a recognized part of the recreation program. More than a thousand young swingsters are toting their clubs along the city fairways and driving away with all the enthusiasm of their fathers. And what's more, they're learning the fundamentals from the best of the city's professionals.

Starting from scratch in the spring of 1940, park and school leaders set up a program which now includes 1,426 students from Seattle's nine high schools and a teaching staff of fourteen professionals. A six-point plan was originally agreed upon and has been the basis for the program:

1. The Junior Golf Program must have interest and appeal.
2. Cooperation of all agencies involved is needed.
3. Supervision is essential in every phase.
4. When the program is set up, there must be provision for continued opportunity to develop.
5. The cost for participation must be kept low.
6. Students will be allowed to register for the classes only on their own volition.

When first discussed, the plan met with enthusiasm from the high school authorities, although certain obstacles had to be overcome to assure final acceptance. The initial and operating costs were reduced to a minimum to insure student participation, because the school system had no available funds for that purpose. Officials of the Park Board also cooperated and offered the services of the city golf manager in carrying out the program.

All the golf professionals within the metropolitan area were invited to a meeting at the Washington Athletic Club where the plan was outlined to them. Golf was to be introduced into the physical education schedule if these men would cooperate. A teaching plan was discussed and every professional offered his services in coaching the students. A class schedule was arranged at the meeting and assignments were made at the school nearest each professional's club.

The next problem was to secure used clubs—hundreds of them. Only a city-wide campaign through the golf clubs could bring this need before the club-swinging public. Leaders went to work, posters and publicity material were furnished by the National Golf Foundation, and the slogan "You can't take 'em with you" soon became the by-word on every course.

A medal play tournament on full handicap was arranged at each of the city's fifteen golf clubs in an effort to persuade Seattle golfers to part with their old clubs. The entrance fee was one or more used clubs or $1.00. A special rule, taken from the Inter-city Sweepstakes Association, stated that all scores posted by four or more strokes less than the par of the respective course would go into a final play-off to determine the winner.

A mimeographed sheet outlining the conditions of play was given to each contestant so that no misunderstandings resulted. The pros handled all details, such as posting scores and accepting entries, and the Seattle Golf Association sponsored the entire tournament.

Wooden cups became the coveted prizes for the low net score in both men's and women's divisions at each course, private, semi-private, and municipal. Wood for the cups was donated by a local lumber company and the boys in the manual training departments turned the blocks of gum wood into loving cups.

Nearly 800 clubs for use in the junior promotion were donated by players in the three weeks competition. Twenty-one caddy bags and $3.00 in cash were also collected from the adult players. Each club that came into the pro shop was cleaned and repaired before being released to the school district warehouse where distribution was made on a ration basis. Wooden racks, floor mats and cotton balls were furnished by the physical education department and by the middle of September the first classes were under way.

The physical education instructor at each school handles the class organization by calling roll and arranges whatever facilities are needed by the professional. The golf chart series furnished by the National Golf Foundation have proved very valuable.

Enthusiasm was evident from the beginning, and it is often a question as to whether the pros or the youngsters get the more thrill from the classes. The attitude of the coaches has been very

(Continued on page 529)

Aurora Holds Its Annual Doll Show

By RUSSELL PERRY
Playground and Recreation Department
Aurora, Illinois

IT IS QUITE USUAL to see "hold-out" groups at baseball games, boxing shows and dramatic performances, but it may be surprising to learn hat in Aurora, Illinois, the longest hold-out crowd s accredited to a doll show.

Early in each December on the last day of the oll show, a Sunday afternoon, for nearly two ours people are lined up through the hall of the uilding and for nearly a block down the street. here are a number of reasons which account for he amazing popularity of this show which people ay ten cents apiece to see.

The people of Aurora, in the first place, do not ome to the show to see rare, beautiful, or expen- ive dolls, for the dolls are all the same and are urchased at a wholesale cost of twenty-five cents ach. The interesting thing to the public is that ach show has a theme, and the various groups aking part dress the dolls and furnish standard ize booths depicting some phase of the theme. In 938 the theme was "From a Fairy Tale." Many airy tale characters were displayed and there was wealth of material from twenty-nine exhibitors. n 1939 the theme was "From the Pages of His- ory," and the exhibitors increased to sixty-three. ast year's theme was "From the Story Books of ittle Children," and a maximum number of eventy-six groups took part in the project.

Another reason for the popularity of the Aurora oll show is the ticket sales campaign, the pro- eeds of which are allotted to the organizations articipating who sell the tickets purchased at cost. he cash admissions paid at the door are kept by he Recreation De- artment to cover the xpense of the proj- ct. Last year, with eventy-six partici- ating groups, there were more than eight hundred people selling tickets.

Each organization taking part receives a copy of the mimeographed rules which are in force. Contacts are made with the groups by the Department, and on their agreement to take part each group decides the title of its booth, the number of dolls needed, and the number of tickets desired. Organizations interested in the program include garden clubs, women's clubs, Parent-Teacher groups, Sunday school classes, Girl Scout troops, Girl Reserves, and school groups.

Rules of the Contest

Among the rules in force are the following:

Classifications for competition shall be:

Junior division—elementary school age groups
Intermediate division—high school age groups
Senior division—out-of-school age groups

Judging is based on the following points: (1) originality; (2) accuracy of portrayal; (3) stressing of detail.

The scenery and clothing must be made by girls within the age groups.

There shall be no fewer than three dolls in each scene. As many more may be used as is desired.

Scenery for booths must fit into the following

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The annual doll show in Aurora is always a winter event, and a very popular one!

Colored Citizens Present Music Festivals

Music festivals are popular events in Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Haven, Connecticut

THE JUNE festival chorus has become a well established part of the musical life of Cincinnati, Ohio. About three hundred Negro citizens took part in the concert held at Eden Park on Sunday evening, June 8, 1941. The chorus had been rehearsing since the first of October under the local director, Dr. Artie Matthews. Dr. Clarence Cameron White of the staff of the National Recreation Association was in charge of the final rehearsals and directed at the concert. About five thousand people attended the concert, a larger number than at any previous concert.

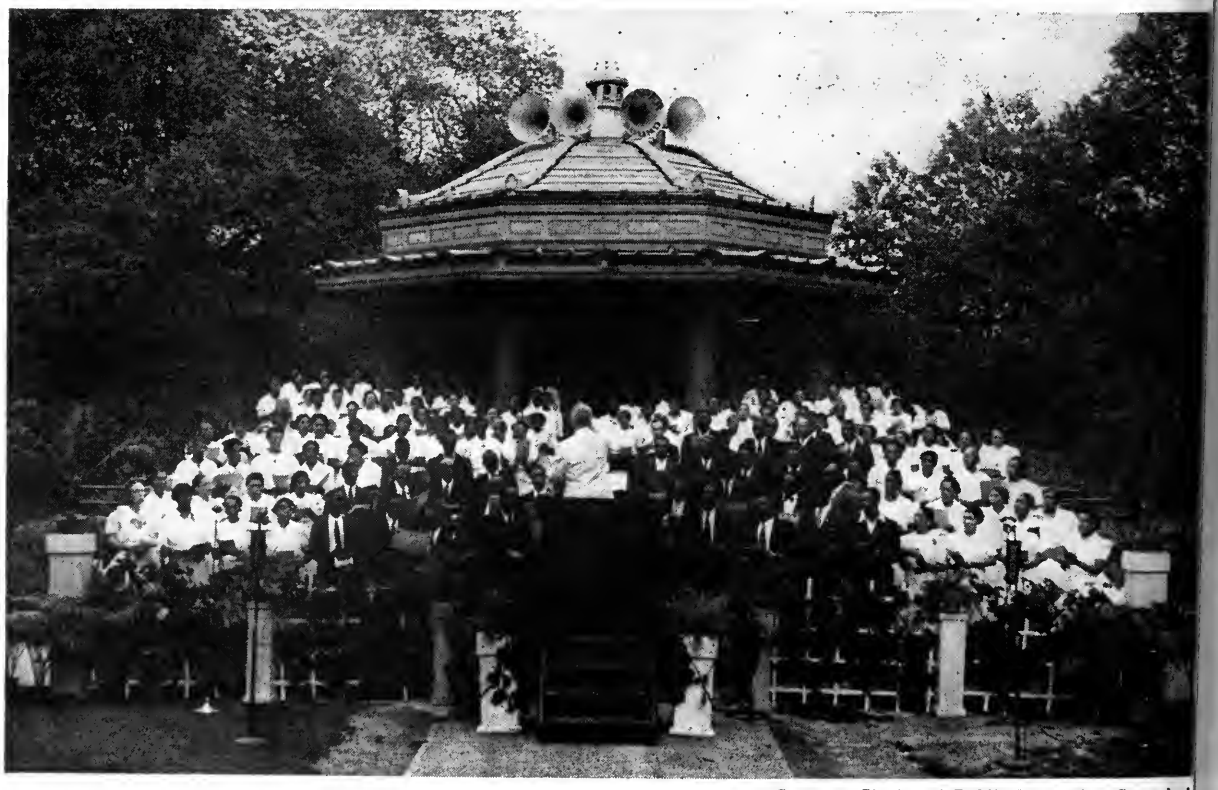
The June Festival Association, which sponsors the chorus, is made up of some of Cincinnati's most musically-minded citizens. Harry Glore, Supervisor of Music for the Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission, serves as secretary of the Association.

Careful publicity preceded the music festival. Handbills and placards containing the photographs of the conductor and guest soloists and information about the festival were distributed at churches and other centers. Through the cooperation of a number of schools, the handbills were sent in to homes through the children of the upper grades. Speakers were assigned to present the June festival to the congregations of twenty-one of the leading Negro churches, and addresses were made before a number of meetings. The Cincinnati Street Car Company carried the announcement of the festival on the public events calendar in the street cars for a week or ten days prior to the concert. The Superintendent of Schools included an endorsement of the festival in his weekly bulletin to all of the public schools, and letters sent to approximately 275 ministers by the Council of Churches also gave strong endorsement of the festival. Announcements were carried over the radio as well.

On July 31, 1941, the City-

(Continued on page 529)

About 300 individuals took part this year in Cincinnati's music festival



Courtesy Cincinnati Public Recreation Commissi

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BORN NATURALIST. George E. Moore is Chief Naturalist for the Missouri State Park Board and is stationed at Meramec State Park, Sullivan. For twenty-seven years Naturalist Moore worked in a creamery. His Boy Scouts awakened him with their ever-searching nature questions. For seven years he found himself publishing a nature paper, "Outdoors," for the Lebanon Nature Club. His hobby next had him as editor of the "Bluebird" for the Audubon Society of Missouri. Today he is ranking park naturalist because Boy Scouts ask questions. His column, "A Touch of Nature," appears regularly for the rural *St. Louis Post Dispatch.* Folks who risk nature-hobbying better look out. It might lead to a profession—an outdoor one at that. He says that he gets but a fraction of his former salary but that other satisfactions are priceless.

Conservation. Teachers Manual — No. 1. Introduction and Background; No. 2. Soils and Soil Conservation; No. 3. Conservation of Water Resources. Prepared under the direction of educators, scientists, and conservationists. Issued by Missouri Conservation Commission, Jefferson City.

Forestry. "Michigan 4-H Forest Ranger Club," first year project, Michigan State College, Extension Division, East Lansing. A forest conservation program.

Grand Canyon. "West Rim Drive," 14 pp. illustrated Guide Leaflet No. 3. Also "Desert View to Grand Canyon Village," 12 pp. Guide Leaflet No. 2. National Park Service.

"Indians of the United States," Clark Wissler, Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History. Doubleday, Doran and Company, 306 pp. $3.75.

National Park Ranger Naturalist Service. The reason that this program was not cut out in 1940 was due to the millions who had profited by the nature service. A public nature guide is the direct representative of the federal, state, or civic government. If the people see the benefits of a program they will support it. Making friends is important.

Natural Resources. The Inter-American Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation has been ratified by the Senate. The treaty calls for the establishment and extension of national parks and nature areas which will preserve natural wonders, exceptional scenery, and outstanding scientific places. Interuse of these parks of seventeen American republics will result in improved hemisphere relations and mutual good will.

Nature Knights is a system of activities and awards for any organized youth group in Missouri interested in a conservation program. A Walt Disney pledge card in colors and Conservation Bulletins Numbers 10 and 11 describe the plan in detail. Progressive educators will recognize good deeds as of more value than artificial rewards. For information write Conservation Commission, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Nature Stories for the Bookshelf. Seeds and Seed Travels, Insects, Rocks, are some of the list by Bertha Morris Parker of the Laboratory School of Chicago University. Colored illustrations. Row, Peterson, publishers, Evanston, Illinois. $.25 each.

Pueblo Indians. Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, has interpretation service in which competent ranger-archeologists accompany visitors to the various ruins. No one is allowed to enter the ruins unless accompanied by a guide. The museum has cases arranged to tell the logical story of the prehistoric Indians of the area, and the ethnology of the regions is related at the evening campfire by members of the staff.

Roadside Development is more than cutting with a bush scythe to grow an

A MESSAGE FROM CAP'N BILL

Nature-Grams. **Let's do something about them! There are different types of techniques for dealing with nature-grams, with the staff or in a current events period. The most valuable are: (1) A discussion meeting on what shall we do first, second, etc., in our town. (2) A news survey — a discussion of what is going on in our town. (Perhaps you will discover nature-grams for this column.) (3) Background exploration. Review nature-grams and find similar situations in the remote past. (4) Professor Quiz. (5) Debate. (6) Panel discussion. Have a prearranged topic for a round table discussion. (7) Drama—A kind of a legislative assembly or Cabinet meeting, or drama about the proposed trailside museum.**

annual crop of stubble and rank sprouts. Native shrubs are the most desirable. Bayberry, sweet fern, field junipers, sumac, and huckleberry are ideal for dry sterile soil. Mountain laurel and flowering dogwood are worthy. Sweet pepperbush, spicebush, and black alder are well suited to grace moist places.

Rose Society. A member of a certain Rose Society recently said emphatically: "I wish that the speaker had spoken in English!"

"Science Calls to Youth," a guide to career-planning in the sciences, Raymond F. Yates. D. Appleton-Century, New York. 205 pp., illus. $2.

Science Centers provide a place in which science clubs may gather. Middletown, New York, has science fairs; Rochester, New York, broadcasts; and a Massachusetts manufacturer offers his laboratories. For further information on these groups write to Henry Platt, director of the Science Clubs of America, The American Institute, 310 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Science Clubs of America. Affiliation by a $2.00 fee for twenty members brings valuable materials and 128 page Science Handbook for 1942. For information write Science Service, 1719 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Scoutcamp. Philturn, a Rocky Mountain Scoutcamp, a wilderness reservation, was presented to the Boy Scouts by Waite Phillips. Located near Cimarron, New Mexico, it offers pack trips, trail making, wildlife studies, and other techniques of outdoor living.

Snakes. The Ross Allen Snake Farm, Silver Springs, Florida, was started by an amateur collector. Folks commenced to come and see the snake man. He now charges 35 cents admission and has hundreds of visitors. He has a laboratory display, a great variety of live snakes in pits, takes visitors on trips, and puts on a snake show and lecture in the afternoon which includes the milking of a rattlesnake.

Town Forests. Fifteen hundred communities in the United States own forests ranging from a few acres to 60,000 acres. Seattle boasts a unit of 67,000 acres. Sixteen states have laws permitting communities to operate forests for timber growing. Recreation is important in these town forests.

Trees. "A Guide to the Trees" by Dr. Carlton C. Curtis, professor of botany at Columbia University, for more than a quarter of a century, like the trees themselves, has stood the test of time. The eighth printing has just appeared for $1.50, Greenberg: Publisher, New York. Illustrated, simple, and pocket size makes it practical for the average man forest bound.

Trumpeter Swan. From a census count of 33 in 1934 to a total of 211 in 1941, this practically extinct bird shows signs of holding its own, according to the Fish and Wild Life Service.

Weather Service. How about a weather club which will serve the recreation department? Not only picnickers would benefit. The first frost, the muddiest, the windiest, the sunniest, the snowiest, the hottest times, and so on, each has its chief sports. There's a correlation. Following the planets in December skies, kites, weather vanes, war-and-weather stories, sun spots, looking at the weather weeks ahead, are suggestive items. The Weather Bureau lends volunteer observer's apparatus.

NOVEMBER

". . . When the leaves have fallen and before the Ice-king yet is here, there come for a little while the calm dreamy days when the Great Spirit is smoking His pipe, and the smoke is on the land. The Redmen call them the smoking days, but we call it Indian Summer."

Ernest Seton Thompson

Wild Life. The "Junior Naturalist, for the Preservation of Our Wild Life" is a publication of the Junior Recreation Museum, San Francisco Recreation Department. Cover design is by a fourteen year old girl, and editors of similar age tell about model airplanes, radium, silkworms, and sea aquariums. It is suggested that there be an exchange of these excellent Junior Publications. Watch *Nature-Grams* for announcements.

Wilderness Values. Aldo Leopold, professor of biology at the University of Wisconsin, is keen in observation and vitriolic in expression. "Wilderness shrinks as motorized recreation expands. Most tourists have no gadget inhibitions. Witness now the rubber boat for fishing the last virgin trout hole. In the same category are the signboarded trail, the synthetic fireplace, the pipe spring. Defense of the wilderness was once conceived to be defense against frontal attack from road builders and promoters of recreational cipher age. We ought to have that aptitude for illusion which enables small boys to fish in washtubs. Quality of participation, as well as quantity, is important."

Leisure Time and Physical Education

By JAMES P. IAMS
Men's Physical Education Department
Antioch College

N FEBRUARY of this year the Physical Education Department of Antioch College sent a short questionaire to all Antiochians graduating since 1920. he purposes of the questionnaire were:

(1) To find out what activities are preferred by our graduates for their leisure-time use

(2) To determine how the physical education program in college has affected their present choice

(3) To elicit suggestions and criticisms regarding our program.

The prime importance of the data collected is to give the Department a valid basis for evaluating its work and to see whether it is adequately meeting the after-college needs of Antioch students.

Some 800 graduates were interrogated and 437 replied, making the percentage of returns roughly 54. Of these replies, 267 were from men and 172 from women. The findings of this study proved very interesting. The following table shows the eleven most popular post-college activities in order of preference, and also the amount of college instruction received in those activities:

MEN			WOMEN			COMPOSITE OF MEN AND WOMEN		
Activities Regularly Engaged in (Post-College)		Received Instructions or Coaching in While in College	Activities		Instruction	Activities		Instruction
Swimming	33.4%	2.6%	Swimming	33.7%	9.9%	Swimming	34.0%	5.1%
Tennis	22.2%	33.9%	Gardening	20.4%	2.3%	Tennis	19.4%	30.2%
Bridge	21.9%	4.2%	Picnicking	20.4%	1.7%	Bridge	19.0%	3.0%
Golf	20.0%	32.0%	Hiking	17.4%	9.9%	Gardening	18.5%	1.6%
Hiking	18.1%	1.5%	Tennis	15.1%	25 %	Hiking	17.8%	5.3%
Gardening	17.4%	1.1%	Bridge	15.1%	1.2%	Golf	16.0%	36.6%
Music	13.6%	12.4%	Handcrafts	14.5%	2.9%	Music	13.0%	13.5%
Skating	12.4%	0 %	Music	12.4%	15.1%	Picnicking	12.6%	2.3%
Social Dancing	12.1%	5.7%	Bicycling	10.5%	7.0%	Social Dancing	11.4%	6.2%
Bowling	11.7%	1.1%	Social Dancing	10.5%	7.0%	Skating	10.9%	0 %
Photography	11.3%	1.1%	Golf	9.9%	43.6%	Bowling	10.5%	4.6%

Table No. 2 shows the ten activities in which graduates received the most instruction or coaching while hey were in college, and—in comparison—how often these activities were regularly engaged in after ollege.

MEN			WOMEN			COMPOSITE OF MEN AND WOMEN		
Instruction Received in College		Participated in Regularly After College	Instruction Received in College		Participated in Regularly After College	Instruction Received in College		Participated in Regularly After College
Touch Football	57.4%	2.3%	Basketball	73.3%	2.3%	Basketball	61.2%	3.4%
Volleyball	55.1%	4.9%	Field Hockey	72.8%	0.6%	Volleyball	58.0%	3.4%
Basketball	53.2%	4.2%	Volleyball	62.3%	1.2%	Softball	40.5%	4.4%
Softball	51.0%	6.4%	Archery	45.4%	3.5%	Gymnastics	37.6%	2.08%
Gymnastics	37.0%	2.3%	Golf	43.6%	9.9%	Golf	36.6%	16.0%
Soccer	36.6%	0.4%	Gymnastics	40.7%	2.3%	Touch Football	34.9%	1.4%
Handball	34.7%	7.2%	Softball	37.2%	1.2%	Field Hockey	31.4%	0.2%
Tennis	33.9%	22.2%	Badminton	27.9%	8.7%	Baseball	31.2%	1.1%
Boxing	32.6%	.01%	Tennis	25.0%	15.1%	Tennis	30.2%	19.4%
Golf	32.0%	20.0%	Track	20.3%	.00	Track	27.1%	.00

These data show that instruction in team sports as been emphasized heavily, in most cases, and hat graduates have used this instruction to a very imited degree after college. This result was expected, and there is a good deal of argument in its favor. Team sports provide the chief medium for college athletic competition. Participation in such sports helps to develop students socially, physically, and mentally. It is in this area that boys and girls really play together and achieve together. At

Antioch, over 90% of the student body engages in some form of team sports in the intramural program, as contrasted to the limited number playing team sports in most colleges. In general, although team sports are used only seldom after college, they play a very vital part in college life.

The Department recognizes the significance of these seemingly lopsided facts. Of the three years required in physical education, only one is devoted to team sports. The remaining two years are devoted to individual sports. Few students coming to Antioch have ever before received any formal instruction or coaching in these team sports, as most high schools provide coaching and instruction only to those students on varsity squads.

Even instruction in individual sports does not entirely solve the problem for students after college. At that time, lack of facilities and the expense of certain sports may well curtail their use. Tennis, golf, and badminton are the most popular individual sports at Antioch today. All of these, however, are notably expensive both in equipment and facilities. Also, there is a factor of skill. One may desire to play tennis or golf and be able to afford it, but still he may resist the urge because he does not play well enough. For that reason, it may be that the Department should undertake more vigorously to have students reach a higher degree of skill in one or two sports before leaving college. There are many arguments for and against this thesis. We tend to leave it more or less up to the student.

It is interesting to note at this point the activities in which graduates wish now that they had received more instruction while they were in college. In order of preference they are:

MEN		WOMEN	
Swimming	31.7%	Swimming	41.3%
Golf	31.3%	Tennis	33.2%
Tennis	29.8%	Golf	29.8%
Photography	18.1%	Riding	29.1%
Badminton	16.6%	Handcrafts	26.8%
Bowling	15.1%	Bowling	22.5%
Music	13.6%	Photography	20.9%
Riding	13.2%	Music	20.4%
Social Dancing	11.3%	Winter Sports	19.8%
Handball	10.9%	Badminton	19.3%

In answer to these data, it is to be said that instruction is now being offered by the Department in all of these activities, if it is at all possible. Our facilities for swimming, riding, and winter sports are very limited. We are leaving music, handcrafts, and photography up to the various hobby organizations.

Another phase of recreation which is significant is the activities in which men and women may engage regularly with members of the opposite sex. Antioch graduates have had this experience in the following activities in order of preference:

MEN		WOMEN	
Social Dancing	51.0%	Social Dancing	48.3%
Bridge	48.9%	Swimming	33.7%
Swimming	41.2%	Picnicking	34.7%
Picnicking	32.8%	Hiking	30.2%
Hiking	26.4%	Ping-pong	21.5%
Ping-pong	23.0%	Tennis	18.6%
Tennis	19.3%	Bicycling	16.8%
Music	18.1%	Badminton	15.7%
Skating	17.5%	Bridge	15.9%
Badminton	16.2%	Handcrafts	15.7%
Bowling	14.0%	Music	15.7%

Co-recreation develops mutual enjoyment, respect, and confidence on both sides; playing with each other and against each other helps boys and girls, husbands and wives, and parents and children to know each other better. Students should be encouraged to appreciate this side of sports. In our current program mixed classes have been conducted in badminton, bait casting, fencing, dancing, rifle shooting, bowling, and tennis. Hall organizations have been encouraged to play mixed games in field hockey, volleyball, and softball. Another step in this direction was the introduction of a class in badminton for faculty wives. It is possible that even more can be done to promote co-recreational activities.

Recreational, civic, and avocational activities other than sports play a satisfying and necessary role in post-college life. The activities of this type engaged in by our graduates are:

MEN	
Professional organizations	29.4%
Church and religious organizations	19.3%
Reading and discussion groups	15.9%
Civic Clubs	13.2%
College alumni groups	9.4%
Fraternal organizations	6.8%
Hobby clubs	6.8%
Political organizations	6.4%
Community charity work	4.5%
Study clubs	41.0%

WOMEN	
Church and religious organizations	19.8%
Study clubs	16.3%
Reading and discussion groups	14.5%
Professional organizations	12.2%
Civic Clubs	12.2%
Hobby Clubs	9.3%
Red Cross work	9.3%
College alumni groups	7.0%
Community charity work	7.0%
Political organizations	4.7%

At Antioch, three years of physical education are required for graduation. There is always much discussion among students and faculty as to the

validity of this requirement. The Department feels that in reality the requirement is too little. The physical make-up of each individual plays an important part in his life, along with his mental achievement. To be symmetrical, one should be equally developed along both lines. Many students let their physical development and achievement suffer, and, as a consequence, many graduates wish now that they had been required to do more in this area.

The results of this questionnaire show the following about the present three-year requirement: 18.5% thought it was too little; 70.5% thought it was correct as it is; and 5.5% thought it was too much.

The Department concludes from these findings that it is in general serving fairly adequately the college and after-college needs of its students (in so far as it can, due to limited facilities in some sports) in the areas of team and individual sports. The three years of required physical education are needed in most cases to give students an enjoyment level of skill in team intramural sports and two or more individual sports. It is still debated by authorities in the field whether a student should achieve a high degree of skill in one or two sports, or a limited degree of skill in several different sports. In any event, the present amount of time will be needed to pursue either course.

Although an adequate job is being done in the areas of team and individual sports, it is found quite conclusively that these types of sports are not being engaged in to as great an extent after college as are other activities—bridge, gardening, hiking, social dancing, photography and so forth.

To be completely successful, every department should meet both college and after-college needs of its subject matter. To rectify this situation partially, the Physical Education Department has suggested the introduction of a fourth-year course which would be designed primarily to teach adult recreation activities. There are many good arguments unfavorable to this plan. One is the difficulty of arousing a student's interest in activities in which he has not a great interest at this stage of his development. Some graduates feel this is possible; others do not. Another barrier is the matter of academic credit. Some of the faculty feel that academic credit should not be given for such work. There are still two alternatives: (1) to include some of these activities in the third year for students who have already mastered the requirements; (2) make our college hobby clubs, such as the Camera Club, more active and more educational, and to form new clubs of this kind.

Something is being done along both these lines at present. Bait casting and rifle shooting are now being offered as elective third-year activities. Dance groups, a camera club and an outing club have been organized to meet other needs. Obviously more can be done in this area, but a fourth-year physical education course would make the activities more unified and give them more significance in the eyes of many students.

The graduates have this to say about a fourth-year course devoted to adult recreational activities: 11.7% indicated it should be a required course; 77.5%, that it should be offered as an elective course; and 6.7%, that it should neither be required nor offered.

What the Students Say

The summary of the findings of this study would not be complete without quoting some of the remarks on the subject made by graduates. Some comments from women were:

"My main criticism is that I spent too much time on sports that require a good bit of skill, yet not enough time to become good at any one."

"It is my experience that body-building exercises are very helpful toward acquiring a feeling of adequacy in sports, and thereby real enjoyment of the game and the physical activity."

"After one leaves college, one's center of interest changes. My time is taken up with my duties as a housewife, and my extra time is devoted to volunteer work and reading. However, I have always felt Antioch's education program was excellent and that I learned a great deal from the P. E. program. If in the future I may have more of an opportunity to participate in sports, I believe the fundamentals learned at Antioch will be more than adequate."

"I owe a lot to the physical education program at Antioch—I'm sure I never would have learned to enjoy participating in group or individual sports without it. I had always hated sports in high school because I wasn't very good at them and only the best players got any attention or recognition. At Antioch, everyone seemed to enjoy himself and participate whether expert or not, so I joined in and learned that I could do some things in athletics if I tried. Though I seldom participate in any group games now, I wouldn't give up having had the experience and fun in college of playing hockey, volleyball, basketball, etc."

Some men's comments were:

"Dislike required gym program. Would rather have it available to use at own desire and pleasure—recommend fewer team sports."

"Feel that physical education should not attempt to

(Continued on page 523)

Basketball for the Employed Girl

By EVELYN A. HINTON
University of Wichita

IT IS RATHER difficult to find out how many employed girls choose tennis, golf or swimming as leisure-time recreation. On the other hand, several years ago an estimate was made as the result of a survey that there are seventeen hundred girls playing basketball in fourteen leagues located in eight states of the central district. Apparently somewhere in the early training of these young women they had acquired a taste for a team game in which they maintained an interest after their school days were over. In a national survey completed about the same time it was found that there were over three hundred thousand school and college girls in the country playing basketball, in spite of a low percentage of returns from the questionnaires sent out.

Basketball is probably the most popular team game played by girls in high school and college in the United States today. It is apparently a sport that many do choose and many more would choose, if offered the opportunity to participate in it during their spare time. The question of how and under what conditions such opportunity to play is and should be offered is a burning one. Organizations that are sponsoring basketball have found many problems.

The millenium in a sports program for leisure time will come when players can form their own organizations and draw coaches and officials from their own groups as need arises, with the desire for these activities created through training and participation in school programs of physical education. When this happy goal is reached it will no longer be necessary for the government or local organizations to coax people into the play space they have provided and then strive to keep them there by exhibiting many and varied things to hold their interest. Large cities at the present time probably do offer more opportunities to play for a girl whose chosen sport is basketball, for instance, than does the smaller city or town. Such cities have made recreation their responsibility and support it by public taxation. Baltimore, Maryland, for example, has a number of basketball leagues for girls conducted as part of their city-wide recreation program.

It is, it would seem, in the small cities and towns that most of the problems exist. Where can we play? Whom can we get to coach us? How can the expenses of a team or a league be financed? All these are very common questions. Of the private organizations it is probable that churches and Y.W.C.A.'s furnish the largest number of gymnasiums free of charge. The Y.W.C.A.'s also lead the list in the sponsoring of leagues, which are made up for the most part of teams representing Sunday schools. In most of these instances it will be found that a team entrance fee to a league is charged and that this money is used in paying officials and defraying other expenses.

In order to play on a church team there is often a rule to the effect that the player be a member of a Sunday school class and attend this class a certain number of times a month. The coaching the team receives is very limited. In some instances the team has one practice a week in addition to the weekly game. Because of the scarcity of volunteer women coaches quite often a man acts as coach. In many larger communities the church has its own gymnasium and the problem of somewhere to play is easily solved.

As the result of the survey previously mentioned, some of the problems listed and general comments on the conduct of leagues were as follows:

Heading the list, as already stated, was the difficulty experienced in obtaining women coaches and officials. Training courses and officials' rating boards are undoubtedly the best solution of this problem. Meetings of coaches and officials for the discussion and interpretation of rules are of great value, and where it is not possible to have a training course for volunteer coaches and there

(Continued on page 525)

December 1941 will mark the beginning of the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of basketball. It is an appropriate time, therefore, to call attention, as this article does, to some of the problems faced by those interested in promoting basketball for girls and women. The article was submitted by the Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the Women's Athletic Section, A.A.H.P.E.R., which is working to set high standards in the conduct of athletic games and sports for girls and women.

WORLD AT PLAY

Some Novel Ideas from Scranton

AN interesting suggestion for the art program comes from Scranton, Pennsylvania, where a carrying case was made for the WPA art instructor which included twenty-four drawing boards of three-ply wood, twelve sets of Devoe's water colors with brushes and drawing paper. This equipment has increased tremendously the interest in art work on the part of the playground children.

Another novel idea is the portable playground library. This consists of book shelves with solid doors which can be closed and locked. The shelves are about four feet high and thirty inches wide, with handles on either side. The top shelves are planned for books of regulation size and the bottom shelves are partitioned so that they will hold magazines. This is an NYA project sponsored by the public library.

American Education Week Observed

AMERICAN Education Week will be celebrated November 9 to 15, 1941. "Education for a Strong America" will be the theme of the week. "Building Physical Fitness," "Strengthening National Morale," and "Enriching Family Life" will be the subjects considered on three of the days of the week. Further information and literature describing ways of observing it may be secured from the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Recreation in the National Forests

A. G. NORD, Assistant Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, writes of the increasing use of the recreation facilities in the national forests. As an example, he states that the people of Ogden, Brigham City and Logan, Utah, made 305,465 visits in 1939 to the near-by canyon picnic areas and camp grounds in Cache National Forest. Residents of Salt Lake City and adjacent communities paid 878,830 visits to Wasatch National Forest to enjoy the recreation facilities. "The rapidly growing use in the national forests by people from the cities seeking winter recreation," says Mr. Nord, "is vividly illustrated by the fact that in 1939 they made 226,449 visits to these areas, while in 1940 this number had grown to 240,682."

A Bicycle Club for Girls and Women

THE READING, Pennsylvania, Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation has organized a bicycle club for young women between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years which is under the leadership of the Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities. There are no officers in the club but a committee of five girls plans in advance a three months' schedule. This committee is selected by the Supervisor of Girl's and Women's Activities who changes the committee every six months. There are no dues, and any expenses incurred are met by the girls. Rides are scheduled twice a month, and one event each month is usually a planned social affair.

Barge Cruises on the C. and O. Canal

MENTION has been made in RECREATION of the transformation by the National Park Service of the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal into a recreation area. With the reconstruction work completed, the National Park Service last July inaugurated a series of barge cruises on the ancient waterway which terminates in Washington. The barge, which accommodates about forty people, is drawn by a horse.

The Crotona Park Boosters

AT EACH of the playgrounds located at Crotona Park, New York City, an organization known as the "Crotona Park Boosters" is engaged in maintaining the beauty and general neatness of the park. Membership is open to children under eighteen years of age who are interested in enforcing four standards — cleanliness, prevention of vandalism, participation in recreation activities, and safety. Each child enlisted as a booster becomes a voluntary helper of the Department of Parks, Police and Sanitation and is entitled to wear the official badge. Four thousand boys and girls have become active members, and there has been a decided curtailment in such van-

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dalism as smashing lights, carving names on benches and trees, and displacing fixtures. There has also been a drop in playground accidents.

A competitive point system is used to determine the standing of the various playgrounds and scores are posted weekly. Individual points are credited to members of playground teams in interplayground competition, to members of safety and sanitation squads, to active members of newspaper staffs, and to participants in essay, poster, and photographic contests.

Homecoming Day at Hobbytown—In August, 1941, two mayors met and talked together when Mayor David Cody of Hobbytown extended a personal invitation to Mayor Scully of Pittsburgh to attend Hobbytown's annual homecoming celebration held the end of August.

Hobbytown is located at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh and boasts a population of between five and six hundred citizens. The "town" is supported by factories, ruled by this local government and served by its own newspaper, the *Hobbytown Dispatch.* The factories pay their workers with Hobbytown money, according to the number of working hours. The police force keeps law and order in the town, and all cases of misdemeanor are tried before the judge and a picked jury. Convicted crimes are punishable by hard labor or a Hobbytown money fine.

The homecoming celebration this year was called "V" Day. Every hour of the day was scheduled, and the program included exhibits of factory items, a dance revue, a swimming party, games, a track meet, a band concert, and a dance. The event marked the climax of the summer activities at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, where for two months children from the ages of seven to sixteen worked and played together. A factory is devoted to each type of project conducted — leather work, woodwork, metal work, weaving, sewing, model airplane construction, and the manufacture of novelties. Each factory has its own supervisor and policeman.

Hobbytown is in charge of Sidney A. Teller, director of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

Community Forests Established—Sixty-seven new community forests were established in the United States in 1939, and 81,000 acres were added to the total acreage of old and new community forests. The new forests were in the South, the East, the Middle West, and the West. There are now over 1,500 community forests in the United States.

Recreation in CCC Camps—Stanley J. Stann, District Recreation Officer, Sparta, Wisconsin, CCC District, in describing the recreation program conducted under his leadership, tells of the Sports Club organized in all the camps to improve camp activities, and of a recreation program based on interbarracks competition to encourage sportsmanship. Officers of the club are elected by the members.

The summer program included baseball, softball, volleyball, swimming, horseshoe pitching, tennis, relays, archery, shuffleboard, box hockey, tug-of-war, table tennis, outdoor wrestling, badminton, dart baseball, hikes, and picnics. Suggestions for various activities were sent to the athletic directors at camp from time to time, and periodically specialists were called in to give talks and demonstrations.

A Junior Baseball Program — The Chrysler Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, through its

Basketball's Golden Jubilee

THE SEASON of 1941-42 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of basketball. To honor the memory of Dr. James Naismith, inventor of this popular game, the Naismith Memorial Committee has been created to raise funds to erect a suitable memorial to the man who contributed so much to American sports.

The memorial will be known as "the Temple of Basketball" and will include Basketball's Hall of Fame, an historical museum, and a modern basketball court. In the archives of this hall of fame will be perpetuated the names and accomplishments of the game's foremost players, together with documents, curios, souvenirs, and records of the sport.

The Naismith Memorial Committee plans to establish a network of "Golden Ball Games" through the Western Hemisphere in every locality where the sports is played. These games will be conducted in clubs, high schools, Y.M.C.A.'s, preparatory schools, A.A.U. Clubs, and similar groups. Wherever such games are held local authorities in charge will be asked to donate as their contribution to the memorial the proceeds of the contests. It is the hope of the Committee that one of the best home games of every basketball team will be designated as that team's "Golden Ball Game."

The focal point of celebration will be Springfield, Massachusetts, where at Springfield College Dr. Naismith invented basketball in 1891. The Committee will conduct its activities in that city, planning for an international celebration to begin in December, 1941, in which the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South American countries will take part. Dr. Lester A. Crapster is secretary of the Committee and may be addressed in care of the Naismith Memorial Committee, Springfield, Massachusetts.

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athletic director, James F. Walsh, conducted a junior baseball program for boys from eleven to eighteen years of age. A total of almost 2,100 boys played ball each week in this program.

Game Book Available—The Department of Rural Sociology, New York State College of Agriculture, has made available a practical booklet known as "Games for 4-H Clubs, Home Bureaus, and Groups in the Home." Out-of-state residents may secure copies at five cents each from the Office of Publications, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Good Morning, the dance manual which has met with unusual popularity, has been supplemented by our latest release, October 1, 1941:

RECORDS OF EARLY AMERICAN DANCES

Ten of these Early American Dances recorded by Henry Ford's old-time dance orchestra, playing a popular form of American folk music, are now available.

These numbers are taken directly from the *Good Morning* book, and chosen for their rhythm, simplicity, and popularity, with a variety of quadrilles, circles, and couple dances, including a number of singing calls.

Please fill out the following blank for a catalog listing these records:

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A New Club for High School Girls—On October 11, 1941, a new senior club for Camp Fire Girls was launched throughout the United States. Known as the "Horizon Club," it is designed to serve high school girls who may or may not have had Camp Fire experience. The purpose of the club, as prescribed by the Camp Fire Girls, is "to pep up personality, streamline looks, swap 'date' data, give community service, suggest career chances, and cope with other problems baffling the teen-age girl."

An attractive program book—"Camp Fire Girls Horizon Club"—has been issued and is available from the National Council of Camp Fire Girls, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City, at 50 cents.

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Training Course at the University of North Carolina—The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, is initiating courses in the training of recreation leaders. Sponsoring the program of study are the following departments of the University: Art, Dramatic Art, Music, Physical Education, Psychology, Sociology, the Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, and the Extension Division. Further information may be secured from Dr. Harold D. Meyer, Chairman, Department of Sociology.

A Folk Festival in West Virginia—On April 3rd the University School of Physical Education and the Upper Monongahela Valley Association, in cooperation with community groups in the Morgantown, West Virginia, area, presented the second annual folk festival held at the West Virginia University Field House. There were 350 participants in this colorful festival in which community singing, square dancing, ballad singing, harmonica playing, and folk dancing were interpreted. There were no prizes, and the competitive element was absent. An audience of about 3,000 people was present. The program was presided over by Dean A. W. Thompson. "May your laughs be hearty and many, and your enjoyment of real American fun keen," said President Lawall of the University in his greetings to the group.

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My First Party

By JO STRELSIN

I PINCHED MYSELF just to see whether or not I was awake. I must be dreaming! It simply couldn't happen to me! But it did. Coming home from school Larry Mallinson asked me to the Club's dance. I, who never had a real date in my life! Oh! I was so excited.

"Mother, Mother, it's come. I've got it!" I cried ecstatically.

"Well, I hope it isn't catching, dear. What is it?" she asked calmly.

"Oh, Mother! How can you sit there placidly peeling potatoes when my whole future is at stake," I exclaimed breathlessly.

"Say, would you mind telling me what all this is about?"

"Oh! Kathie! The most wonderful thing has happened. Oh! Kathie! I've been invited to the dance by Larry Mallinson. Just think of it! All the girls in this town crazy about him and he invites me," I said jumping up and down for joy.

"Hurray," she said boredly.

I pretended not to notice the way she took the news, though it hurt my innermost soul. But I had to get on the right side of her to wear her new gown. Big sisters always having the advantage of deciding whether the "youngsters" should wear their clothes. I think this is terribly unfair. I feel just as old as Kathie and I could look just as old too, almost, if I didn't have to wear such babyish clothes. But this was different. I must have her new gown, by hook or by crook.

After much persuasion (persuasion being my "miserable" tears and Kathie's loud protests) I got the dress—and the wrap.

Words can't describe my feelings as I dressed on Saturday night. I was rapturously happy. I had a beautiful dress, and a grand looking escort. What more could a girl ask for?

I bathed and dressed mechanically. I had held a steaming towel to my cheeks and then rubbed them with ice to make them redder. I can't use rouge because Mother would have a regular fit.

Then came the dress—a dream of white taffeta, sprigged with dainty pink and white buds. It came below the shoulders, with Alice blue velvet straps and trimming. I looked at myself in the mirror. Was this girl really me? Was this tall, slim (I shouldn't say it) but beautiful girl really me? I wrinkled up my nose and was actually surprised to see her do it, too!

I walked downstairs in a trance, deaf to Kathie's horrible warnings of the consequences I should have to bear should harm come to the dress.

The door bell rang and Dad answered it.

"Hello, my boy! Jean is all ready."

Larry helped me on with my wrap and opened the door for me.

I was on my way to the Club Dance with Larry Mallinson!

Leisure Time and Physical Education

(Continued from page 517)

dabble with hobbies. Stick to individual sports and more calisthenics."

"Each graduate should pass a proficiency requirement in a sport he can follow after graduation. More emphasis on individual sports—golf, tennis, horsemanship—which give real exercise and are popular among people with a college background."

"My own feeling is that when in college we may not see the value of hobby activities, chiefly because they interest older people. Personally, I have regretted now not having had some training in these fields."

"I'm doing things now I never expected to do and can't see how you could have guessed while I was in college. I would have kicked at being required to learn stone masonry, cabinet-making, post-hole digging, garbage burning, etc.—most of which are a lot of fun now."

"Choice of activities should not be made entirely on what will be of value after graduation, although that should be the main emphasis. College life is an experience in itself and many fellows want team sports even if they know they won't be able to continue them after graduating."

"If there is any possible way of following up during the work period, it would be more beneficial than having required outside hours during the school periods, because the work periods approximate living conditions after leaving school. And if the habit of regular exercise in addition to regular work is learned, it will be carried on later without too much effort."

A Polar Christmas Party

(Continued from page 487)

side lines cheering and encouraging the "team" of their choice.

Now comes the Virginia Reel, and then scramble dances and a Paul Jones. Once the guests begin dancing, the leader and Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus may relax until refreshment time.

Refreshments

All this while the wassail has been brewing in one of the igloos. Cider is the chief ingredient, spiced with cinnamon, a few cloves, and a little

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, October 1941
"Recreation Planning for Low-Rent Housing" by Howard L. White

Beach and Pool, September 1941
"How to Make a Pool Pay" by C. H. Fieldhouse
"Problems of Public Swimming for Negroes in Southern Cities" by Harry K. Parker

Epworth Highroad, August and September 1941
"Church Drama Club" (two installments) by Inez B. Alder

Journal of Physical Education, September-October 1941
"Changes in the Volley Ball Rules" by R. E. Laveaga

The Physical Educator, October 1941
"Bowling 'Em Over" by Vincent Farrell
"Recreation as a Family and Community Problem" by A. A. Esslinger
"Teaching Guide for Co-educational Activities in Physical Education." Syllabus and bibliography for teachers of co-educational games and folk dancing

Safety Education, September 1941
"Standards for Athletic Protective Equipment" by Ben W. Miller

PAMPHLETS

A Brief School Guide. Lists of junior and senior colleges, universities, boarding and day schools, elementary and secondary schools, and schools for specialized training.
Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., price $.25

A Central Volunteer Bureau in Defense. Suggestions for organization and program
Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc., New York, price $.10

Flower Arrangement Made Easy, by Dorothy Biddle and Dorothea Blom
Home Institute, Inc., New York, price $.15

Indians at Work. Monthly news sheet for Indians and the Indian Service
Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Kids and Crossroads. Work of the Y.M.C.A. by C. W. Meredith, A. L. Crampton and E. M. Dinger
Young Men's Christian Association, Flint, Mich.

Manual of Playground Drum Corps. Selections for children's toy drum corps
Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minn.

Municipal Recreation. Leisure-time activities in a California city
Recreation Department, Oakland, Calif.

Notebook of Twenty-Ninth Conference of National Federation of Settlements
National Federation of Settlements, New York City

Portsmouth and National Defense. Series of newspaper articles describing defense problems and activities in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; one paper on recreational facilities
The Portsmouth Herald, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Quiz and Puzzle Contests compiled by James W. Moore
Boys Athletic League, New York

National Recreation Congress Proceedings

- **The Proceedings of the 26th National Recreation Congress held in Baltimore, Maryland, September 29 - October 3, 1941, will be of special interest at just this time because of the emphasis on defense recreation.**

For an entire day, representatives of recreation committees of defense councils and similar groups, government officials and others interested in recreation for the men in uniform met to discuss their problems. These discussions will be reported in the Proceedings, as will the main addresses given throughout the Congress.

Summaries of the many section meetings on all phases of recreation will be included.

Order your copy of the Proceedings now.

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National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

nutmeg. This wassail has been made in the traditional way. Apples are hung over the vessel low enough to catch the heat. They soften and drip into the wassail. With this Christmas drink there will be sandwiches, crullers, and Christmas cookies in all the shapes we remember from childhood—stars, chickens, rabbits, not forgetting our old friend, the gingerbread man.

Some guests may prefer a cold drink, so provide something, and by all means have a bowl of ice cubes into which have been frozen holly leaves and berries to give the holiday touch to the beverage.

Singers are chosen in advance from the group and they march around the room singing "Here We Come a-Wassailing," all the others joining in the familiar chorus.

This makes a fitting ending for a well-paced Christmas party, and if it is done with becoming zest we feel sure that your guests will wish to return again for a celebration at the North Pole.

The Mountain Comes to Mohomet

(Continued from page 498)

centers the children are served chocolate and cookies by neighborhood groups.

Exciting events follow in rapid succession. Toy shops are opened at the community centers where children may send or bring old and discarded toys to be reconditioned for distribution at Christmas to less fortunate children.

Christmas fairs are held at each center the first week in December. Here ideas of all kinds for Christmas are presented—how to make an attractive gift from materials at hand; how to wrap gifts attractively with available materials; Christmas goodies; a novel Christmas tree; unique ideas for decorations. All these are displayed and instructions on "how to do it" are given at the handcraft classes. Each community center has a lighted outdoor Christmas tree. During the week preceding Christmas the children in gay red-hooded cotton capes sing carols around the tree and march along the sidewalks stopping to sing for invalids and other shut-ins of the neighborhood.

The weekly radio program presented by the children of the different community centers in December features Christmas songs and stories. Christmas plays and tableaux are given in all the centers and after-school recreation classes. The Christmas carol truck makes its rounds each night for the week preceding Christmas, and on Christmas Eve it makes a tour of the whole city. Christmas tree parties with a big tree, goodies donated by civic organizations, and gifts from the Christmas toy shops distributed by Santa Claus himself are held in the centers on Christmas Eve.

The entire organization of the Recreation Department volunteers its services for the Goodfellows Christmas Tree Party held at the municipal auditorium the morning before Christmas for the underprivileged white children of the city. The afternoon is given over to a similar party for the colored children. A continuous program is given by groups of playground children in gay Christmas costumes during the three hours the morning party is in progress and a similar program is presented by the colored playground groups during the afternoon.

The recreation staff has an old-fashioned southern Christmas breakfast on the Monday preceding Christmas Day with a Christmas tree and a program by the staff members. This breakfast takes

the place of the regular Monday morning staff meeting and is eagerly looked forward to each year.

During the holidays after Christmas a comprehensive program of activities is held at all the community centers. Christmas decorations remain until the New Year and all class work takes on the nature of a holiday party. The climax of this gay Christmas season is a Watch Party on New Year's Eve for all members of the community center family. And thus another year of recreation activities is ushered in "way down South in Memphis."

Aurora Holds Its Annual Doll Show

(Continued from page 511)

dimensions: back scene — 45½" by 24"; left scene — 17" by 24"; right scene — 17" by 24".

One of the interesting features of the event is the distribution of the dolls when the show is over. The dolls are retained by the Recreation Department and last year were given to underprivileged girls at a city-wide party held the Saturday before Christmas in each of the high school gymnasiums. Last year there were 333 dolls available for Christmas distribution, a sufficient number to furnish each girl with a doll representing a character from a familiar story.

Aurora has found the doll pageant an excellent project for early December and recommends it to other cities!

In the National Emergency

(Continued from page 496)

aid in the work of the society, to the end that it may become a strong force in the development of the professional interests of its members and in the advancement of the recreation movement.

To the officers and committee members of the Society I wish to express my sincere appreciation for cooperation and willing assistance during my term as president. Every member called upon to perform some service for the society has responded willingly and competently. The National Recreation Association has been helpful in many ways, and to its president, Mr. Howard Braucher, I express my sincere thanks.

I am grateful to the Society for the honor of serving as president during the past two years. Accept my best wishes for a successful and noteworthy meeting.

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Basketball for the Empolyed Girl

(Continued from page 518)

is no rating board, such meetings are doubly helpful.

With regard to the general conduct of leagues, meetings of coaches and of all captains or managers, or both, make for harmony. Here such questions as the use of "pinch hitters" playing on more than one team, and of games with teams outside of the league can be discussed and general agreement reached.

The future offers many problems and possibilities regarding the provision of recreation for the ever-increasing amount of leisure time which the girls and women of America will have. Existing organizations must sponsor and volunteers must be found to direct and coach such activities as are already favored by large groups of people. Basketball is just a part of a year-round program, but it occupies a large and absorbing season.

One way in which the difficulty of finding women who are prepared to direct this sport and

others can be met by spending more time in developing leaders in high school and college. Develop more "whistle blowers" and encourage them to take an active part in leadership in the community. What becomes of the presidents of high school and college athletic associations and good athletes, particularly those who took a lively and active interest in basketball? This is a question worth investigation. An effort should be made to keep their interest alive and secure their help.

As physical educators we believe that the fruits of an all-round physical education program should find expression through an abiding interest in physical activities when school days are over, or else only half our objectives are ever attained. Basketball attracts a large group of young people and because it is played in a small space, compared to field hockey, for instance, there is a danger of developing the less desirable phases of keen competition. It is for this reason that the trained woman teacher of physical education is the logical one to supervise and advise in this activity. The criticism heard of many physical education directors is that they have lost their personal interest in the game and hence are unwilling to give additional time beyond their school duties to its development in the community. Keeping a sympathetic attitude and giving it practical expression, not only by setting up ideals but by helping to find and develop coaches and officials among their own students, would go a long way toward improving the basketball situation for girls who are no longer in school and who want to play the game.

Recreation in West Hartford

(Continued from page 502)

The leisure-time program has given many persons the opportunity for the first time of experiencing the joy and satisfaction of doing community service, of becoming conscious of their town, and of contributing to the growth of the community and increasing the pleasure of living in West Hartford.

Volunteer Service in a Recreation Program

(Continued from page 506)

and archery, community sings and drama productions. These are only a few of the events of the festival, and volunteer leaders are in charge of the development and operation of each event.

Securing and Holding Volunteers

Volunteers receive their invitation to serve from a committee of Board members, and it is largely because of the enthusiasm of these members that there has been so great a degree of success in securing the right kind of leadership.

Supervisors on the park playgrounds are constantly alert to discover volunteers. For example, Mrs. Blank visits the playgrounds and in the course of conversation states that she taught public school music a few years ago. The supervisor seizes the opportunity to ask Mrs. Blank if she would be interested in coming to the playgrounds several times a week to direct the chorus. In most instances she is interested, the schedule is set, and that particular playground has a chorus for presentation at its community show. This is true of other activities such as swimming, storytelling, photography, and dramatics.

A card index is kept giving information on all outside talent used for community shows. Each year this is slightly changed. New groups call and ask to put on shows, their names are included in the file, and others are eliminated. If the file is kept up to date as new talent comes in and others discontinue activities, it is a simple matter.

At times park department workers attend performances of commercial entertainers, and if the type of entertainment is desirable for the community shows they talk with the performers about the possibility of their appearing on park programs. As a rule they are glad to do this.

The Recreation Division makes it a point to see that volunteers receive public acknowledgement (through newspapers and other mediums) for their activities. Each year all supervisors and those volunteers in charge of recreation groups send to the office a list of the names and addresses of individuals who are to receive "thank-you" letters. The list is kept on file at the office, and the Recreation Division always feels free to call on these individuals for their volunteer service.

More Playgrounds for New York City

(Continued from page 505)

WPA from plans prepared by the Department of Parks.

An interesting recreational development is under way in the improvement to half of the 26-acre outdoor recreation area facing the Queensbridge Housing Project, overlooking the East River in Queens, New York. The Work Projects Admin-

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istration, which is doing the work, hopes to turn this $858,000 project over to the Park Department sometime in the spring. The area will serve not only the 3,149 low-income families living in the Housing Project, but the near-by resident industrial workers in this locality of more than eleven thousand people.

At the southern end of the main section a large area has been graded and seeded, and will be further developed at a later date. Midway a concession building occupies a plot 48 by 75 feet, with accommodations for light lunches and refreshments and rooms for storage purposes. An athletic field containing four softball diamonds convertible into a football field is progessing along the north side of the concession structure.

Concrete steps have been constructed which lead from the recreation area to a new promenade, commanding an excellent view of the Manhattan skyline. The promenade is 1,340 feet long and extends along the entire water front of the new Queens recreation site. The west side of the field features a good sized sand pit located in the center of a semi-circular walk, and a large lawn area around which a combined bicycle and roller skating track has been developed.

The second smaller part of the project is being laid out under the protected concrete approaches of the bridge, extending from Vernon Boulevard to 21st Street. Here running east and west will be a children's area with a large wading pool convertible into a volleyball court, kindergarten swings, slides, seesaws, and a sand pit. A comfort station has been erected in this section and west of this building will be located another adult section with eight swings, two basketball courts, a pipe frame exercise unit, two volleyball courts, and six handball courts.

The east end will contain eight shuffleboard courts, four badminton, and eleven horseshoe pitching courts. Operations include the construction of a one story building for the Department of Public Works which will operate a storage yard bordering on the recreation area.

Of the $858,215 to be spent on the project, the New York City Park Department as sponsor is contributing $357,000 for materials and equipment.

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Museum Opened at Cheesequake Park

A NEW MUSEUM, completed and ready for use, awaits the nature study groups who use Cheesequake State Park, New Jersey's new recreation spot near Perth Amboy and Raritan Bay, as a site for their explorations and surveys. The building, erected by WPA crews, is in a large tract set aside for nature lovers and affords complete facilities for study, lectures and classroom work.

Inside, a beautiful peanut-brittle stone double fireplace opens on both the main lecture room and a large classroom. In addition, a furnace will be installed in the basement before the building is formally turned over to the state, so that the structure can be used by nature groups in the winter.

Botanists and ornithologists have made wide use of the park because, situated as it is on a wooded and secluded upland, it includes a great deal of the flora and fauna of the state. Naturalists are enthusiastic about the park because of its location along the terminal moraine, the narrow strip left in the wake of the glaciers, and which extends from Perth Amboy into Pennsylvania. It is regarded more or less as the boundary line between northern and southern hardwood trees, both of which are found in Cheesequake Park.

Four botanical surveys, under the direction of Dr. John A. Small of Rutgers University have been made within the park.

Total area of the park at present is about 1,000 acres, but it is planned to triple this area eventually. When the park opened last year, WPA workmen had prepared about 300 acres for the use of visitors. Since then, another section of 450 acres has been completed. Five miles of road and twenty miles of trail have been completed by WPA workers, with large auto parking spaces and picnic grounds, open air fireplaces with tables and benches and shelters with the same equipment for use in case of rain.

A ten-acre lake, formed by damming streams in the vicinity will provide boating and bathing facilities. A 600-foot earthen dam is being constructed, and the muck in a lowland area is being dredged out for the lake bed. Dredging and dam will be completed before winter, and it is hoped that the lake may be used for skating this winter.

The western edge of the lake will be filled with

sand, to make a beach 1,000 feet long. It will slope from the wooded shore to a maximum depth of six feet. The rest of the lake will be four feet deep, and dotted with small islands.

Since the opening last year WPA workmen have oiled the roads, and the popularity of the park is attested to by the fact that more than 600 cars have been parked within it on recent Sundays. Entrances to the park are on Route 9 at Cheesequake and on the county road that joins Route 35 at Laurence Harbor.

More About Recreation for Men in Uniform

(Continued from page 509)

training school, and the community center is now serving as headquarters for the program. Activities consisting of softball, volleyball, tennis, ping-pong, badminton, horseshoe pitching, croquet, basketball, baseball, and table games are available to the men in uniform. Dances are held every other week, with WPA bands furnishing the music. The Y.W.C.A., Catholic Community Center, and the sororities of Toledo University have been asked to cooperate in the promotion of the dances.

Katchina Dolls

(Continued from page 491)

hibits of Indian crafts, and Katchina characters are a favorite subject because they are so colorful and symbolize the Indian's religion.

The libraries should have colored plates from various collections recently published in books and magazines. The Library of Congress should also be helpful in supplying information about the Hopi Tribe.

Colored Citizens Present Music Festivals

(Continued from page 512)

Wide Music Committee of Dixwell House sponsored a folk dance festival in which over one hundred of New Haven's colored citizens participated. The plan for financing the festival, which was observed at the Troop Junior High School, involved the securing of patrons at $1.00 each. A patron was entitled to two reserved seats. General admission for adults was 25 cents plus a coupon distributed free; for children the charge was 15 cents and a coupon.

Dr. Clarence Cameron White, who directed the Cincinnati festival, was in charge of the music institute in New Haven which culminated in the festival.

The Christmas Book

Delightful illustrations, practical directions for making Christmas decorations, a children's party, a Christmas music quiz, echoes of Christmas customs throughout the world, Christmas caroling, and timely articles on other phases of Christmas celebrations will be found in this new booklet.

***The Christmas Book* will be ready for distribution the middle of November. Order your copy now.**

Price $.50

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

Seattle Swingsters

(Continued from page 510)

important in making these "swing and rhythm" classes the most popular of all physical education activities. And these well-attended sessions have helped to solve many social problems as well as to increase the parents' interest in school programs.

During the first semester a Junior Golf Association chapter was organized and the Park Board issued a membership card with playing privileges on any of the three municipal courses at a fifteen cent fee. These cards are good four times a week and are also accepted by many of the semi-private clubs. Playing clubs are checked out at school much as library books would be handled and many courses make no charge for the use of clubs if the cards are presented. The student who signs the card accepts the golf code and pledges his cooperation.

The Stadium Driving Range located near the University of Washington campus has also set up a special low student fee for use of balls and is furnishing clubs free to holders of Junior Asso-

ciation cards.

From results obtained thus far, city leaders expect some potential "greats" to develop. Many students are discovering a natural coordination in this game which they never realized could be such fun until the opportunity was presented for expert advise at no expense. Students and coaches have both adopted the motto of the Junior Development Program, "Don't plant the seed unless you are prepared to help it grow."

Outside class work was stressed during the spring semester and competition set up in each school to determine several "bests"—best putter, best on rules and golf etiquette, longest driver, most accurate with approach from a set distance to the green, and best swinger.

No student is forced to take golf since the true benefits can be derived only through a desire to accomplish an end, especially in a game where patience is such an important factor. Yet so many have registered for these physical education classes in the high schools that juniors and seniors have been given priority. Each class ranges in size from thirty to forty-five. In addition to learning the fundamentals of a proper swing, the students are taught to analyze their own as well as others' technique. This comes after they have absorbed enough instruction to insure confidence in their ability.

The press, radio, and community papers have done much in promoting golf in the schools. Many articles, pictures and special features have acquainted the public with the progress that has been and is being made through the cooperation of the entire community.

The efforts of school and park people in setting up this city-wide program have been well repaid by the enthusiasm of the younger generation, who are keen in their desire to learn. In vacant lots, parking strips and backyards, boys and girls can be seen practicing their strokes for the game that is turning Seattle into a "city of swing."

The Indian Give Away

(Continued from page 492)

diameter. The ends were covered with chamois laced on in true Indian fashion. Designs with green ink and a short thong completed them.

The favorite articles were Indian dolls. A doll four inches tall was cut from fairly stiff leather. Dark drown felt braids were held in place by a bright felt headdress with seed beads and a felt feather. The blanket, too, was made of felt with designs appliqued on it, and with the ends fringed. It was wrapped and sewed around the body. When the features had been tooled and several strings of beads added, it was attached to a short thong.

Small chamois moccasins, made over a true moccasin pattern, were laced, beaded, and attached to a thong so they could be hung on the charm string. Beaded turtles were made from two pieces of chamois. The top was beaded. More beads formed the head and tail. Leather quivers, one and one-half inches long, were filled with arrows and added to the string. Indian pennies were brought from their hoarding places. With holes drilled in them, they were used for bangles and bracelets. Felt books only one inch long had pages of white paper in them for autographs.

There were some things which were not of the Indian theme but were wholly suitable because they were worthy to be symbols of friendship. Doll tennis players were made from pipe cleaners and dressed in woolen yarn. The bugler received a metal tie clasp made in the form of his instrument.

At Camp Sequoyah, where only adults took part, the gifts were somewhat different because of lack of time, but each had a special meaning. Some of these may be seen on the pictured charm string. The elephant bell, the stirrup from the equitation teacher, the cross from the camp doctor, and bells that were too large to hang on the string, all were acceptable gifts. A piece of true North Carolina jewelry in the dogwood pattern was used as a pledge of friendship. It is easy to see how varied the gifts might be.

The next day the rush in the craft shop was met by supplying each camper with a bright cord to string his trophies. The last days of camp saw many additional pieces on these charm strings which were cherished possessions of the fifty or sixty campers who had a lot of fun making crafts to meet a need that was created by their entire program.

While the Indian ceremony and Give Away dance are especially well adapted to a camp situation, they can be used in a recreation room or a playground. They would fit in well in school with the art department and the history or geography group doing the research. The music and dance steps would fall to the music class.

Like most craft projects to which everyone makes a contribution, the Indian Give Away had so many creators that this write-up is really a reporter's story of some up-to-the-minute news from a North Carolina and a Pennsylvania craft shop.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes

By Francis A. Collins. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.00.

THE FOURTH revised edition of this book, first issued in 1911, brings the material up to date in accordance with latest developments in the designing and construction of model airplanes. Much new material has been added, and a great deal of the earlier data has been rewritten in the light of progress made in aeronautics. The volume includes about sixty photographs and drawings.

One Act Trips Abroad

By Alice White and Janet Tobitt. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $1.50.

THE AUTHORS of *Dramatized Ballads* and *The Saucy Sailor and Other Dramatized Ballads* have given us a group of one act plays based on historical events and legends ranging from "Bonnie Prince Charlie" to a humorous Czechoslovakian legend and a colorful Mexican play. Recreation workers in search of material with which to enrich their drama programs will find much in this book.

One Hundred Non-Royalty Radio Plays

Compiled by William Kozlenko. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $4.25.

HERE ARE FIFTEEN and thirty minute tested scripts for the use of radio clubs, educational institutions, radio workshops, camps, and recreation groups anxious to secure the best available in broadcast material without the payment of royalties. The collection includes comedies, dramas, fantasies, poetic, historical and holiday plays, and plays based on bibliography, science, and literature.

How to Teach Children Music

By Ethelyn Lenore Stinson, Mus. B. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

MISS STINSON, head of the Music Department of The Woods Schools, Langhorne, Pennsylvania, in this book suggests some of the methods she has found helpful in awakening in young people a natural love and appreciation for rhythm and melody. Numerous case records are cited which show the value of music in the lives of children.

Cook It Outdoors

By James Beard. M. Barrows and Company, New York. $1.75.

THIS BOOK is the answer to "the colossal appetites that develop in spring, summer, or when active sports and the urge to live in the open air are paramount ideas in every man's head." There are new ideas for the barbecue pit, for portable stoves, and for the equipment of the outdoor kitchen. And, best of all, there are many delectable recipes.

The Modern Choral Hour

Compiled by Harry Robert Wilson and Van A. Christy. Hall & McCreary Company: Publisher, Chicago. 1 to 3 copies 40¢ each; 4 to 49 copies 36¢ each; 50 or more 32¢ each.

A COLLECTION OF CHORAL MATERIAL, which though for the most part is quite distinguished and very worthwhile, certainly is within comfortable reach of amateur groups of young people or adults. It contains two-part songs, some of these for soprano and baritone; 30 three-part songs, of which five are for soprano, alto and tenor, and the rest for soprano, alto, and baritone; and 5 four-part songs. There are also seven rounds and five canons. It is a very useful and welcome book.

Games and Dances for Exercise and Recreation

By William A. Stecher and Grover W. Mueller. Theodore Presser Company, Philadelphia. $3.00.

THE FIRST EDITION of *Games and Dances* published in 1926 contained 165 pages. This, the fifth edition, has over 400 pages. Many new games have been added, all of which have been tried out under exacting conditions. In addition to games and dances, there are demonstration numbers, track and field events and related activities, competitive mass athletics, achievement standards, and complete directions for a pageant—the revival of the play spirit in America.

A Good Time at Your Party

By Helen Stevens Fisher. M. S. Mill Company, Inc., New York. $2.00.

HERE ARE PARTY PLANS and games for all occasions. There are suggestions for appropriate parties for every month of the year, and there are a number of miscellaneous parties in this new book on social recreation. A final section of 85 pages is devoted to a description of social games of every type from mixers to pencil and paper games, charades, pantomimes, and conundrums. The volume should prove a true friend to the social recreation leader.

The Education of Free Men in American Democracy

Educational Policies Commission. National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.50.

DEMOCRACY is of the essence of recreation, is more important here perhaps than any other field. The "emphasis on the individual human being as of surpassing worth" is central to recreation. *The Education of Free*

Men in American Democracy was unanimously approved for publication by the Educational Policies Commission. It is challenging to recreation leaders as well as to educators. If democracy is to be taken for granted in the recreation movement, if the recreation movement is to be built on this as one of the foundation stones—then it is important that recreation leaders understand more about what is involved in democracy.

How to Make Your Own Furniture.

By Eugene O'Hare. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

With the help of this book it will be possible for a beginner in woodworking to build nine useful pieces of furniture with only seventeen simple hand tools. The book discusses the design elements involved in each piece, shows how to adapt these elements to the design of other pieces, and offers useful information on how to purchase and use tools and lumber.

Report of Third National Conference on the College Training of Recreation Leaders.

Edited by Virgil Dahl. New York University, New York. $.50.

On January 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1941, New York University was host to delegates to the Third National Conference on the College Training of Recreation Leaders. The proceedings of the Conference are now available from the New York University Book Store, Washington Square, New York. Individuals and groups interested in training for recreation leadership will want to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure this report.

Group Work and Case Work—Their Relationship and Practice.

By Gertrude Wilson. Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22nd Street, New York. $.85.

Miss Wilson has made a valuable contribution in her clear analysis of the functions of case work and group work and their relationships, and in her presentation of the problems and misunderstandings which have arisen. In clarifying the situation, she points out, interpretation is of fundamental importance, and her outstanding conclusion is "the need of knowledge and understanding by each worker of the concepts and practice of the other's field." This basic thought is developed throughout the booklet which, with its interesting illustrative material and concise exposition, presents effectively the processes of group experience through which the individual may be helped to find satisfactions and personal development, as well as the opportunity to contribute to the group of which he is a member.

New Forest Frontiers.

Miscellaneous Publication No. 414. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. $.30.

An attractive book which presents chiefly through the medium of pictures the importance of our forest resources to our industrial and social life and the necessity for preserving these vast resources for jobs, permanent communities, and a stronger nation.

Art Without Frames.

Art Education Department, Pratt Institute. Related Arts Service, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York. $.10.

A very effective pamphlet which stresses the importance of art in everyday life—in education, in dress, in the home, in industry, and in the community. It discards the old idea that art can exist only within frames in galleries and museums, and emphasizes the role it plays in the activities of the average man, woman, and child.

Linoleum Plaque Carving.

Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York. $.25.

Instructions are given for mastering this popular form of carving, and suggestions are offered for tools and equipment. The greater part of the booklet, however, is devoted to the reproduction of Merit Badge, Scout and Cub insignia designs appropriate for carving linoleum plaques.

Chicago Civic Directory 1940.

To Organizations Giving Public Service. Obtainable from Municipal Reference Librarian, City Hall, Chicago, Illinois. $1.00.

This directory has been prepared for the use of public administrators and officers of semi-public agencies in Chicago, primarily for those concerned with recreation, education, and public service. Part I deals with city-wide groups; Part II with local groups in each of the seventy-five communities within the city. A wide range of interests are included—covering civic and service organizations, business and improvement, cultural and professional, educational, recreational, governmental, racial, patriotic and military, welfare, and youth organizations.

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"I Go to the Playground Just to Have Fun"

A GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE is the capacity of men and women to be happy, to find life good.

It does not take much to help people to be happy.

It does not take much to make people thoroughly unhappy.

One sourpuss rightly placed can pollute the atmosphere for quite a long distance.

The difference between happiness and unhappiness for the group is very slight, a touch-and-go proposition—a very slight leadership can make all the difference.

Of course, happiness is a by-product—not something to be sought after for its own sake.

However, being unhappy just crosses so many hours, so many days off as zero, as time that does not count.

You travel farther, you travel higher and deeper and you make an altogether better picture when you are happy.

Happiness does not depend on owning much. Owning much is sometimes, after a certain point, just so much more to carry.

Happiness is an inner attitude.

The playground and recreation center is a good place for developing the habit of happiness, the inner attitude of happiness.

Happiness does not mean Pollyanna stuff; it does not mean closing one's eyes or going through life blindfolded so as not to see evil or what needs to be changed.

Happiness does not mean laughing all the time or being silly. People who laugh constantly may be very unhappy.

Happiness does involve an inner peace, an inner power, a willingness to enjoy little things, to smile kindly at oneself and one's own peculiar ways, to smile kindly at what is going on about one. It does involve being a good companion to oneself and to others.

A great contribution of the playground is to help children early to learn to do what they want to do happily with others.

A great contribution of the recreation center to people throughout life is to give people an opportunity to adjust happily to each other in sharing music, drama, sport, beauty, and all else worth sharing.

Howard Braucher

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

December

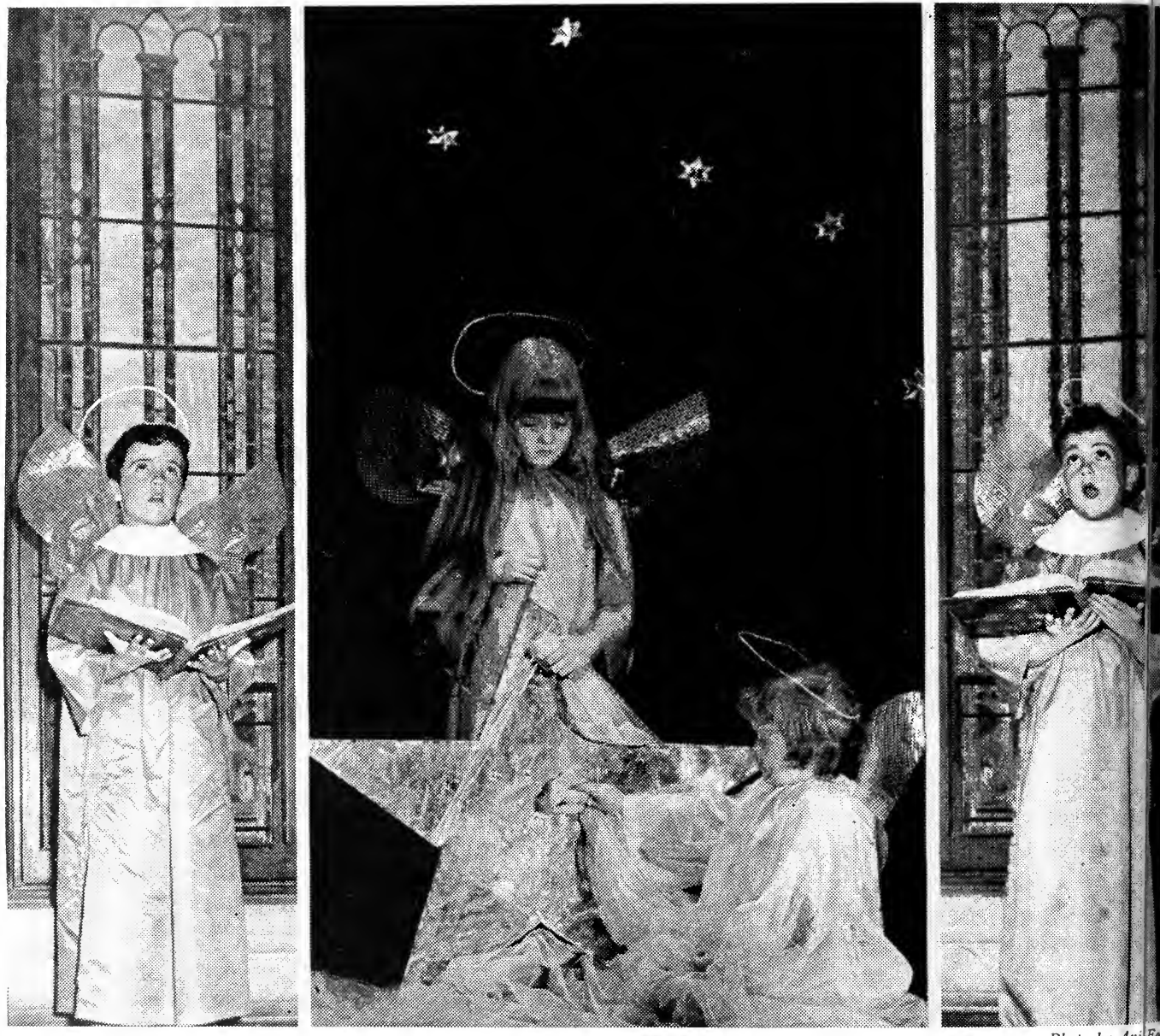

Photo by Ani Fo

A scene from "Unto These Is Given," which was presented at Christmas last year by the Community Children's Theater, Palo Alto, California

Christmas in Sweden

"It's the day before the day before the dunking day"

By
ELIN LINDBERG

A NORTHERN CHRISTMAS lasts a long time—a whole month, in fact—and there is joyous excitement and a feeling of great mystery as the holidays approach and preparations take place. On December 22nd we hear everywhere, on the slightest provocation, the traditional and frolicsome tune, "It's the day before the day before the dunking day." Dunking has something special to do with Christmas which I will tell you about later. One might think, then, that Christmas begins on December 22nd, but it doesn't, for the Christmas season begins on December 13th, which is the day of St. Lucia. An ancient legend about St. Lucia describes her as a medieval saint who devoted a great part of her time to carrying food and drink to the hungry people in her neighborhood.

By the time the "Lucia Day" arrives, people, according to ancient custom, have finished their threshing and most of the large jobs of the year in order that they may be ready to participate in the gay preparations for the holidays. The night of December 13th in olden times was supposed to be the darkest day of the year with spirits of darkness hovering about, and for that reason people lighted a great many lights on that night. It is fitting, therefore, that Christmas should be ushered in by a vision in white bearing lighted candles. This vision in white is a daughter of the house who comes to us representing the spirit of St. Lucia. She comes to our bedroom door in the dark morning, usually between five and six o'clock. Dressed in white, and with her blond hair falling over her shoulders, she brings with her a festive atmosphere and the first Christmas lights, for on her head is a whortleberry wreath in which there is a circle of seven lighted candles. She carries a tray on which there are cakes and cookies, sometimes made in amusing shapes, such as cats with appealing raisin eyes. These cookies are called "lussikatter," meaning Lucia cats. From the shining copper coffee pot comes a delicious aroma to cheer us and give us a foretaste of the joyous days that will follow. In honor and memory of the beloved saint this girl is called "Lucia" throughout the day, instead of by her own name.

Miss Lindberg, who spent the first fifteen years of her life in Sweden, mentions some of the traditions associated with St. Lucia. In the article which follows, Jonathan Sax tells us in more detail about this legendary figure of antiquity.

Christmas Preparations

The days between December 13th and Christmas Eve go by swiftly, for there is much to be done. Christmas gifts, which are often fashioned by hand, must receive finishing touches. In typical fashion the house must be cleaned again from attic to cellar. Copper, brass, and silver must shine; the shelves of the linen closet must be stacked with snow-white linen, and sausage making becomes an important activity. Some sausages are made of pork, some of liver, and some of barley. One hardly knows which of these is the most delicious. The culinary element ranks high in the celebration of Christmas. Hams must be cured in accordance with customs of days long since passed. Headcheese and many other delicacies are prepared. Then follows the bread making which continues anywhere from three to five or more days, depending upon the size of the family. These days are filled with a mixture of happy anticipation and delightful fragrance of spices. Cakes and cookies and bread are made in great quantities, for they must last throughout the Christmas season. There are gingerbread cookies made in the shape of goats to remind us of the sacred

goats of Thor, and also in the shape of quaint little folks. These cookies are not shaped with molds but cut with a knife after the dough has been rolled into a thin sheet.

I vividly recall how my father, who is artistically inclined, had to come to the rescue and shape the goats, and to us children it seemed that no other goats had more beautiful antlers! It was indeed a rare occasion for us to watch him as he deftly cut the dough and fashioned these beautiful cookie animals. The raisin eyes gave them a wise look. Butter and sugar cookies are made in molds representng the stars and the moon and many other symbols. All of our favorite breads appear at Christmas time. There is the wort bread, a malt-flavored wheat bread, molasses bread, and saffron colored breads flavored with spices. In some parts of the country, a Christmas loaf in the form of a boar's head is baked and gaily decorated. According to medieval custom, this loaf stands on the table throughout the holidays as a prayer that next year's harvest may be plentiful.

A custom prevalent in Sweden and the other countries of the Northland is the feeding of birds. Each family places a sheaf of grain on a pole or near the gable of the barn for the birds' Christmas dinner.

There is a pungent odor of fir and balsam, for tiny twigs are scattered outside the front door and on the walks leading to the house, and fir trees are tied in place at the door posts and at the garden gate. The birds always have a special feast at Christmas time. For them a pole is raised in the yard on which a sheaf of wheat is securely fastened. The sheaf represents the last one to be harvested and in every yard there is such a sheaf of wheat. These decorative arrangements are survivals of ancient times.

Now December 22nd has arrived and we hear the youngsters and older folks, too, singing happily, "It's the day before the day before the dunking day."

The Christmas tree has been brought from the forest by the children and grown-ups and has been placed in the living room. In the Scandinavian countries great care is taken to plant seeds wherever trees are cut. The tree, so somber looking in its untrimmed state, presently becomes gay and alive with glittering tinsels, tiny Swedish flags, and, for courtesy and in memory of members of the family who are living in other lands, foreign flags are interspersed among the Swedish. On the branches are candies wrapped in colorful tassled paper and decorated with bright pictures. There are little marzipan hams and pigs and red applies, and white candles made of pure wax. The tree stands there in all its glory giving out a delicious fragrance of fir and apples.

The Christmas Eve Dinner

Christmas Eve, for which everyone has been living in thrilling anticipation ever since the day of St. Lucia, has arrived. I want to tell you about the traditional Christmas Eve dinner, the first course of which is always eaten in the kitchen. This custom is observed in pretentious as well as humble homes. Kitchens in Sweden are usually large rooms and at Christmas time they are gaily decorated. On the walls are colored paper friezes depicting holiday scenes and rows of brightly polished copper utensils. We find a festive atmosphere in the kitchen. It is a truly fascinating place which in no way suggests dull tasks such as dishwashing. On the stove we find a gleaming copper pot in which sausages and fresh ham are boiling. Everyone joins in the old custom of dipping a slice of wort bread in the rich steaming broth. This is the "dunking" mentioned earlier. When the bread is fully saturated it is withdrawn, and behold, we have a delectable morsel which someone has called "the cocktail of the gods." This bread is eaten for good luck before the feast begins.

After the dipping of the bread comes the smorgasbord. Smorgasbord is Swedish for hors d'oeuvres. There are more than one dozen different kinds of delicacies to be sampled. The reindeer meat, goat cheese, jellied eel, and the cheese

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Lucia Dagen

An introduction to winter in St. Louis County, Minnesota

By JONATHAN SAX

Mr. Sax, the author of this account of Lucia Day and its incorporation into the winter sports celebrations conducted in Northern Minnesota, is assistant to B. G. Leighton, Director of the Leisure Education Department, St. Louis County Rural Schools.

IN SWEDEN, Lucia Day opens the winter and Christmas season. It performs the same function in northern Minnesota where, under the St. Louis County rural schools, an extensive winter festivities program has been developed.

The festival, full of rich folk culture, has been adopted as the first frolic of importance in the regular winter program sponsored by the Greater Rural St. Louis County Winter Frolic Association. It is the companion piece to the famous Laskiainen celebration of Finnish origin which the northern Minnesotans observe on Shrove Tuesday. Lucia Dagen comes traditionally on December 13th.

The origin of the festival in St. Louis County can be traced back to the clipping of a rotogravure picture showing the "Lussibrud" (Lucia bride) who won the popularity contest in Stockholm a number of years ago. This gave the County Schools' Leisure Education Department an idea out of which came an extremely interesting and colorful festival with its winter activities and facilities, customs, traditions, and foods. Some fascinating research resulted in the issuing of a Lucia Dagen bulletin containing the history of the event, its traditions, songs, and some of the recipes of foods peculiar to the day.

In our search we talked with people who remember celebrating the day in Sweden as young people; we corresponded with the Universities of Upsala and Stockholm; we consulted the *Nordisk Familjebok,* an encyclopedia, the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* and *The Book of Festivals* by Dorothy Gladys Spicer. Our most pleasant sources were of course the people themselves. Our inquiries and talks with them brought back many delightful memories for them, and the celebrations themselves were an even greater source of enjoyment to these people. At one of the festivals in Bear River (a small farming community in the county) one of the citizens announced that his relatives in Sweden were completely surprised that in far away America they, too, celebrated this all important day in the Swedish winter calendar.

The Lucia Day Tradition

Lucia Day was usually observed in the western part of Sweden, particularly in the rural areas of the provinces of Värmland and Västergötland. Of late its observance spread throughout Sweden and especially in the cities. The discovery of this fact explained to us why so many of our American Swedes did not know of the celebration. They came to this country long before the celebration became as general as it is now. Often the festivities were limited to the family and its own home. Recently, however, large cities like Stockholm have made the event one of city-wide importance and interest. A large newspaper in the city has sponsored the program, making the selection of a Lucia bride who reigns for the day a popularity contest among the girls and thereby increasing the participation by the citizens.

The day of St. Lucia, as it is celebrated at the present time, has not the remotest connection with the Italian saint after whom the celebration was originally named. Her name, which in Latin means a feminine bringer of lights, is perhaps the only current relation between her and the Swedish holiday. During the Middle Ages it was believed that the night before December 13th was the longest of the year and that with Lucia Day the increase of daylight would begin with the return of longer days.

Here it should be pointed out that the traditional Lucia bride always wears a crown of candles or lights in her hair to symbolize the light needed on this shortest day of the year. There are other reasons for the lights which will be mentioned later. The *Nordisk Familjebok* gives us a good version of the saintly origin and martyrdom of Lucia. She lived in Syracuse and "is represented as a maiden of noble birth who, when her mother was miraculously cured of an illness, gave her dowry to poor Christians. The maiden's betrothed then denounced her as a Christian to the prefect Paschasius, who ordered her to be seized and taken to a brothel. But it was impossible to

move her from the spot, and when a fire was lighted around her she was not harmed by it. Finally she was transpierced by a sword and gave up the ghost. According to a later legend, Lucia put out her eyes with which the youth had fallen in love and had them carried to him on a platter, whereon he was moved to become a Christian. Afterward God gave her new eyes still more beautiful than before. Lucia is invoked for diseases of the eye; she is the patron saint of farmers."

When one realizes that Sweden was at one time a Catholic country, it is easy to understand the introduction of this saint and her day into the folkways and mores of the Swedish people.

White for Purity

In most homes one of the daughters was selected to be the "Lussibrud," by which name she was addressed throughout the day and never by her real name. She was dressed in a long white garment to symbolize her purity. In some districts she wore a crimson sash and tinsel on her collars and cuffs as the embodiment of the Christmas spirit. Tradition had it that the lights in her crown, interwoven with myrtle or evergreens, would drive away the evil spirits in the air, or the candles might symbolize the light which had been removed from her eyes. Some maintained that the crown of candles originated among the people of the Northlands who considered fire and light essential to life on this feast day of the year. In more well-to-do homes one of the servant girls was dressed as the Lussibrud. It was the privilege of the Lucia bride to serve the men and elders in the family at dawn with cheese, pork, ham, brandy, "glögg" (mulled wine), coffee, freshly baked saffron buns and cakes in the shape of twists or cats, called "Lussikatt" or "Dövelskatt" (devil's cat, thought to be a substitute for a cat sacrifice to the powers of the earth).

In honor of Lucia Day no one slept very much the night before. Immediately following midnight the women began to cook coffee, roast pork, and cut the "grissylta" (brawn or headcheese). No home was too poor to make preparations for the feasting. According to an old proverb, if one celebrated with due lavishness and reverence, prosperity would continue to bless the family throughout the coming year. The year's threshing, spinning, weaving, and winter baking were finished before Lucia Dagen, and everything put in order.

On Lucia Dagen much outdoor recreation took place, including sleigh rides at night from home to home. Large groups of people, young and old, joined in singing carols and rode through the night to the sound of bells in sleighs decorated with torches of pine knots. In the early morning of Lucia Dagen, after a hearty breakfast, fishing and shooting by the light of torches were an important part of the day's activities. Lucia and her bridesmaids, also dressed in white, often visited the homes of laborers and begged to offer their trays of coffee and "lussikatter." At the outskirts of Stockholm there was a place known as Lucia Square where on Lucia Day coffee and cakes were served during the afternoon with the compliments of the committee in charge. (According to an ancient Catholic tradition, Lucia was a medieval saint who went about carrying food and drink to the hungry in her district.)

The evening before Lucia Dagen was spent in feasting and games and storytelling. In early times they apparently stayed up all night, from which we get the term "Lussivaka" (Lucia Wake).

Among the other extremely interesting customs popular in connection with the day's activities was the treatment given the animals of the household. The cat was given cream; the dog got a bone; the cattle were fed hay instead of straw; and the sheep feasted on leafy branches.

A prayer recorded in the eighteenth century in the province of Skáne was read on the eve of Lucia Dagen. If the prayer was read with the proper devotion by the girls eager to get married, they would surely be married during that year.

Patroness of the Gnomes

Lucia was considered by some people to be the patroness of the gnomes or "little folks" who were about at this time of the year. She was said to be able to control the destinies of people. If they offended these little folk, ill luck would follow. According to an old Norrland folk tale, Lussi was Adam's wife before he married Eve. The religious theme was present even in this apparently gay celebration. Carolers would be attired to represent Biblical characters. In fact, Judas would assume a charitable note, for during the visits to the homes he would go from group to group collecting money for his money bag to be used for the poor or as a contribution for the entertainment which was always an essential part of the festivities.

The plan of the St. Louis County rural schools to help perpetuate and stimulate interest in the folk customs, lore, music, and arts of the many nations whose descendants are among the residents

of our large county is greatly furthered through the development of the Lucia Dagen celebrations which are becoming an important part of the winter calendar. Primarily the festivals are developed by the people themselves through committee action, with the assistance of the Leisure Education Department's workers in the field. Each rural community in the county interested in organizing a well-balanced winter activities program is encouraged to set up a local Lucia Dagen committee. Several communities may cooperate and stage a regional celebration. Last year the first county-wide celebration in honor of Lucia Dagen was developed by a large number of committees from the many communities surrounding the Cotton High School.

To stimulate interest in this delightful event, the Greater Rural St. Louis County Winter Frolic Association (an active organization of lay citizens which has been developed by the County Schools) encouraged the staging of the first county-wide Lucia Dagen celebration. The Association printed and distributed through the school children, chambers of commerce, and other organizations, almost 5,000 handbills announcing and describing the event. The bill was headed with the Swedish word, "Hälsning," meaning "greetings." The yellow bill was printed in blue letters (colors of flag of Sweden) and listed the program and activities of the day. In addition to the name of the event, place, time, and date, short paragraphs appeared under the following headings: Smorgasbord, Moving Pictures of Local and County Winter Sports, Entertainment Program, Winter Sports Events, Lucia Dagen Dance, Museum of Crafts and Heirlooms, General Suggestions (on wearing winter play clothes, kodaks, and other matters), and How to Obtain Further Information Regarding the Event.

The working committees included a county-wide committee composed of citizens from key communities and organizations throughout the county. The chairman of the Frolic Association previously mentioned, Helmer Gustason; the County Superintendent of Schools, Arthur Lampe; and the Regional Recreation Director, Mary Zakovich, were on this committee. Functioning locally were committees on music, smorgasbord, museum of crafts, Lucia bride and bridesmaids, customs and traditions, publicity, winter sports events, winter sports facilities, Lucia Dagen dance, hospitality (important and often neglected), invitations, winter sports movies, radio committee for broadcast, refreshments for dance, hall arrangements, sound car, and trees for decorating stage, snow, and sports areas. The chairman of each committee was on the general arrangements committee. All these committees were essential. With out them the program could not have been carried out. Moreover, by developing the program through committee action, local citizen and community responsibility is achieved.

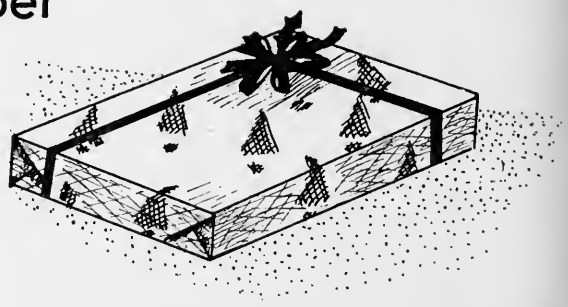
Lucia Dagen celebrations have restored "Spark Stötting," the kick sled so popular in Sweden. The passenger sits on a chair mounted on two long runners. The driver stands behind the chair with his left foot on the right runner. With his right foot he kicks or "paddles," sending the sled forward. His right shoe should have a cleat or "broddar" on it to give him a better hold on the snow.

These committees met regularly for an extensive period of time prior to the actual date of the celebration. After the individual committees met and made their decisions, they reported through the chairman to the frequent general assembly meetings, where the report was either accepted or adjusted to fit the complete plan. It should be indicated that these committee members were rural people who live in the open country in a wide spread area surrounding the Cotton High School. Nine open country communities are serviced by this consolidated high school.

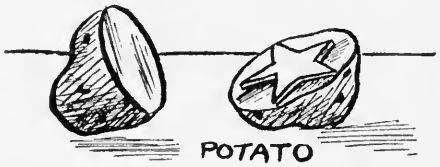
(Continued on page 580)

Christmas Wrapping Paper

Put on your thinking cap and "go original" in your wrapping paper this year!

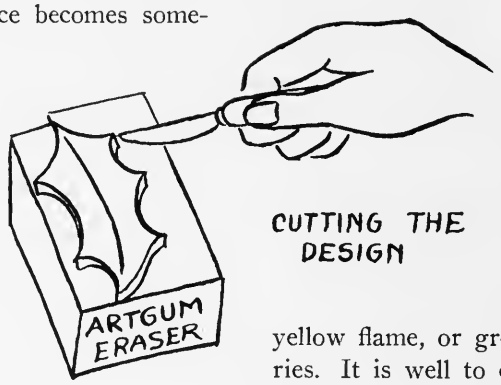


POTATO OR ERASER printing offers an excellent method for making gayly decorated paper for Christmas wrappings. The technique employed is simple enough to be used by a six year old child, and yet the designs can be made elaborate enough to delight an experienced craftsman. Here is the way to make your printing block:



Potato Prints. A potato is cut in half and allowed to stand until the surface becomes somewhat dry. A design is then painted on with a brush and tempera (poster) paint and again allowed to dry. Next incise the outline of the design with a small knife and cut away the background so the design stands up about one-quarter of an inch from the rest of the potato.

The design is then printed with tempera paint applied directly to the potato either by a paint soaked cloth pad, or by a brush. It can be applied to paper only when the potato is moist.



CUTTING THE DESIGN

Eraser Prints. Art gum erasers can be purchased at 5 and 10 cent stores and the large ones cut into three or four pieces for small designs. They should be cut with great care, however, preferably with a razor blade, in order to have a smooth surface for the print. Since pencil marks do not show on an eraser, scratch the outline of the design with a pen. The outline is then incised with a sharp knife and the background cut away to one-eighth inch depth. Apply tempera paint with a brush for printing.

You might look through your old Christmas cards for design suggestions. There are many designs symbolic of Christmas such as holly, bells, trees, candles, and poinsettas. A single motif may be used in a repeat pattern, or two symbols combined and printed alternately into an all-over pattern, or as a border. If the paint is applied with a brush it is possible to use two or more colors on one block, such as a blue candlestick with a yellow flame, or green holly leaves and red berries. It is well to experiment with a number of different motifs and colors and try them in different repeat arrangements before you make up your final pattern. It should be measured out with

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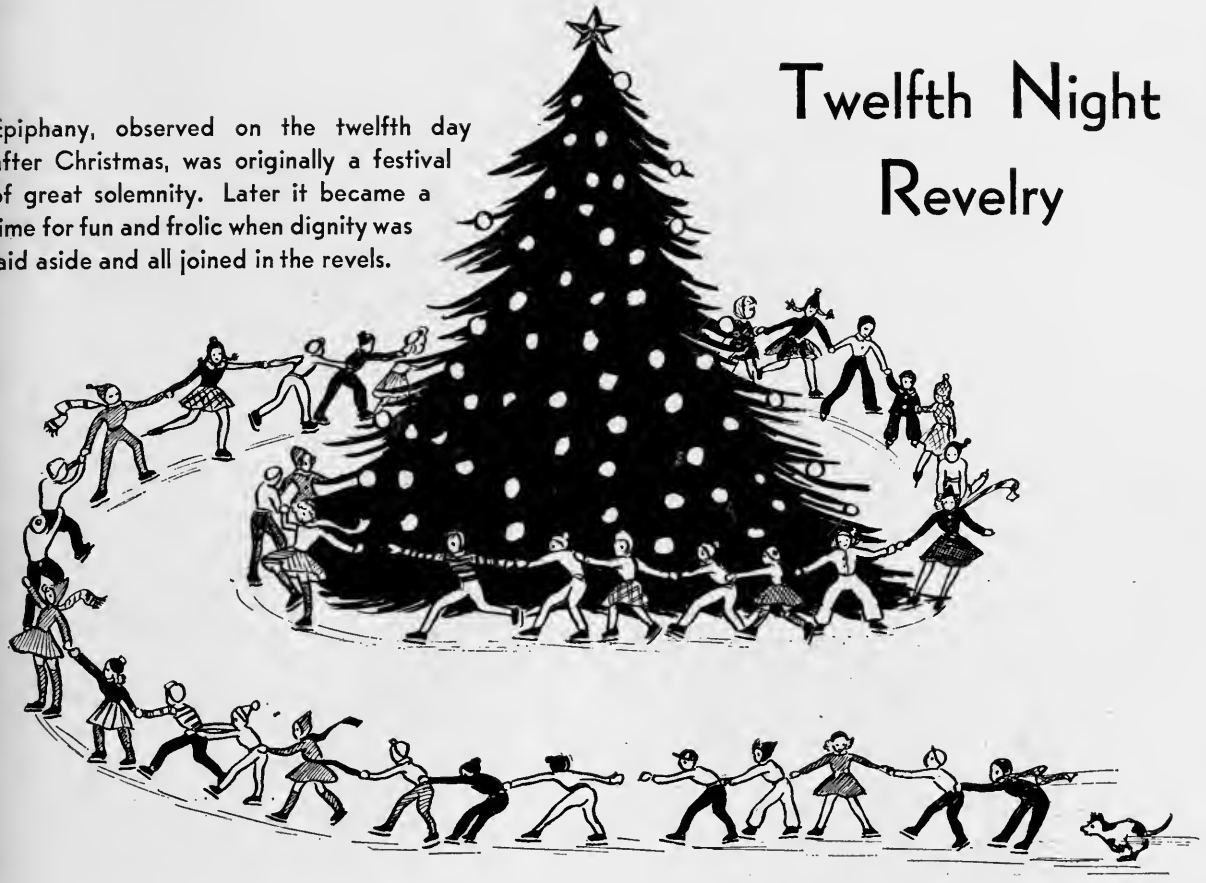
SUGGESTED DESIGNS

Twelfth Night Revelry

Epiphany, observed on the twelfth day after Christmas, was originally a festival of great solemnity. Later it became a time for fun and frolic when dignity was laid aside and all joined in the revels.



TWELFTH NIGHT, the grand finale of the Christmas season, is a celebration of many moods, but the prevailing spirit has nearly always been that of carnival. It marks the end of the Christmas season, but there is also the anticipation of Lent in the air. So there is the idea of carnival—farewell to the flesh, for that is what "carnival" means—and the ways of celebrating are in consequence hilarious to make up in advance for the days of penitence that will follow shortly.

Farmers and all who live close to the soil realize how dependent man is upon the yield of the earth, and they have for centuries set aside this day to ask a blessing upon the trees and crops. Many extraordinary ceremonies grew up and are still observed to insure a good harvest, but they always end in a joyous revel in the evening. Sometimes the blessing was invoked on the eve of Twelfth Day so that the whole day itself could be jolly and merry.

Toasting the trees, especially the apple tree, with cider or wassail is one of the persistent customs. Twelve small fires and a thirteenth larger one are lighted in the orchard in some places. These represent Christ and his twelve apostles. Around the thirteenth fire the farmer and his helpers stand. The wassail is passed and they sing and drink to the trees. Sometimes the trees are sprinkled or baptized with cider.

O tree! O tree! O tree!
Bear fruit and flourish —
Thy owner nourish —
Give wealth and plenty.

is one old invocation. And Robert Herrick, the country parson who has left us some of the most beautiful poetry about English life, sang —

Wassail the trees that they may bear
You many a plum, and many a pear;
For more or less fruits they will bring
As you do give them wassailing.

As a variation of this custom, in some English counties and in Ireland the people forestall blight and smut in wheat and oat fields by calling down a Twelfth Day blessing upon them.

It is good to think of these simple, healthy-minded folk, who never became drab or stodgy in their religion, but incorporated it into their daily lives and were not afraid to be riotous and jolly on a holy day, after due respect had been paid to the religious meaning of the day.

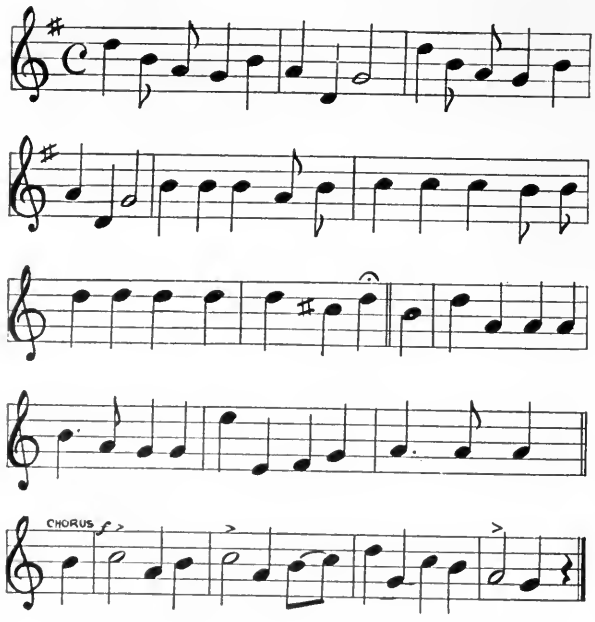
Twelfth Night celebrations vary in different countries, but the Norwegian and English custom

of "plundering the Christmas tree" perhaps offers more opportunities for an evening of reveling than do the more religious ones.

Plundering the Christmas Tree

It was believed that one way to bring good luck to the home for the coming year was to keep the Christmas greens until the Feast of the Epiphany, which is January 6th or Twelfth Night. Christmas trees were left standing with all their decorations until that evening when the plundering of the tree began. After sundown, people wishing to take part in the celebration would meet and go from house to house where they would dance around the tree and partake of the last of the Christmas goodies.

In anticipation of the arrival of the guests, the hostess would remove all ornaments from the tree, together with the polished fruits and the candies that had been wrapped in brightly colored tin foil, and place them in small piles around the room. When the guests arrived they were allowed to choose the pile that had the greatest appeal for them, and the candy and fruit served as refreshments. The tree ornaments were taken home and carefully stored away until the next year, when they were used to decorate their own tree.

After each home had been visited and all the Christmas trees plundered, they were carried to the center of the town and burned. The celebration ended around the huge bonfire, and we might imagine every one singing the last stanza of "Gather Around the Christmas Tree":

Farewell to thee, O Christmas tree!
Farewell to thee, O Christmas tree!
Thy part is done
And thy gifts are gone,
And thy lights are dying one by one:
For earthly pleasures die today,
But heavenly joy shall last alway,
Hosanna, hosanna, hosanna
in the highest!

King of the Bean

There is also the ancient and honorable ceremony of the "crowning of the King of the Bean," who reigned supreme during Twelfth Night and was allowed to choose a lady to be his Queen. This custom probably originated in France, although it was also practiced in England and Scotland.

The French king would invite members of his court to assemble on Twelfth Night to elect a King of the Bean by acclamation. Everyone, including the servants, was allowed to vie for the honor. First the jugglers stepped before the king and performed their most difficult feats; the minstrels played and sang their choicest music; the court jester told his favorite jokes; and even the gentlemen and ladies in waiting entered the contest by performing in plays or telling stories. The person who received the greatest applause was crowned King of the Bean and clothed in a scarlet robe. He reigned during the evening.

There are suggestions in this ancient custom for a modern Twelfth Night party. Or, if you wish to introduce a nationality theme, why not model your party on one given by Mary Queen of Scots? At the age of six, she had been sent to France to be educated in her mother's country, and with her went three little girl companions. They were known as the "Four Marys," because the given name of each of them was Mary.

One Twelfth Night, Mary Queen of Scots had a King of the Bean party in Holyrood, and Mary Fleming drew the Bean. The story goes that Mary allowed her to dress in clothes selected from her wardrobe and permitted her to rule as Queen for the Day. This incident might suggest a theme for a Scottish party, or it would be equally suitable for a French party, as Mary undoubtedly learned of the custom in France.

The Twelfth Cake

In England no "Little Christmas" was complete without a Twelfth Cake. These cakes were gen-

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"Play Has Inherent Values"

By JERRY SALTERS
Off the Street Club
Chicago, Illinois

Here is a challenge to the recreation worker! Do you agree that recreation programs are over-organized? That point systems serve no important purpose? That the child as an individual is too little considered in our program? Read this article, and if you have the answers to the questions raised, let us have them!

OVER-ORGANIZATION can be as much of a detriment to the enjoyment of sports and athletics as the opposite extreme represented by total lack of planning. Our tendency at the present time is to over-organize our recreation activities. In our zeal to make provisions for the increased participation of more and more people in leisure-time activities we have gone over to another extreme. Programs and program plans have become so complex and so well worked out in every detail by the professional leader that the charge is sometimes made that they now leave to the child but a single choice—the decision as to whether he will be a part of it or not. There is little opportunity to take any part in initiating the activity, in planning its course, in making provisions for its conduct, in helping to solve problems that arise; in short, all he needs to do is to fill a certain spot in a complete scheme. Too often the adult program leader has lost sight of the true purpose of the activity. The fact that the trained leader has a keen insight into the needs and desires of individuals is no indication that he should do all the work and deprive the participant of what is perhaps the most vital part in the whole plan. In recreation agencies, intramural departments of schools, parks and playgrounds, the observer can find completely worked schemes of competitions, including a comprehensive system of points to be awarded for all kinds of reasons. In one school, that is not unique, points are given for the following reasons—for being a member of a varsity team, playing in each victorious game, playing in each losing game, participation in a tournament, for each match lost, for each match won, points for participation in dramatics, in handcraft, in scouting.

Something seems to have gone seriously wrong when we find it necessary to resort to this false lure to get boys and girls to participate in activities that we believe to be interesting and worthy. Something is sadly lacking in our approach if these promotion schemes are necessary. I believe that our major mistake is in the point of view that we have emphasized. With pride we can point to the fact that at long last we have realized the crying need for the expansion of the recreation program to include more and more people.

Winter sports "fans" in Coggeshall Park, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, are obviously playing for the fun of it!

To the cry for freedom from unnecessary requirements of performance we have given a partial answer by organizing sports and athletics on an intramural basis. In making this shift, however, we have missed the point. To be sure we have evolved a method of organization that permits larger numbers to par-

Courtesy East Boston Social Center Council

The more highly organized games now share the child's interest with less strenuous activities

ticipate, but only in a limited sense. Play for its own sake should be characterized by some spontaneity and the fun and joy which come from activity that is vigorous and pleasant in that it captivates our interest and heightens the sense of well being.

In our previous forms of organization if a boy wanted to become a part of the athletic program he was usually directed toward some form of preliminary practice and training preparatory to applying for a varsity team. He aimed to be a member of a highly skilled group that followed a program of keen competition. Today we ask his counterpart to become a part of a vast intramural organization that functions according to the well-oiled plans of a physical director who probably has never seen the particular participants. What price we pay in the loss of individuality for participation in such a scheme!

This is an amazingly arid soil on which to raise self-dependent individuals who can assume a share in a common project! Where, in all this complex and often confusing maze of programs and super-programs is there a genuine opportunity to exercise good judgment on the part of the individual, where he can be a distinct part contributing in his own unique way? Where is the recreative element?

These criticisms apply to the programs worked out in many localities and single agencies including our own. Several years ago we undertook at the Off the Street Club to slowly change our approach. Slowly but surely we have done away with the point systems as such. We have discontinued the practice of confronting the child with an accomplished fact. It is now possible for all groups and individuals in our organization to organize and formulate many of their own activities. Coupled with this has been a broadening of the base of participation in another direction, the enrichment of the program in opportunities for participation along lines that are really significant, since they represent much more of the child than his physical presence.

This has been made possible primarily through a revision of the basic organization of our agency. In place of a complete class type of organization we have organized our agency mainly in terms of small groups and natural clubs. These groups range in number anywhere from eight to fifteen. Large classes have been discouraged as the main feature and we have substituted a series of periods for smaller groups. Often these small units have developed into well-organized clubs with good size enrollments. They have a great deal of autonomy in planning programs and developing relationships with other similar groups throughout the city.

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It Belongs to Them

By HAZEL GLAISTER ROBERTSON
Director
Community Children's Theater
Palo Alto, California

"LOOK! Look!" shouts a child in excitement and delight. Across the stage they march — Cinderella in rags, Pinnochio with his funny nose, tiny folk dressed like gnomes, fairies and pixies, Jo in her hoop skirt, followed by Peter Pan and lovable, absent-minded Stitch, the tailor. These and hundreds of other friends from the land of make-believe have taken their places, spoken their lines, and then moved on across nine years of production at the Palo Alto Children's Theater.

The theater, which is housed in a building of its own, operates a twelve month program of educational and recreational dramatics. Numerous features, from brightly painted murals on the walls of the auditorium to properties designed for the special use of "little people," all add appeal to the theater for children. Financed directly by the city as a part of the municipal Recreation Department, the theater has just completed its ninth year of development.

Serving the children of Palo Alto is the prime role of the theater, and every year between eight and nine hundred different children enter the magic portals of the theater into the land of "let's pretend," where there is fun as well as purposeful recreation for everyone. Having such a large percentage of school population in participation, the Children's Theater also provides an opportunity to test present-day educational theories and presents laboratories for those in secondary schools to further their interest in theater art, photography, costume and set design, as well as in stage lighting.

During the school year, a major production is given every six weeks. Naturally, with ages varying from the primary to the secondary levels, the types of plays selected must be greatly varied. Evidence of this variation is apparent in some of

the most popular plays including "Peter Pan," "The Camel with the Wrinkled Knees," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "The Singing Tree," and "Little Women." Producing such a schedule has its problem of play selection, and this situation is best answered by using scripts especially adapted for it by competent playwrights.

With the summer schedule of a different show every week, there is a challenge for quick but thorough work, and a great need for help from outside the theater. Answering this need are volunteer workers, practice teachers from Stanford University and traffic violators in Palo Alto. This latter innovation comes as quite a surprise to many motorists. Instead of paying a monetary fine, for every dollar fined the offender has the privilege of sewing in the theater sewing room for a specified length of time. Even among those who may not at first have been keen to sew a pair of satin breeches, there have been many friends made for the theater as the result of this procedure. Help from these workers is especially enlisted in one of the theater's main undertakings of the year, when costumes are being made for the city-wide Spring Festival.

Once having "been in a play," the children's interest in the theater frequently continues to other age levels. It is often true that while fourth and fifth graders are producing, senior high school students compose the stage crew or act as ushers, dressing room assistants and assistant electricians. It is this continued interest and the resulting intelligent help and leadership that makes the theater program possible.

While the Children's Theater serves Palo Alto children in either passive or active recreation, it is doing a more important job—that of fitting the child to live more happily among his fellows. To sense responsibility to the group, once a task is undertaken; to realize that he is no more important to the group than the amount he contributes toward the project; to think in an emergency; and lastly, to create intelligent attitudes toward entertainment are the principles under which the Children's Theater attempts to do its part in building good citizens of the future.

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Gymnasiums and Play Areas for Community High Schools

By CHARLES E. FORSYTHE

Mr. Forsythe is State Director of High School Athletics, State Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan

IN THE COMMUNITY high school, the gymnasium and playgrounds must be genuine community agencies. They should be so designed and constructed that youth and adults alike may use them. While physical education and the playing of athletic games are the immediate uses for these phases of the school plant, there are more significant outcomes to be derived. Children should learn health-giving and body-building techniques, fundamental neuro-muscular skills, but most important they should learn *how to play*. Adults are attracted to school gymnasiums and playgrounds either as spectators at athletic contests or because they want to participate in an athletic activity which may be enjoyable to them. Not many adults come to our gymnasiums and playgrounds specifically to acquire physical fitness or athletic skills, but rather because of sociability, opportunity to play, and personal enjoyment. Possibly the present emphasis on physical fitness and "the hardening up process" as applied to our young men of selective service age may alter this situation somewhat. It certainly presents a challenge to those in charge of our physical education, athletic, and recreation programs.

Recently a new unit was added to the high school building at Adrian, Michigan, a community of approximately 15,000. On the marquee over the separate entrance to this school unit is the single word "Recreation." In this new building there are included a gymnasium, swimming pool, music room, art room, and manual arts and machine shops. And all these in the recreation unit! This means that the school youth and community adults have a common interest in this new building which certainly is serving in a dual community-school capacity. These activities are a part of the regular school program and also are so arranged that they attract and captivate the adult interest of the community.

The planning of school buildings for community use is so important a matter that we are very glad to be able to present, through the courtesy of the U. S. Office of Education, an article stressing the details which should be given consideration in planning or maintaining the gymnasium and play areas as parts of the community high school. The article is one of five incorporated in Circular No. 197, published by the U. S. Office of Education under the title, "Planning Rooms for Some Activities of the Community High School." Recreation workers will find this valuable.

Gymnasium Considerations

The procedure to be followed in the remainder of this presentation will be that of listing significant details which should be given consideration in planning or maintaining the gymnasium and play area as parts of the community high school. Size, location, construction material, heating, and coordination of the gymnasium with existing school units are matters for architectural and budget determination. There are details, sometimes minor, that are important, however, and which often may make the difference between major utility of the gymnasium or its half-use. The following are among those in gymnasium construction which should be so considered:

Parking Areas. Many times adults will make greater use of gymnasiums and playgrounds if adequate and orderly parking areas are available. Gymnasiums often are constructed without giving this important matter sufficient consideration.

Gymnasium a Separate Unit. If possible, arrange the gymnasium or recreation unit so that it may be entered and left without using the main part of the school building. This is economical from the standpoint of heating, lighting, and janitor service. It allows use of the gymnasium for adults and school athletic contests in the evening without disturbing the balance of the school building.

A "Recreation" Unit. Combine other phases of the recreation and physical education programs in the recreation unit. This is economical, educationally sound, and appealing from a public relations standpoint.

Auditorium - Gymnasium Combinations. Numerous

combinations of this type have been built and the arrangement is justifiable if necessary. The chief objection is the conflict in use of the same space by different interests at the same time. Play and musical practices, community pageants, athletics—all may want the building at the same time. Ideally, the gymnasium and auditorium should be separated.

Maximum Floor Space. A few extra dollars spent in increasing the usable floor space will be justified in most cases. Allow space for spectators and community use of the gymnasium.

Vestibule Gymnasium Entrance. If possible arrange the outside entrance to the gymnasium so that there is quite an extensive vestibule between the door and the floor itself. This will protect the gymnasum floor in stormy weather when the gymnasium is used for athletic games and when it is necessary to seat spectators in bleachers or chairs on the gymnasium floor.

Public Telephones and Rest Rooms. Arrange these for public use so that the main part of the school building is undisturbed. Toilet facilities for men and women should be adequate and available as near the building entrance as possible. Spectators should be kept out of the locker room toilets.

Divided Gymnasiums for Boys and Girls. Many gymnasiums are being built with sound-proof sliding doors for separation into boys' and girls' units. Doors recess into the wall and the large floor is available for school games and community use. Be sure doors are sound-proof and that they perform satisfactorily mechanically.

Bleachers—Storage Space. A common practice is to build permanent bleachers on either one or both sides of the gymnasium floor with locker and shower rooms and staff offices underneath. In other instances there is storage space for gymnasium equipment (if used) and chairs under the bleachers or stage if the unit is a combination auditorium-gymnasium.

A comparatively recent product on the market is the fold-away or recessing bleachers which occupy two or three feet of space against a wall when not in use. They are safe and convenient and allow for maximum use of floor space for class and adult activities at other than game times.

Provide for sufficient entrances to bleachers if they must be reached from the gymnasium floor. This will lessen injury to the floor finish. Sometimes rubber mats are placed on floors in front of temporary bleachers to protect the floor. This also is a sanitary precaution.

Locker Rooms and Showers. These are often an unseen but most important part of the unit. So-called gang showers for boys and semi-private or private showers for girls with central water mixing devices for temperature control are advocated. These are more economical to operate than other single unit types. Provide for "drain-away" runways from the shower room to the locker rooms. Be sure the floor is a non-slippery surface. Master or "family" lockers with small unit lockers generally are advocated if a complete locker system with basket plan is used. Arrange for forced-air locker ventilation.

Recessed Wall Projections. All drinking fountains, mat hangers, doorknobs, etc., in the gymnasium should be recessed in walls as a safety precaution. Cork or cork-combination wall surfaces are sometimes recommended opposite play areas.

Rounded Corners. Round all corners opposite the playing areas in the gymnasium. This applies to woodwork or masonry. Pad all necessary projections into which a player or class member might run during competition or instruction.

Radiators. Place these high enough on the wall so they are not in the range of a player if he should run into the wall.

Lighting. If there are steel girders above the playing floor, place lights at the lower edge—not under the roof. Protect the lights and reflectors with wire cages. If lights are above the girders there are likely to be shadows on the playing floor.

Window and Light Screens. Probably it is unnecessary to remind school men that there should be window and light screens. In too many gymnasiums, however, this is not properly done; in others there is no provision for its being done. Thermostats and electric scoreboards should be protected.

Roof Skylights and Sun Rays. Keep these matters in mind when designing the gymnasium. Unless provision is made for shading windows and skylights there is likely to be a portion of the day when sun rays are a distinct nuisance and a safety hazard in numerous activities where a flying object is a part of the game or instruction.

Roof Condensation. Sometimes this is a problem that cannot be anticipated. It has appeared mostly in larger gymnasiums and field houses. Give it consideration when designing the gymnasium.

Team Equipment—Storage—Laundry and Drying Facilities. Include a place for handling team equip-

ment, its distribution, care and cleaning. These facilities should be adjacent to the team or general locker rooms for convenience and utility.

The Floor. This is probably the most important factor in gymnasium construction because of the use and abuse it receives. Composition floors generally are not satisfactory because they do not have sufficient "give" to them. This tires players. A new type of floor built on flat steel springs has made its appearance recently and seems to be satisfactory. It is a little too new to recommend unqualifiedly, but it seems to have been enthusiastically received where in use. This floor has a perceptible "give" and the players like it.

Full Utilization. Include facilities in the gymnasium for handball, shuffleboard, squash, wrestling, ping-pong, etc., as well as for basketball and the other more common sports in the original plans. They do not cost much more proportionately and will add to the more complete utilization of the gymnasium.

"The community high school is an agency which belongs to the community. The gymnasium and play areas provide two of the means by which the community may receive dividends on its material investment. They are aids in the development of the lives of its children, and are ways by which the community may enjoy recreation and re-create itself."

Play Area Considerations

It is not maintained that the above list of items in gymnasium construction and maintenance is all-inclusive. Many important matters have been omitted either purposely or inadvertently. An attempt has been made, however, to enumerate some of the things that are sometimes overlooked when planning and construction are under way. No mention has been made of the swimming pool and its associated problems. Time does not permit its inclusion.

In connection with the playground of the community high school only brief suggestions will be listed. It is assumed that both the adult public and school youth will use this agency.

Parking Area. If a parking area can be a part of or adjacent to the play field, this is highly desirable. It will add materially to its general utility.

Fencing of Play Areas. This is a safety precaution and aids in supervision and control of the playground.

Toilet Facilities. If the play area is adjacent to a school its toilet facilities may be used. If not, ample provision should be made for them.

Activities Layout. Separate the junior and adult activities as a safety measure. Obviate the necessity of children crossing baseball, football, soccer, or softball playing areas in order to enter or leave playgrounds or to reach toilets. Arrange children's entrances and exits with same thought in mind.

Surfacing. Natural conditions are major factors in this connection. Ages of participants and activities also are important considerations. Several commercial products are on the market worthy of investigation. Play areas can be made smooth, however, and free from ruts and stones. Dust should be controlled.

Areas for Different Activities. Definite statistics are available for various activities. (See La Porte, William Ralph, "The Physical Education Curriculum," for areas needed for different sports.) The amount of space necessary varies from 150 square feet per player for volleyball to 5,000 square feet per player for baseball. Play areas should be laid out with this information in mind.

Winter and Summer Activities. In northern states playgrounds should be planned with seasonal possibilities considered. Combination tennis courts and skating rinks are examples.

Night Use. Lighted play fields are coming into use for high school, college, and community recreation athletic contests, pageants, music festivals, skating, etc. Many fields may be lighted so that there is greater utility for the use of the lights than for just one activity. Lights may be swung on poles and used for different seasonal activities.

Again it must not be inferred that these playground suggestions are all-inclusive. They merely include some of the items which should be given consideration if the playground is to have even a fair chance to be fully utilized.

"Why not use our school buildings on more than a part-time basis? . . . Do not mistake me. I am arguing not against good schools, but in behalf of their full-time use—for lights and heat and custodial service, and, above all, for recreational leadership. Let us open indoor gyms and outdoor playing fields, shops and laboratories, auditoriums and classrooms to everyone who wants to ride a hobby or pursue a sport. These are the people. The people's money builds the schools. And he who pays the piper should be permitted to call the tune—at least out of school hours."—*Hon. Paul V. McNutt.*

What They Say About Recreation

"THE NEED for wise choices of recreation is becoming increasingly great and increasingly difficult. To a considerable extent the caliber of future generations and the character of our nation will depend upon our use of this newly found time for leisure."—*Mildred L. Biddick* in *The Preparation and Use of Source Units.*

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered."—*Daniel Webster.*

"Under good leadership, the playground program may be an enriching experience in the life of a child. He may learn to appreciate the beauties of life around him and find much joy in expressing himself through the arts, crafts, music, or other mediums."—*Margaret E. Mulac* in *The Playleaders' Manual.*

"The 'ideal leader' is he who yearns for individual growth—physical, mental, social and spiritual, to the end that all may lead more serviceable and fuller lives."—From *The Post Dispatch.*

"Today's youth must be prepared for citizenship in a democracy, taught how to earn a living and to take part in a highly industrialized society. . . . The course program must be prepared with a recognition that the machine age has greatly increased leisure time and, therefore, there is need for education in the proper and wise use of free time."—*Asa Knowles.*

"Homes are the cement of national life. The place where the nation learns how to live together. The non-stop assembly line of character which is the heart of national morale. If homes crack, the nation cracks."—From *You Can Defend America.*

"We are committed to the sound policy that leisure must complement labor. And that commitment entails an obligation to see that hours off duty can also be well spent—freely spent, without regimentation, but with ample opportunity for all the varied activities in which the up-and-coming young people of the 1940's are legitimately interested."—*Paul V. McNutt.*

"One thing I can do for my country is to know how to keep groups of people—children, or old people, or my own age—amused and occupied for periods of time."—From *Training for Today's Needs,* Girl Scouts, Inc.

"If we can observe play with sympathy and intelligence; if we can learn the probable forms of routine enjoyment and spontaneous delight, can we not then the better direct it to ends more satisfying to the participants?"—*Abbie Graham* in *Working at Play in Summer Camps.*

"I verily believe that if we would spend more time and effort in the making of our citizens, we would not be obliged to spend so much in attempts at their remaking."—*James A. Johnston,* Warden, Alcatraz Penitentiary.

"We stand at the gates of the age of plenty, key in hand, fumbling at the lock. Make no mistake, we face a new era. We are not going back, but forward, to build in the New World a new and finer form of democratic state, a loftier realm to which human personality may wing its way and find its home."—*Charles E. Merriam* in *Planning in a Democracy,* "American Planning and Civic Annual."

"Health and happiness are great attributes of democracy, and laughter provides the milestones of progress."—*Alice Keliher.*

"Physicians who should know most about the functioning of the nervous system agree that much as medicine and treatment may be needed at times, a hobby or two, well directed, will do much more than either medicine or treatment in giving tone, poise, and a feeling of well-being to a person with a highly nervous temperament. Hence, it may be logical to conclude that a hobby or avocation planned properly is beneficial for every person."—"Rational, Resourceful Retirement," *Pennsylvania Public Instruction,* April 1941.

"There is no race or creed or culture that has a monopoly of Americanism—except the human race, the creed of friendship and good will, and the culture of free speech and free opportunity."—*David Cushman Coyle* in *America.*

Mason Park Builds a Horseshoe Court

By ZORA JOY GIFFORD
Recreation Department
Houston, Texas

THE MASON PARK Horseshoe Club of Houston, Texas, had its origin in an old and wrinkled piece of paper containing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of seven men interested in horseshoe pitching. But only three of the seven names were legible. The list was given to Adolph Schiller, director at the park, with the suggestion that he organize a horseshoe club.

By his own confession, Mr. Schiller knew very little about horseshoe pitching and was not a very good horseshoe pitcher himself, but he didn't let that keep him from carrying out the suggestion. He called the three men whose names were readable on the wrinkled piece of paper and interested them in the idea of organizing a horseshoe club. A meeting time was set. Notices were placed on the playground bulletin board, articles were sent to the Houston newspapers and the community paper, and everyone interested in horseshoe pitching was invited to attend the meeting. Only two men came, so a meeting to be held the following Monday was planned. This time three men attended.

But "Rome wasn't built in a day," so redoubled efforts were used to make the project a success. The three men and the director decided a horseshoe tournament would be a good step toward developing an interest in the sport of horseshoe pitching. The date of the tournament was set a month away, giving ample time for publicity and planning.

At the meeting when the tournament was being planned, one of the men, who is a machinist, volunteered to donate eight iron stakes with square plates welded at the end so that they could not be pulled out when placed in the ground. The director volunteered to build the courts and arrange for 2 x 4's to make the boxes around the stakes. It was not until the day of the tournament, however, that supplies were on hand.

Mr. Schiller tells about building the courts: "It was an extremely hot day, about 102 degrees in the shade. At 9 A. M. on this hot day I commenced to build the courts and finished them at 6:30 P. M., just as some of the tournament participants were beginning to arrive. Apologetically, I asked them to permit me to go home to change clothes and eat supper. When I returned at 7:30, there were twenty-three participants present, much to my amazement.

"After the tournament, I asked all the participants to attend a meeting at the clubhouse the following Monday. Twelve men attended and officers were elected."

A committee of three was appointed by the president to draw up a constitution, which was presented, approved and adopted by the club at the

meeting the following week. The constitution provided that the regular business meeting of the club would be the second Monday of each month and that a membership fee of 25¢ per person would be charged, with an initiation fee of 25¢. However, the club met every week for several weeks in the beginning to plan, shape and discuss future work of the organization.

At one of the weekly meetings, the vice-president brought a copy of *The Horseshoe World* containing a picture of the Rowan horseshoe courts in Chicago. One member suggested that the Mason Park club build courts modeled after the Rowan courts, with a few modifications, which would cost around $1,000, including labor and materials.

Another member said, "You're too much of a dreamer and idealist to think that we can build courts of that kind."

But the director was something of an idealist, too, and he replied, "It can be done when we increase our membership and work diligently together." And it was done. Today, Mason Park has the finest horeshoe courts to be found anywhere.

Minstrel Show for Money

The problem now at hand was how to raise the funds for the project and how to go about starting it. One day two of the club members approached the director and asked him what he thought of the club staging a Negro minstrel to raise some money. The idea was approved, plans made, and work begun. The club selected talent from the playground and community, using boys and girls as well as members of the club in the minstrel. Some additional talent was secured, but the show was directed by one of the members, who also played the piano for the musical numbers.

Thirty dollars was cleared on the show. The membership fees collected to December 1, 1939, had swelled the fund to $50—a far cry from the $1,000 goal!

Knowing that it would take a long time to reach the goal, the club decided to ask the Park Department for some help. A letter, signed by all members of the club, was sent to the superintendent of the Department, stating the approximate cost of the project. Plans of the courts were drawn up and approved by the city Recreation and Park Departments. The Park Department agreed to furnish the materials for the courts on condition of the previous promise of the club members to furnish the labor, which they did.

The members, most of whom were employed until 5 P. M., came to the playground as soon as work was over and worked on the construction of the courts, often staying as late as midnight. Their wives brought their suppers to the playground while they were at work on the courts—real interest in an adult group. (This may be the reason that one of the seven courts in the lay-out was planned for the use of women and children.

Before the construction of the courts began, lights had to be moved from the old horseshoe courts to the new location. The club sent a letter to the Park Department asking to have the lights moved to the new site, but the Department had no funds available for this purpose. It was found that moving the lights would cost $250, which the club couldn't afford to pay. The Houston Lighting and Power Company was approached and they agreed to move the lights without cost.

Dirt had to be filled in on the new site to elevate it above the level of the playground. For this, this club secured thirty loads of dirt from the Street and Bridge Department.

The courts were completed in April, and an invitation tournament and official dedication were held May 1, 1940. City officials and members of the staffs of the city Recreation and Park Departments were invited to take part in the dedication. Entry list for the tournament included 105 men, who came from the surrounding towns of Sugarland, Friendswood and Galveston.

In June, 1940, a fence was installed around the courts as a protection against injury of spectators. Ike Rese, president of the club, advanced $90 to the club for the fence, with the understanding that he would be reimbursed with membership fees of the club. Mr. Reese has received $50 of his money and the club at present has about $25 in the fund. The membership now stands at sixty-one. An active campaign to increase the membership to at least a hundred members was held by the club during the past spring.

Recently elevated benches attached to steel set in concrete have been installed around the courts for the spectators.

Several tournaments have been staged, among them club tournaments, city-wide playground tournaments, and regional tournaments taking in Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, Port Arthur and other surrounding cities. The winners in many of these tournaments have been from Mason Park horseshoe club. The state meet was held in Hous-

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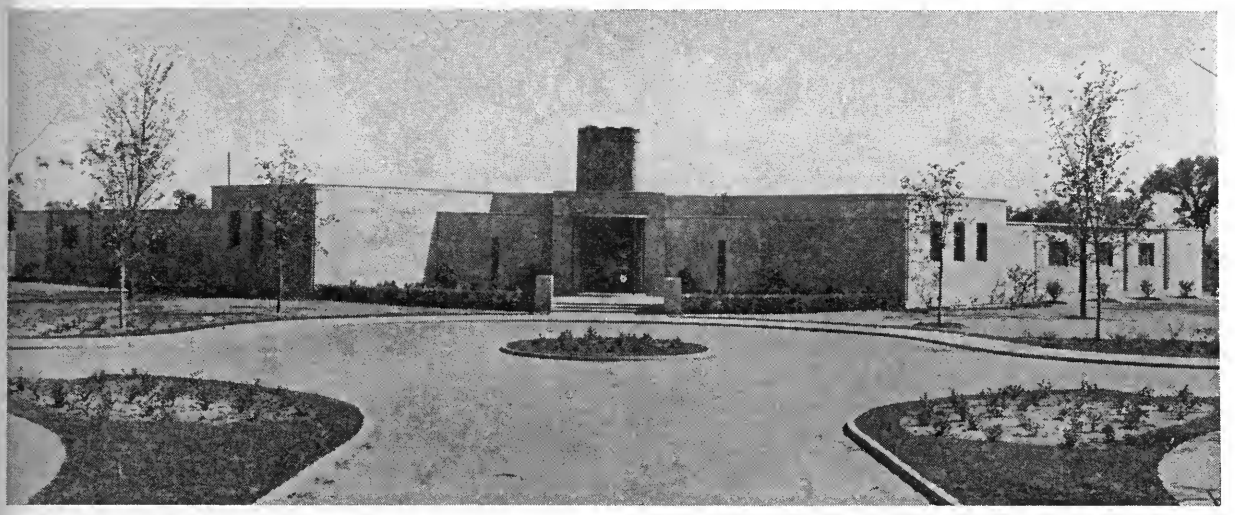

Courtesy Daily Post-Tribune, La Salle, Illinois

Memorial in Concrete

"This, the Theodore G. Dickinson House, is a long-term investment by its donors in the perpetuation of the 'American Way of Life' in Oglesby and in America." Thus a speaker at the dedication of this building described the center which has become not merely a memorial in concrete but the heart of a living community.

THE NEWLY-DEDICATED recreation center in Oglesby, Illinois, stands as a memorial to Theodore G. Dickinson, noted industrialist and cement manufacturer, who died in 1933. Complete with indoor and outdoor facilities, the $100,000 building has been given to the citizens of Oglesby by Miss Bertha K. Evans of Libertyville, a major stockholder in the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company which was founded by Mr. Dickinson. There is not a single "stick of wood" in the magnificent monolithic concrete structure.

Southernmost of the tri-cities of northern Illinois, Oglesby is a thriving little community of more than 4,000 people. Cement is her single great industry, and it is to the employees of the Marquette Company and to the people of Oglesby that Miss Evans dedicated the recreation center. Here, under the leadership of Recreation Director Harold Snedden, men and women, boys and girls will participate in a year-round program of leisure-time activities.

The Marquette Company furnished the twelve-acre park site for the building and outdoor play areas and has pledged responsibility for maintenance of the Dickinson House in the future. The recreation director is provided by the city which also plans to make contributions toward recreational and vocational equipment.

Miss Evans formally presented her $100,000 gift to Oglesby at dedicatory ceremonies late in June. Most of the facilities within the building were opened to the public immediately, although the bowling alleys and craft room were not ready for use until this fall.

Dr. Frank A. Jensen, Illinois educator and speaker of the day, told several hundred people at the dedication that the recreation center should result in the "evolving and developing of a citizenship that gives a real meaning to democracy."

"The community center idea as it has evolved in the United States has had as its ultimate aim the better understanding of people in the community," he said. "Each community in America represents a unit of our democracy and this unit is made up of people with the traditions of many different nationalities. The pooling of these traditions is what makes a democracy."

The house is reached by winding concrete roads and walks through the park site. Two wings recede diagonally from the main lobby. One wing houses the swimming pool and locker rooms; the other contains four regulation bowling alleys with space for more alleys if necessary. A vocational shop is located in the basement, and above it on the first floor is a reading, study and quiet recreation room.

Beyond the building a recreation field spreads

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Two Communities—One Problem—Two Solutions

This account of an experiment in planning and conducting a program of noon hour recreation for school children was prepared by Grover A. Gates, Past President of the California Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, in collaboration with Margaret Cowart and P. M. Bliss of the Physical Education Staff of Bakersfield, California, Union High School and Junior College.

THE DIMINISHING importance of the family as a social unit has thrown on the community responsibility for caring for many of the one-time important functions of the family. One of the chief of these, the provision for worthy use of leisure time, has assumed paramount importance. Recent increases in unemployed youngsters of ages from sixteen to twenty-three, together with the new accepted shorter working day, have added to the problems incident to the use of leisure time.

The church as an instrument for good in the provision of community recreation facilities has been swamped by a mass of youth who have turned to it for guidance in leisure time. City and county agencies, as well as the Federal government, have made well-founded attempts to meet these needs. No one of these agencies, nor all of them combined, can adequately solve the problem of facilities, equipment and competent leadership upon which a worth-while leisure program adequate to serve the needs of boys and girls is based, without the help of the public school.

Into this problem, therefore, there must be injected the school which, during most of the day, provides for the recreative as well as the academic needs of the youth in the lower age groups. In the well planned and coordinated program, the schools will help meet this problem in many ways.

For the purposes of this article let us consider only one phase of the problem, namely, the use of leisure time for recreation activities in the noon recess periods.

Two approaches to a solution of this problem are strikingly illustrated by two California communities. Shall we designate these two California communities as:

Community Number One: X City

Community Number Two: Bakersfield City

Common Problem: The use of leisure time during the noon hour by secondary school pupils.

A Negative Approach to the Problem

Two divergent solutions of this common problem by these two communities are discussed in some detail as follows:

For some time the X City Secondary Schools were faced with the problem of the unwise use of noon hour leisure time, as are all schools on this level of education when no guided and directed program is offered. About 1929, public school administrators and school board members of X City met to discuss this problem and solved it by setting a uniform forty minute noon hour for all schools on the secondary level in X City. This reduced by twenty minutes the opportunity for relaxation from classroom confinement that is so sorely needed by adolescent youth, at the same time reducing by twenty minutes the opportunity for a constructive or destructive use of leisure time, depending on what guidance was offered. In X City, because no planned program and guidance was offered, this leisure time was prostituted by the boys and girls by being used as time for petting parties, speeding automobiles, and "pool room" loafing which, in turn, provoked community criticism of school administrators resulting in the above recorded action.

The pool room and loafing dens were open for business, their programs were well planned and were made alluring. Speeding automobiles and petting parties were the way out for those who did not like to loaf. The schools offered nothing but criticism and condemnation. Reducing the opportunity to enjoy leisure time in place of offering an opportunity for its enrichment was, in the opinion of many of us, solution of the problem by negation.

A small minority of teachers alert to the great educational possibilities inherent in the leisure time activities of boys and girls were much disturbed at this solution of the problem by negation, and have since that time persistently advocated a solution founded on a pragmatic educational philosophy more in accord with modern educational trends. Recurrently, the shortened lunch hour is protested by parents in X community on the basis of health and inconvenience. These protests are apparently less disturbing than were the protests regarding the unguided activities of the boys and girls when the longer noon hour was in effect, and the solu-

tion of the problem arrived at a decade ago still persists. In this community it is evident that an educational opportunity continues to be neglected.

Bakersfield Attacks the Problem

Now for another picture: For several years the near-by Bakersfield Union High School District faced the same problem. The alert health, physical education, and recreation staff of the school recognized the problem, suggested a solution, and with administrative backing, solved it from an educational point of view along the following pattern: The noon recreation program, as a solution for problems arising out of the undesirable practices of the school population during the lunch hour, was first introduced on the Bakersfield campus of the Kern County Union High School and Junior College in the fall of 1938. Three kinds of activities were presented for student enjoyment and participation.

The most publicized and best accepted of the noontime activities are the outdoor games. In planning these it was necessary to consider the instructional program of the physical education departments, the interests and skills of the students, the fact that the games were to be played shortly after students had eaten their lunch, and the cost of providing and maintaining the games equipment. Those games were selected which have a positive carry-over into after school life and which are not usually taught in the physical education classes. At the same time, it was necessary to seek games that utilize small space while accommodating large numbers of students. Of course it was desirable to present games which are easy to play, requiring little skill or instruction for participants to make a presentable showing.

Two games were provided at first, and from these the program has grown. Table tennis is the better of the two, because of its low cost, small space requirement, and immediate student interest. Twenty tables are in present use, with an average of 200 students participating in their use each day. In the preparation of table tennis equipment for use, school facilities have been utilized whenever possible. The only outright purchase of table tennis equipment has been of balls and five-ply table tops. The net-supports and paddles were made by students in the wood shops, the nets were sewn of canvas by the home economics students, and the advanced welding classes constructed metal horses to support the tables.

Badminton has established itself as a true carry-over sport by its recent "backyard" growth in private homes. Though costly to maintain, it satisfies other requirements for a desirable light activity and so was the other sport initially offered. At present there are nine courts in operation, with about 125 students playing each day. Because of the fragile nature of the rackets and shuttlecocks, an abnormal breakage was noted when the beginning players were inexperienced. That the breakage loss has decreased is encouraging, indicating that the students have become more skillful in their play.

It is interesting to note the spread of interest in table tennis and badminton for after school hours. The two school dormitories now offer table tennis and, in addition, the girls' dormitory has badminton. There is hardly a time after school when all

Ranking high in popularity in the list of noontime activities are the outdoor games

Courtesy Sioux City, South Dakota, Recreation Centers

of this equipment is not in use. Countless are the requests received each year for the specifications of table tennis tables, supports, paddles, and nets, and about the cost of a good badminton set for home use.

Common Problem: **The use of leisure time before school, at noon, after school, week ends and during vacation periods.**
Solution No. 1: **By negation—the loss of an educational and cultural opportunity.**
Solution No. 2: **By education—resulting in finer culture and better citizenship.**
How is it met in your school and city?

Other sports activities have been supervised, following student requests for their inclusion in the program. Interest among the boys was strong in handball and especially in softball, and efforts to organize tournament play have been successfully carried out. Volleyball was sponsored as a new sport in the fall of 1939. It has received widespread interest and is gaining in popularity as this school year progresses. The year of 1941 will see another new sport, horseshoes, offered. It is noteworthy that each activity is allowed to become firmly accepted and established before additional ones are added.

The second type of activity sponsored was social dancing. Twice each week recorded music was played over a loud speaker in one of the gymnasiums. A strange paradox still presents itself at these functions, which draw from 200 to 400 students each period. Although the attendance is large enough to establish this as the most effective phase of the program, fewer than fifty couples are to be seen dancing at any one time. Quite likely the current "jitterbug" type of dancing is the cause, for it is interesting to watch but difficult to do. In order to stimulate social interest, as much as an interest in dancing, instruction in social dancing has been given to selected groups during the noon periods. Clubs and class organizations have requested and received lessons thrice weekly, and each series of lessons covers ten days of actual participation, or about three weeks. The student, in order to receive this instruction, must present the written approval of parent or guardian. This part of the program has grown and next year will see it as an integral part of noon recreation.

The most popular of these three activities was the weekly free movies, which filled the auditorium to 1,000 capacity during each of the two lunch periods. Educational and comedy films were secured and projected by students under faculty supervision, with Mickey Mouse by far the favorite. During the rainy season, this feature of the recreation program did much to overcome the lag in games activity. Unfortunately, in March of 1939 the auditorium was condemned as a fire hazard, and as no other room in the school seated more than 300 students the movies were discontinued. These weekly free movies will be resumed when the new auditorium has been built.

Student sponsorship and control of the program has not been left to chance. A student noon recreation general committee was formed in the fall of 1939. Representatives from each class, from activity groups, and from student organizations met with the faculty directors and a key directing group was elected. This group was composed of a chairman, as official link between students and faculty; a vice-chairman in charge of coordinating the various sports and activities; a vice-chairman in charge of investigation, selection, and sponsoring of the new activities; a secretary; and chairmen for publicity, badminton, table tennis, and noon dances. In weekly meetings the directing committee planned operations for the ensuing week. This planning was done largely by the vice-chairman in charge of coordination, whose chief job was to see that some group, council, or organization within the student body was given the opportunity to sponsor an activity for the week. Such sponsorship included the group participation of the organization in charge — in tournaments, other forms of competition, or specially planned dances. Publicity was given to these groups in the school and local papers through press releases prepared by the student publicity director.

This program has been a small step in the right direction in the use of the school plant as a recreation center. Much could be accomplished with the splendid facilities available during summer vacation months for handcrafts, leisure reading, games, and social activities. In the absence of a well-organized program, specific use can best be started by regularly scheduled social dances. And so, for the second year the use of the gymnasium for Friday night dances will be made this summer, at which young people of high school and junior college age will "cut rugs and jive" at no charge.

Readers of RECREATION who are particularly interested in noon hour recreation in schools will wish to be reminded that three other significant articles on the subject were published in the March and September 1940 issues of the magazine.

The Defense Recreation Program

Many agencies are playing a part in the program of defense recreation. What are these agencies, and how are they functioning?

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, as well as the officials in the Army and the Navy, has definitely recognized recreation as being a fundamental part of the national defense program from the standpoint of service to the men in uniform, to workers in defense industry, and to civilian morale.

This emphasis upon recreation and the ready response of various government and private agencies, national and local, has resulted in some confusion as to responsibilities and relationships. The following statement may help to clarify the situation:

Within the Camps and Naval Stations

Complete responsibility for recreation activities rests with the Army and the Navy.

The Red Cross has been given special responsibility for recreation programs in the hospitals inside the camps.

Plans and programs are carried on by morale officers in the Army and by specially-selected recreation officers in the Navy.

The Army and the Navy have built recreation buildings, including Service Clubs and Hostess Houses, and laid out recreation areas for the use of the men inside the camps and naval stations.

Funds have been provided for the purchase of recreation equipment.

Hostesses have been employed by the Army for the Service Clubs and Hostess Houses in the camps.

Camp Shows, Inc., a new non-profit corporation set up for this specific purpose, has been assigned the responsibility of furnishing theatrical entertainment to camps and naval stations. One half of the Board of Directors was chosen from the Joint Army and Navy Committee. The United Service Organizations will be represented on the Board. The initial funds, $1,300,000.00, will be furnished by the U.S.O. The Army will charge an admission of 25¢ per person in large camps and 15¢ in smaller camps; eighty per cent of the proceeds will be retained by the camps, and twenty per cent will be returned to Camp Shows, Inc.

The National Theater Conference will continue to furnish dramatic coaches to camps.

Outside the Camps and Naval Stations

Responsibility for furnishing hospitality and recreation to men in uniform when on leave from camp rests primarily with the local communities directly concerned. Communities have been urged to organize a defense recreation committee including representatives of the Army and Navy from near-by camps, and relate it to the local defense council. This committee in each community is the official responsible body through which all agencies are asked to work. The President has designated Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt as the coordinator, and Charles P. Taft as the assistant coordinator, of all recreation activity relating to the defense program. To carry out the President's coordinating program, a division of recreation has been set up in the Federal Security Agency, with Mark McCloskey as Director; a field staff is available to serve these local community-wide committees.

In all cities and communities where existing resources are adequate, communities should plan, finance, and carry through their own programs of recreation and hospitality, using both public and private agencies.

To supplement existing resources, the federal government has appropriated funds for erecting and equipping community clubs for soldiers and sailors. The type of building and its location are to be determined jointly by the local community committee and approved by the local commanding officer and the Federal Security Agency. The buildings are being constructed, with a few exceptions, by the Army. The local community, if desired and able, will be given responsibility for running these clubs.

The United Service Organi-

(Continued on page 581)

During the discussion at the Defense Recreation Conference at the National Recreation Congress in Baltimore, the request was made from the floor that the National Recreation Association prepare a brief statement showing the part played by various agencies in the defense recreation program. This statement is the answer to the request.

A County Park System Matures

By CAXTON BROWN
Member
Union County Park Commission
New Jersey

WHEN THE creation of a county park system was first urged in Union County, New Jersey, in 1921, the flame of interest was fanned by acquaintance with the splendid work done in neighboring Essex County, home of the first county park commission in the country.

The Essex experiment was replete with interest. When it was conceived, there was no existing authorizing legislation, and a suitable State Act became essential. The Park Act of 1895, with its series of amendments, has never been modified in any material respect. It has since served as the guide to existing legislation providing county parks in twenty-one states.

Among the outstanding provisions of the Act are: (a) a county must have a minimum population of 200,000; (b) the park work in any county must be non-political and supervised by a commission composed of five members, serving without compensation, appointed by the Supreme Court Justice presiding in the district; (c) lands acquired for park purposes become available to the public in perpetuity and are not subject to sale or disposal; (d) the commission is granted the right of eminent domain except in the case of existing rights of way or railroads. Furthermore, the Act and its amendments cover a series of provisions for obtaining essential funds, in some cases by popular approval at a referendum, and in others by mandatory rights of the commission to requisition county freeholders to issue and sell bonds maturing in from fifteen to forty years, depending upon the type of improvement.

As a result of a movement originated by a group of Cranford citizens to preserve the Rahway River, which flows through that town, there was formed a nucleus for opinion urging a Union County system of parks. In 1921, a preliminary commission was appointed to report upon the subject. This preliminary commission, to which I was appointed, was awarded $10,000 for expenses. Its membership consisted of three manufacturers and one engineer; the fifth appointee could not serve.

When the commission met for the first time, it was about as well-qualified technically for the job as if it had been requested to develop a strategic campaign for submarine warfare. This particular period was perhaps the most exacting in our nineteen years of park work, since it was replete with field inspection and study, and necessitated meetings once or twice a week in order to coordinate our findings and satisfy ourselves that a complete reconnaissance had been accomplished.

At the end of six months, and at an expenditure of one-fifth of the allocated amount, a report was rendered. This report was in turn submitted as a basis for a popular referendum, and as it recommended that a permanent commission be appointed to undertake the work, the voters signified approval at the next election day. The presiding Supreme Court Justice appointed the four active members of the preliminary commission to the permanent commission, as well as a former state senator who had represented a group of objectors to this movement.

Obviously, the permanent commission had a different problem. It had to *perform,* whereas the preliminary commission had only to *recommend.* Hence the earliest consideration of the permanent commission was, after organizing, to lay down a definite set of plans and policies. Briefly, it decided that it must build up the best possible operating staff, assisted by the best consulting service. The prime function of the Union County Park Commission would be to plan, acquire, develop, and maintain the county park system, and to make this investment of county funds yield the greatest returns in health, happiness, beauty, usefulness, and general public welfare. It had then to determine from a wealth of park material to what extent it would proceed along orthodox lines

"Within the brief span of twenty years, Union County has developed a park system that has converted wastelands into community assets worth far more than the original investment. It has secured a better life—more adventuresome and health promoting—for its citizens. It has served as an attraction to bring better employment opportunities for its wage earners. It has made more beautiful the municipalities wherein parks were located, and encouraged in them the sinking of home roots by responsible families of the kind who typify and form the America we dream of building."

These "Before and After" scenes show how beauty can be created from ugliness. This area in Rahway River Park is typical of other former swampy, refuse-littered lands which have been transformed into places of aesthetic charm and recreational value.

and to what degree it would attempt to carve out pioneer types of park planning and achievement.

For generations, city fathers have been accustomed to set aside small areas on which lawns and shade, and even benches for flirtatious nursemaids, are provided. But when the vision of park work became enlarged, new opportunities arose for the creators, and new conceptions of layout and use came into being.

A striking contrast between the two concepts in park planning may be found in France.

Versailles is a representative exponent of formal parking carried to the zenith of formality. It represents the thought of a school of geometric landscapers who possessed a theory that beauty is based upon an axis of magnificent vistas. They developed a stereotyped sequence of views of precise limitations and of unvarying character, flanked by prescribed terraces and abundantly adorned with artificial pools, balustrades, statues, boxed plants and stairways. As a type, Versailles is a remarkable accomplishment, but it possesses no invitation beyond a rare visit in varnished shoes and formal clothes, affords no variation, offers no appeal to fauna or bird life, and is a perpetual monument to a mistaken concept of beauty.

A few miles distant lies Fontainebleau Forest, kept as primeval as good forestry will permit, except perhaps with the elimination of undergrowth. It represents a perfectly natural setting, readily accessible, traversed with winding narrow paths of which every turn affords an anticipation of hitherto unrevealed beauty, and withal furnishes a habitat for the

Photo by Wendall A. Compton

smaller fauna and innumerable birds. It is an approach to a recreation space that intrigues, and that welcomes the adoption of slacks and strong boots in a spirit of exploration of inaccessible locations, in the pursuit of which nature and its flora provide incessant change at varying periods of the year.

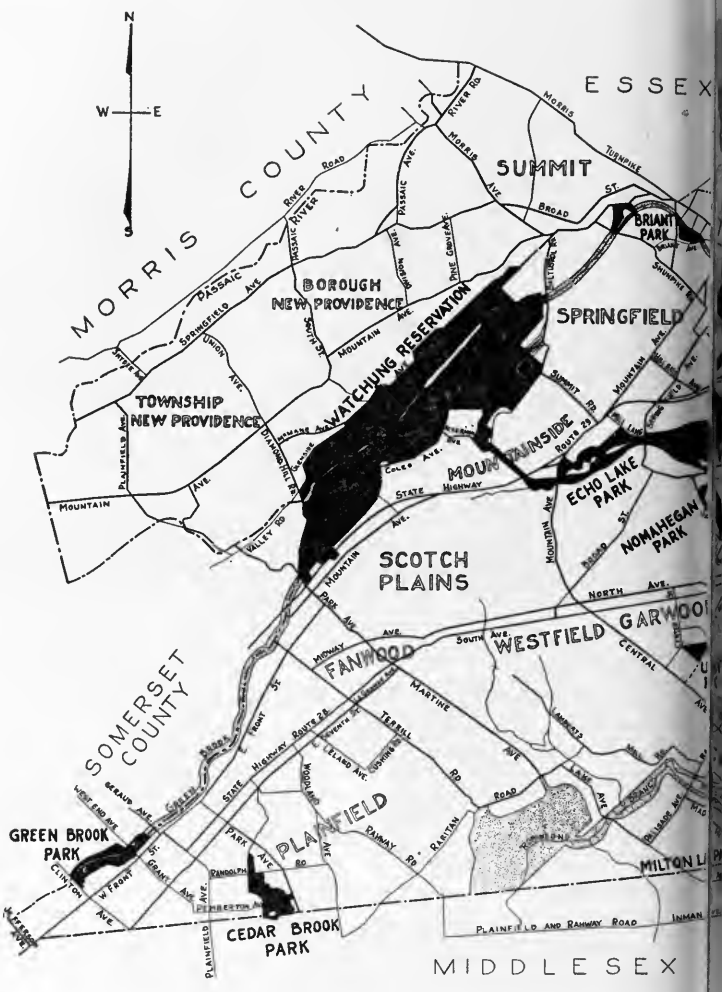
While it may be true that city dwellers welcome their Washington and Belgrade squares and small enclosed greens because of immediate proximity, there can be little doubt that a real change approaching original nature as closely as possible gives the stimulation that enriches body and soul.

When Frederick Olmstead, the father of American landscaping, started his profession, he owed the incentive to a series of walking tours through England, during the course of which he had abundant opportunity for studying nature, cultivated and uncultivated, and to observe the charm imparted to scenes by the proper relation of hill and dale, of planting and trees in wide variety. He became a master artist in creating impressions of spaciousness by means of unobtrusive perspective and alluring dells and vistas. Above all, he was impressed by nature's absence of regularity and its wonderful adaptation to environment. Endowed with remarkable taste and voluminous notated data, he founded an enterprise that is probably without a peer. His earliest noteworthy work was the conversion of a rock formation into Central Park in New York City, and among the later engagements of his firm is its consulting work for the Union County park system from the days of its early preliminary surveys.

It was with the advice of the Olmstead Brothers that the Union County Park Commission agreed to be original insofar as circumstances permitted, and to carry predominantly in mind the feature of attracting people to the parks by means of superior recreation facilities, once parks had been created.

Our twenty parks vary in size and facilities from Briant's Pond Park, a tract of about thirty acres not yet fully developed, to the Watchung Reservation, which comprises some 2,000 acres stretching over 4½ miles with an average width of 4/5 of a mile, and which, developed by nature as much as we would want it, is our best exponent of a truly natural area.

All in all, the parks occupy 6½% of the county area. The New Jersey State Planning Board rates this as 25% in excess of standard park require-



Archery Ranges	Band Stands	Baseball Fields	Bicycle Paths	Boating Areas	Boccie Courts	Bowling Greens	Bridle Paths-Miles	Cabins & Lean Tos	Canoeing Areas	Canoe Storage	Coasting Areas	Cricket Fields	Field Hockey Areas	Field Houses & Shelters	Fireplaces	Fishing - Areas	Football Fields	Gardens	Garden Center	Golf Course-27 Holes	Handball Courts	Historical Museum	Hockey Rinks	Horseshoe Courts	Ice Skating
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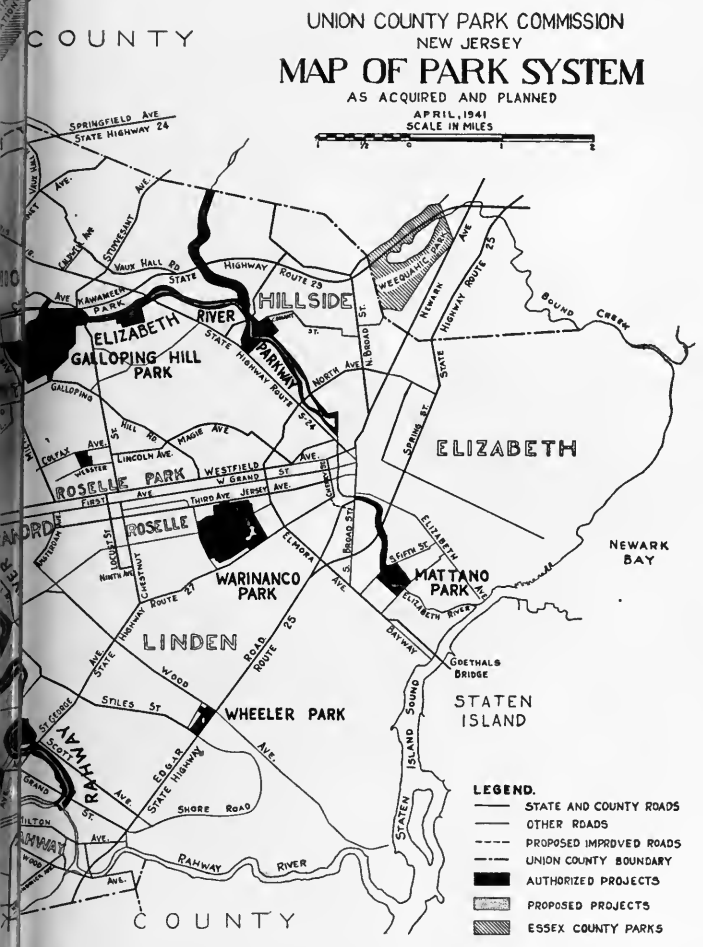


Parks	Acreage	Wading Pools	Trap-Trapshooting	Toboggan Chutes	Tennis Courts	Swimming Pools	Stadium	Softball Fields	Soccer Fields	Ski Tow	Ski Slopes	Skeet Field	Shuffle Boards	Sand Beaches	Running Tracks	Rifle Range	Riding Stable
Briant Park	51								1								
Cedar Brook	86					4			1								
Echo Lake	128								3								
Elizabeth Rv. Pkway.	200																
Hillside-Union	50								1								
Kawameeh	65					2											
Galloping Hill	327					4			1			1	3				
Green Brook	100								2	1							
Mattano	47	1							3								
Milton Lake	50																
Nomahegan	85																
Rahway River Pkway.	1002																
Rahway Sect		1			1	4		1	4							1	1
Clark Sect.																	
Cranford-Kenilworth Sect.			2								1				1		1
Springfield-Union Sect.									1			1					
Roselle Park	12								1								
Unami	34					3			1								
Warinanco	204	1			1	10			7	4							1
Watchung Res	1982								1	1					1		
Scotch Plains Sect.						1			1					2			
Wheeler	26	1		1			1	1	1					2		1	
Totals	4449	4	2	4	1	24	2	1	29	6	1	1	3	1	3	2	1

ments based on the present population, and designates this as the only county in the state without park acreage deficiency. However, the foresightedness of the Commission anticipates the future growth of the county. Many authorities feel that 10% of an area should be publicly owned. The parks are about 70% developed as to ultimate plan, and have cost the county taxpayers $5,500,000 for acquisition and development.

The park system has proved to be one of the best financial investments of Union County's taxpayers. Foresight in the early purchases made it possible to buy the necessary lands at low prices before population growth raised land values. Moreover, much additional land, valued at about $900,000, has been received through land gifts by public-spirited citizens, municipalities, and organizations. Consequently, the present park areas are worth many times their original investment.

Maintenance of the park system amounts to about $470,000 per annum, of which about $150,000 comes from fees charged users of special facilities, and about $320,000 is provided from the county budget, costing Union County residents about 1¼¢ on every tax dollar expended. If interest on and amortization of bonds are included with maintenance, the total cost represents less than three cents of each tax dollar paid (exclusive of income tax).

One of the products of the park system has been a marked increase in the ratables of the county, thus distributing park expenses over a larger number of inhabitants and correspondingly decreasing the cost per capita. In two or three localities exact evidence has been compiled. For example, Warinanco Park in Elizabeth was developed from farms in an outlying swampy section. No sooner had the park been developed than residences and real estate developments began to surround it. Statistics carefully derived indicate that the increase in ratables adjoining the park was about fourteen times that of the normal growth of the city.

Galloping Hill Park, our twenty-seven hole golf course, is an interesting example of how park work frequently transforms a public nuisance into an asset of beauty and utility. When the tract was acquired, it consisted in the main of a dismal overgrown swamp surrounded by hills, and the lowlands were of such character as to be practically impenetrable. It was a weird, unsightly blemish,

so neglected as to use and occupation that for some parts no recorded titles existed. In all probability, the lower parts had served as a catchbasin for hundreds, if not thousands, of years, and the soil was a saturated fibrous mass, the detritus of ages. No more unlikely spot for development could have been found in the eyes of an inexperienced layman.

After acquisition, the first task was to drain the property and render it more accessible. Deep ditches were constructed to lower the existing water table an amount of seven feet. After eighteen months, it was possible to obtain a degree of dryness that would permit gangs to clear out the underbrush and impoverished trees, destroying them to accelerate evaporation.

At this stage, the soil had a resilient characteristic of such unique nature that if one stood at a particular spot and another person ran or jumped at a distance of fifty yards, one could feel the whole area quivering like the vibrations of a springboard. Even today the cultivated soil has a pleasant springiness that is very entrancing.

The Galloping Hill golf course is used by a total of about 50,000 players annually, and is nationally rated one of the best public course layouts. In winter months, it is easily converted into a winter sports mecca that often finds a crowd of 17,000 over a week end using the toboggan slides and sledding and skiing areas set up to take natural advantage of the hills and the shallow ice-skating rink formed by simply stopping the drains of one green on the practice fairway. The surrounding areas have benefited by the park by the influx of many beautiful new home developments.

Warinanco Park, on the farm outskirts of Elizabeth, once a wet badlands, has seen itself surrounded by new homes, has given rise to a new business district and aided materially, as no other single influence has, the real estate growth of the three bordering municipalities—Elizabeth, Roselle and Linden.

The Union County Park Commission functions through its executive officer, the Engineer and Secretary, W. Richmond Tracy. He is assisted by the advice and work of our legal counsel and six functioning departments.

The Financial Department arranges the details of the annual budget and pays all bills and payrolls. Equipment running into thousands of different items required by the commission is secured by the Purchasing Department at managed economies.

The Engineering Department plans for park layouts and developments, and recommends land acquirements. The Construction and Maintenance Department erects and maintains the various facilities and plantings in the parks.

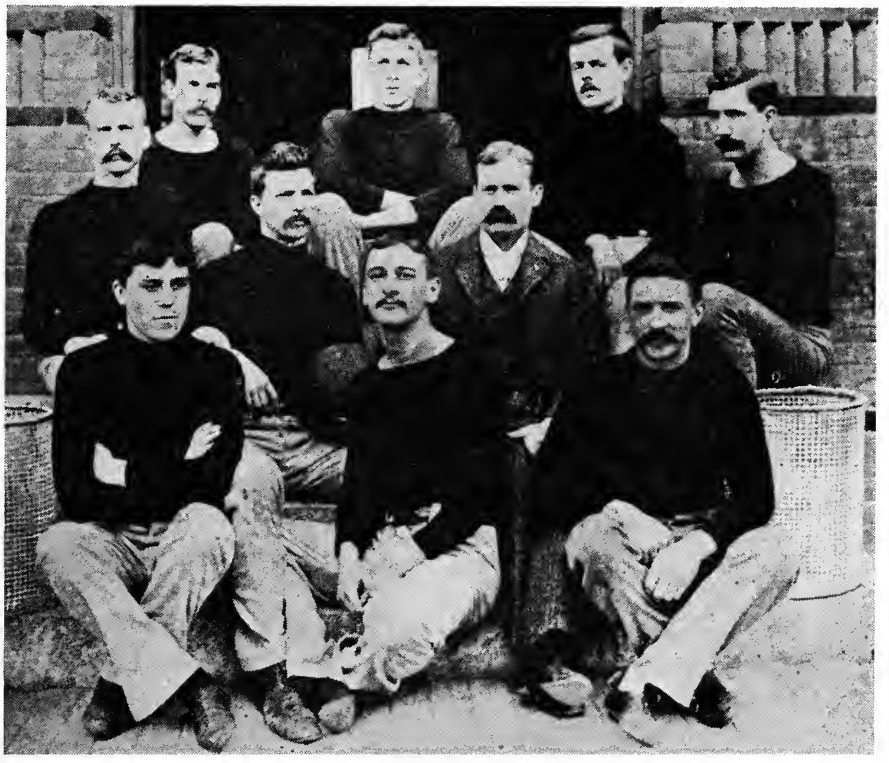
The operation of the facilities is conducted by the Recreation Department, which also provides

(Continued on page 586)

Photo by R. Krestan

How Basketball Originated

"THERE IS nothing new under the sun. All so-called new things are simply recombinations of the factors of things that are now in existence." It was this statement by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Dean of the Physical Education Department of the International Y.M.C.A. Training School (now Springfield College), which set James Naismith on the way to recombining the factors of several games into the game of basketball. The year was 1891, fifty years ago.



The first basketball team and their coach, on the steps of Springfield College gymnasium in 1891. Dr. Naismith is in civilian clothes.

At Springfield College, where Naismith was a young member of the faculty and a colleague of Amos Alonzo Stagg, there was an evident need for some form of physical exercise for winter indoor use which would bring pleasure and thrills and not merely physical benefits. During the winters, in those days, there was little but gymnastics for those who desired activity to take the place of football and track and other intercollegiate sports played in other seasons of the year.

Dr. Gulick's statement was made at meeting of a seminar in psychology where the discussion had strayed to the need for some game, interesting, easy to learn, and easy to play in winter by artificial light.

A gymnasium class for prospective Y.M.C.A. secretaries was the immediate problem which confronted James Naismith. These men were not interested, as the prospective physical directors were, in their own physical development, yet they were forced to spend an hour a day in a gymnasium class. After several other instructors had failed that year to get their interest, Dr. Gulick assigned Naismith to this class, urging him at the same time to try inventing a new game, which Naismith had earlier suggested was possible.

Naismith felt, rightly enough, that this particular class would have to be approached with some sort of appeal to play instincts. The only indoor games of that day were three-deep, prisoners' base, long ball, and games of that type. These games could not hold the interest of men for any length of time. Naismith finally decided to modify some outdoor sport for indoor use.

He started with football, and tried to substitute the English Rugby tackle—tack-

This article represents a brief digest of some of the material appearing in "Basketball, Its Origin and Development," by James Naismith, published by the Association Press, New York City. It is of special interest at just this time when the fiftieth anniversary of basketball is being celebrated and the Naismith Memorial Committee, at Springfield, Massachusetts, is conducting a campaign for a suitable memorial to Dr. Naismith.

ling above the hips and stopping, not throwing the runner. But the class was too much accustomed to throwing runners, which would not do.

Next came soccer, then known as *Association* football. He thought the men with their soft indoor shoes would use care in kicking the ball. But when an opening for a score developed—WHAM—and the class became a practical lesson in first aid for bruised toes!

Naismith had pinned his hopes on these two games—and a third, lacrosse. But lacrosse also refused to be modified. Too many of the men, like Naismith, had had experience with this game at home in Canada and knew too many of the tricks. No bones were broken but the flying crosses were hard on the men who were only beginners and didn't know how to get out of the way.

Ball and Bat

Naismith was thoroughly disheartened. As he sat in his study one evening he began to consider team games philosophically. His first generalization was that all team games used a ball, either a large one or a small one, with some intermediate equipment to handle the latter — a baseball or cricket bat, a lacrosse and hockey sticks, or tennis and squash racquets. These bats, sticks and racquets increased the difficulties of the game and a new game must be easy to learn. Then, too, a small ball was easily hidden. So he decided to use a large ball—either a sphere or a spheroid.

Then Naismith began to consider the point of interest in the various games. The most interesting game at that time, he decided, was American Rugby. Rugby couldn't be used because of the tackling. Why was there tackling? Because there was running with the ball. At that point he began to wonder about eliminating running with the ball. He suddenly felt much elated.

What could the player do with the ball if he couldn't run with it? He could throw it or bat it with his hand. Suppose a player was running and a teammate threw the ball to him. He must be permitted a few steps to stop, but running with the ball was out.

He was following closely the traditions of the older games, especially football. In that game passing could be done in any direction but forward. In the new game, however, since the player could not advance with the ball, why shouldn't he be allowed to pass it or bat it forward with his hand?

He visualized some difficulty in using the fist to advance the ball. There was a chance that that same fist might follow through into someone's face. So he decided the fist must not be used in striking the ball.

But there had to be something more to the game than "keep away." What about some objective? In football there are goal lines and goal posts; in soccer, lacrosse, and hockey, goals into which balls are driven. Tennis and badminton have lines within which the ball must be kept.

First he tried, in his mind, a lacrosse goal. But the harder a ball is thrown at such a goal the better the chance of a goal, and that might lead to roughness. Somehow or other his mind went to Duck on the Rock. In that game skilled players arched their shots so that if they missed the "duck" on the rock they would not have to go so far to retrieve their own duck. Skill and accuracy were more important than strength.

How about a goal which would be in a place horizontal to the playing floor and into which the ball would have to be thrown in an arc? Such a goal would have to be out of reach else the opposing team could cover it completely and keep the ball from ever entering. Therefore he determined to put the goal above the players' heads.

Here was a team game with equipment and an objective. How to start the game? In water polo teams line up at either end of the pool and scramble to the middle of the pool when the ball is thrown in. Naismith winced to think of men rushing to the center of the floor for a ball, and he decided to adapt the English Rugby out of bounds play and throw up the ball between representatives of each team. He realized he had not solved all the problems that were certain to arise, but he felt that somehow he could answer them when they did arise.

Next morning Naismith decided on a soccer ball instead of a football. A football was more easily carried but carrying the ball was not part of this new game. Walking down the hall he met the superintendent of the building. Naismith asked for two boxes eighteen inches square. The superintendent hadn't anything like that, but he did offer two peach baskets which were forthwith tacked to the lower rail of the balcony at either end of the gym.

Then Naismith jotted down a list of thirteen rules:

1. The ball, to be an ordinary *Association* football, may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.

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Time Merchants

By LOUISA HUESTON
Work Projects Administration
Michigan

PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS trying to save time. We tried it, too, but for some reason or other, we never had enough to go around. After considering various plans for acquiring an additional allotment of minutes, we decided to buy some, not on margin, but outright.

Payment in full amounted to ideas, not a singular medium of exchange in time deals, due in weekly installments in the form of radio material. For this material, our dealer, WKAR, 5,000 watt station of Michigan State College, East Lansing, offered Annie L. Becker, State Supervisor for WPA Recreation, fifteen minutes on a state-wide basis, for WKAR'S listening range covers the entire state including the Upper Peninsula.

A practical business arrangement it was. The nature of our purchase allows us in turn to sell something else: recreation. So we closed the time deal, put Michigan WPA Recreation on the air, and found ourselves richer in mail as well as in time. By April 5, 1941, our first anniversary of broadcasting, we'll be richer by 750 minutes.

Even though our radio currency is minted by only a one-woman staff, we don't find it difficult to make our payments on schedule; the work our time barter entails certainly doesn't overshadow the returns. With the aid of current contributions from the field staff and recreational material, as craft and game books and bulletins adaptable to radio presentation, we are able to go on the air "just for fun" every Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

The first factor we had to consider as we broke into broadcasting was the assimilation of our respective policies, that of WKAR, a non-commercial station, and that of WPA recreation: leisure-time activities for everyone. The promotional approach was obviously the wrong approach. So instead of "blurbs," "spots," or news flashes, we present "fun flashes" — announcements concerning special events for the current month and where and how the listener may participate in them free of charge. State-wide appeal is attained by "spotting" events in as many as twelve scattered counties in one broadcast. These "flashes" are bridged with appropriate minute musical interludes. We endeavor to schedule a program of this type for the first Monday of every month.

During the other weekly broadcasts of each month, instead of giving ourselves air-wave pats on the back, we give away ideas that can be converted into leisure-time fun, merely identifying those suggestions with our agency during the opening and closing announcement. "Funiculi, Funicula," our theme, introduces and closes each program. We, too, think the world, or at least part of it "is made for fun and frolic."

The scripts prepared in the state office are forwarded each week to the four district offices where they are presented with a local angle over several other Michigan stations.

Our most successful programs dealt with art and craft activities, special events, and lawn party, beach, summer cottage and indoor games. On the game programs our cast *played* the games rather than merely describing them. We labeled those programs successful because, following each one, we received a number of unsolicited requests for additional information on the aired activity. We began to speculate on solicited requests. How many would arrive in the "Mail — Incoming" basket?

Having no free material available for distribution to interested listeners, we prepared some at relatively no cost; two small illustrated mimeographed pamphlets, one a bibliography of party game books, the other on homemade Hallowe'en noisemakers. The bibliography was offered during and after two "party preview" programs; "Homemade Hallowe'en Noisemakers" after a program on homemade Hallowe'en noisemakers and after one on suggestions for Hallowe'en party decorations and games.

The mails came. Most of the requests were sent by women, which is not surprising considering the program time: eleven in the morning. Requests for "Homemade

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The article entitled "Radio in the Local Recreation Program," which was published in the February 1938 issue of *Recreation* suggested this article telling of the effective use of the radio in the WPA recreation program in Michigan. We shall be glad to know of the experiences of other groups in using this medium.

Skate, But Skate Safely

Skating's grand fun—but avoid thin ice, and be sure you know what to do in case of accidents!

By JACK P. HOULIHAN
WPA Recreation Supervisor
Scranton, Pennsylvania

ICE SKATING—most invigorating of winter sports—may, by the same token, become the most dangerous. The difference between a happy skating party and a disastrous expedition lies in a few simple regulations governing the most popular of cold weather recreation activities.

Alarmed over the annual toll of deaths by drowning through ice, the WPA Recreation Division in Scranton, Pennsylvania, with the cooperation of the Scranton Chapter, American Red Cross, did something about the situation. A two months' educational campaign in the city and county rural schools brought forth most gratifying results.

The WPA Recreation Division assigned a leader who had completed a course at a National Aquatic School to handle the project. The Red Cross Chapter arranged with the county school authorities for a schedule which took the recreation leader into every community where ice skating was enjoyed on outdoor ponds and lakes. Mimeographed ice safety literature was distributed, following a lecture and a practical demonstration, where possible. At many of the schools, this demonstration took place on ponds within a hundred yards of the schoolhouse.

School children were told where to skate, under what conditions, and at what time during the winter. They were shown the methods for self-rescue after going through the ice as well as the means of rescuing fellow skaters. School principals cooperated in equipping their schools with ice accident rescue devices, and volunteer groups promised to place such equipment at near-by skating zones and to acquaint all skaters with the proper methods of using this material. First aid in the treatment of ice accident victims was also demonstrated.

Community support in the Scranton project was splendid. Both the newspapers and radio stations presented special features on the ice safety, and public attention was focused on the need for safeguarding public skating ponds. Editorials and cartoons effectively brought home the message. To the great satisfaction of all concerned a marked decrease in fatal ice accidents has been noted in the region since the campaign for safer skating. The Scranton slogan has been "Skate, But Skate Safely."

Skating Safety Information

The following information in mimeographed form is distributed by the Scranton leaders to all of the school children visited:

Where to Skate. Small bodies of water such as pools, ponds, and flooded hollows usually freeze quickest and form the smoothest ice. They are therefore the safest places for skating.

Small swift streams and large swift rivers are unsafe.

Safe Conditions for Skating. Young ice formed during the first freeze of winter may be extremely tough and elastic. It may crack in all directions under a skater's weight yet not give way. It is not safe for skating, however, until it is at least two inches thick and then skaters must not congregate in groups but spread out and distribute their weight. When young ice is four inches thick it is safe.

Firm ice is ice which is solid through a long freeze and is safest of all. Only at night is there real danger when a skater may glide into an open area left by cutters.

Rotten ice is the ice that comes as winter ends and spring advances. Warm winds and a hot sun batter away at the structure of the ice, loosening its crystals and honeycombing its surface until it shatters and dissolves in the water beneath. Two feet of what looks like firm ice may be so saturated with water that the lightest pressure may cause it to crumble and vanish in a few seconds.

Methods of Self-Rescue. There are two rules of conduct for skaters breaking through the ice:

(1) Do not try to climb out immediately.

(2) Kick the feet to the rear

These rules for ice safety, and the information given on methods of rescue in case of accident have been condensed, according to the author, from literature published by the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

to avoid jackknifing the body beneath the rim of the ice to which you are clinging. A mad scramble to get out will result only in breaking more ice. Instead kick to a level position, extend the hands and arms forward on the ice, and work your way to firm ice. If it breaks again, don't give up.

Skaters in motion don't plunge downward; they are sent sprawling after being tripped. Instead of trying to get to their feet, thus concentrating their weight on the spot, they should hug the ice to which they have fallen and roll or squirm to shore.

Rescue Equipment. A light ladder and a line are essential. To the lowest rung of the latter a strong but light line is attached. The ladder is laid flat upon the ice and shoved to the person in danger. If the ice is weak for a greater distance than the ladder reaches, the line may be used as an extension and the ladder shoved the limit. Rungs offer fine grips for the victim to hang on, or if his hands are too numb a rescuer may crawl out on the ladder to him. Even if the ice breaks beneath the double weight, those on shore may draw them to safety.

A ring buoy with line can easily be thrown to the person in danger who, if unable to hold on, may put the line under his armpits. This enables the rescuers to tow him in.

A looped line on the end of a pole may be dropped over the head and shoulders of the victim if he is unable to hold with his hands while being drawn from the ice.

A boat sled is used on sea ice, large rivers and lakes to enable rescuers to break floes. Equipment consists of oars, paddles, pikes, poles, and ice creepers.

There are two extemporized devices which a skater should always carry —a stout clasp knife in the pocket, which when driven into the ice at arm's length will aid in drawing the victim out of the ice, and a 40 to 50 foot length of stout line which can be used to aid another skater in case of accident. This line can be carried in the pocket or rolled around the end of a hockey stick for convenient carrying.

The Human Chain. This is a means of rescue when regular equipment is not at hand. The chain is formed by four or five strong individuals who approach the victim as closely as possible with safety. One after another in single file then drops down on the ice and worms his way outward to the victim. The first man has both arms free, but each succeeding man in the chain grasps the skate of the one in front of him. When the first man is within arm's reach, he seizes the outstretched arms of the victim by the wrists. Then slowly and cautiously the entire line begins to wriggle back to safety, drawing the victim after them. If the ice breaks under the weight of the lead-off man in the chain, he can be held and drawn back to safety by the others.

Plank or Board Rescue. This is a one man rescue in which the rescuer lies on one plank, pushes another ahead, then crawls to the second plank, and pushes the first one ahead until he reaches the victim. Rescuer and victim then make the return trip to firm ice in the same way, the purpose being to distribute their weight evenly over the cracking ice by placing the weight on the plank.

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At the Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City, they have solved the problem of safety by skating on the roof!

Delegates at Play

By ETHEL BOWERS
National Recreation Association

Proving that it is possible to attend a conference and still have a very good time!

"AMERICANS ALL" was the theme of the Monday evening play party at the Baltimore Recreation Congress, when over six hundred people gathered in teams for get-acquainted games and contests. The teams were organized on a home town basis. New England people formed the team from the North; those from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware became the Atlantic team; Washington, D. C., Maryland and West Virginia competed for the Eastern team; everyone from the south of the Potomac and the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River, of course, were members of the Southern team, and those north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi formed the Midwestern team. All the rest from west of the Mississippi and outside of the forty-eight states did their best to help the West team win.

Get-acquainted games and ice breakers formed the first part of the program. Then contests in guessing charades, in mental alertness and in salesmanship were conducted with teams winning points for the final award of chocolate candy to the winner.

"Honey You Can't Love One," a musical mixer from the Tennessee Mountains, helped us organize teams of eight for the square dances—"Red River Valley," "Buffalo Girl," the quiet game, "Pie Quiz," the lively square dance, "The Old Apple Tree in the Orchard," and the final "Good Night, Ladies." All credit goes to the members of the local committee under Ruth Garber Ehlers for their very efficient leadership of the teams, to the attractively costumed American square dance demonstration set and to the local WPA orchestra which added so much with its lively music.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons were enjoyed by many in cooperative folk dance sessions. Folk dances of Scotland, Lithuania and other countries were featured along with a large number of excellent American square dances and play party games taught by many Congress members, especially Lawrence Loy and Barbara Shipps. These activity sessions are enjoyed not only for the fun and for physical activity which comes as a welcome relief after hours of sitting at meetings, but also for the new material which the Congress members can carry back home and the different methods used by the volunteer leaders. We were fortunate in having the WPA orchestra again for Tuesday afternoon and the splendid playing of one of the Congress members from Florida, Miss Ann Livingston, for the other sessions.

Miss Elizabeth Burchenal had charge of one entire session Tuesday evening and gave American folk dancing for laymen, which hundreds enjoyed. These included "Soldiers' Joy," "Old One From Laucka," "Portland Fancy," and "Spanish Cavalier."

In spite of the fact that the square dancers had practically monopolized the ballroom every free minute and had suffered through the hottest days and evenings on record, they would not be satisfied until a Thursday night square dance party was arranged. Even though this did not start until nearly midnight, an ardent group of about eighty people carried on, unexhausted, until the wee small hours to Ann Livingston's toe-tickling music. Before they left for their home towns Friday morning they were already planning for bigger and better folk dance activities for the next Congress.

The most gratifying aspect of this spontaneous enthusiasm in folk and square dancing is willing participation of the men attending the Recreation Congress, many of whom had never participated in these activities either for their own enjoyment or as leaders. More and more workers and executives are realizing that these folk and square dances are real personal fun and real re-creation and that they are suitable activities for adult groups and probably the most satisfying all year round activity for

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The social activities and folk dances used at the Monday night play party and at the dance sessions of the Baltimore Recreation Congress are described in a bulletin entitled "Games and Dances—Baltimore Recreation Congress," which is obtainable from the National Recreation Association at ten cents each. Copies of the Congress Proceedings may be secured from the Association at $1.00.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ASPEN WEEK was designated for early October by proclamation of New Mexico's Governor John E. Miles. Motorcades to forest lands to enjoy fall colorings and to acquaint the public with conservation.

Auto Tours. "Amoco Guide Books." 122 East 42nd Street, New York City. 10 cents each or three for 25 cents. Use stamps. Pocket-size guides on history and interesting features with road maps.

Born Naturalist. Warren Slocombe was a WPA laborer digging in a trench a year ago. A butterfly went by. For the moment he forgot his hard-boiled boss and gave chase. Today he is a naturalist for the Municipal Recreation Commission of Cincinnati.

Conservation. "Conserving Farm Lands," Dale and Ross. Bulletin 201, Vocational Division, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. 1940. 104 pp. Secure from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 30 cents. Procedure for specific farm. A guide for any area.

"Conservation Films in Elementary Schools," Bulletin No. 4, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. 1941. 38 pp. 10 cents. Practical for objectives of recreation programs. Wildlife and game laws, bird citizens, save the elk, the beaver, unburned woodlands, gardening, muddy waters and the story of coal as discussed with appropriate suggestions.

Deer. "Michigan's Deer Herd." 4-H Club Bulletin 40, Michigan State College, East Lansing. A winter deeryard study for 4-H club members. Suggestions on how to study the wintering area of deer.

"Fall Color Guide for California," published by the California State Chamber of Commerce's Travel and Recreation Committee, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco. Eleven-page circular lists locations, types and kinds of trees in forty-five counties in the form of suggested towns. Copies free.

"Forest Recreation." United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C. 54 pp. Guide to all recreation areas in national forests.

Glass Flowers at Harvard's Peabody Museum are sometimes referred to as the eighth wonder of the world. Started by Leopold Blaschka in the 80's, the art will die with his now elderly son Rudolph. A quarter of a million people see the glass flowers annually.

"Gourds, Useful and Ornamental," W. R. Beattie. Farmers' Bulletin 1849, October 1940. 14 pp. Varieties, growing, preparation, and uses.

Hawking. Falconry is an increasingly popular sport. Watching hawk flights is also affording long hours of enjoyment for amateurs. Mt. Tom Reservation, near Holyoke, Massachusetts, is one of these sporting areas. The Massachusetts Audubon Society sponsored a trip there in October to witness a fall flight. On September 20th, the "big day" in 1940, observers recorded 482 hawks in ten minutes and a day's total of 1,320.

Hikes for Winter. (1) Cocoon hunting—keep in moist, cool place as in a box on window ledge. Bring inside in the spring to see the moths emerge. (2) Plaster footprint casts—use atomizer to spray snow prints with water. When frozen pour in plaster of Paris and allow to harden. (3) Collect evergreen sprays for identification or other games. (4) Set up bird shelters and filling stations.

Hiking. "A-Hiking We Will Go," Jack Van Coevering. J. B. Lippincott, New York. 215 pp. $2.50. New horizons opened through a newspaper columnist's stories on wildlife.

Indian Museum. A new museum of the Plains Indians has opened at Browning, Montana, in the agency settlement of the Blackfeet Reservation.

Landscape. Henry V. Hubbard, professor emeritus of regional planning at Harvard University: "A design in wood is one thing, in the

TO NATURE-GRAMMERS!

Many things have changed since you were a lad. Many things are changing under your nose. The outdoor spirit does not change. However, there are new ideas. By eternal vigilance, by nature-grams, you can expand your frontier. Nature-grams form an arbiter column of new things nature-wise. I wish I knew how many grams have sprouted and borne fruit in your recreation program. Nature-gram seeds have been broadcast for a year and a half. Can we check the crop?

Cap'n Bill

materials of forests, hills and streams another. Plenty of bad park design comes from an arrangement which might not have been bad in a parlor rug. We think of the landscape as essentially a "work of nature." Statues, paintings, houses, and cities are man-made and they look so. The landscape designer is a loving conservator, rather than a self-expressing creator. The essential fire of fighting enthusiasm for natural beauty is the hardest thing in the world to transmit in the classroom."

Milk. Colored poster of mother and child, 18 x 25. Evaporated Milk Association, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Free.

"Miracles, How . . . Abound," Bertha Stevens. John Day Company, New York, 1941. 200 pp. $2.50. Ways of arousing appreciation of the orderliness of nature. A star, magnet, salt crystal, dewdrop, a bean, petunia, tree, snail shell, goldfish, and the human hand are used to illustrate nature's laws.

Model Makers Show for Boys, Boston, Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plains. The show was held November 22nd, 1941, and classes were conducted for model builders of airplanes, trains, boats, and miscellaneous projects. Judged on originality as well as craftsmanship. Plans for sale at one cent each.

Museum, Washington Field, is a five-room center for amateurs in science at Washington, North Carolina. The program is planned and financed by young people.

"Nature Is Stranger Than Fiction," John Y. Beaty. J. B. Lippincott, New York. 286 pp. $2.50. Short descriptions.

Park Appreciation. September marked the beginning of the eighth year in which the Pittsburgh Bureau of Parks and Board of Public Education have collaborated in a program of Nature Education and Park Appreciation. Three full-time park naturalists are prepared to lead trips, to show colored films, or to make a visit to the living materials in their excellent trailside museums a pleasure and profit. Star lore meetings, fall bird walks, and an adult lecture series are also proving popular. Ralph Griswold, director of the Bureau of Parks, deserves great credit.

Park Commission, Essex County, New Jersey. The ranger naturalists borrowed a station wagon from the Maintenance Department and specimens from the Newark Museum for their 1941 program. They visited the seventeen playgrounds and four day camps in the county. Twenty-one trips have served approximately a thousand hikers. The 1937 institute of the National Recreation Association inspired Recreation Director L. C. Wilsey to start this nature program which has had a healthy growth.

"Potlatch" in Seattle last summer was a period of feasting, dancing, and games of skill according to a good old Indian custom of Puget Sound. The Pacific states joined in the celebration and the theme was "Wings over the West."

Redwoods or Sequoias. Fossils indicate forty-five species. Two living species—the "Big Tree" and the "Coast Redwood"—exist as the "oldest living things." Even though many of these primeval trees have been rescued the work is far from finished. Every encouragement should go to the Save-the-Redwoods League, 219 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

"Science Experiences with Ten-Cent Store Equipment," Carleton J. Lynde. International Text Book Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. 256 pp. $1.60. A companion fun-book to "Science Experiences with Home Equipment."

Tree "Aristocrats." A national hunt for the largest American trees. Report location, ownership, spread, height, and circumference 4.5 feet above the ground to American Forestry Association, 919 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. This game would also be lots of fun in your own community, county or state. The results would make a dandy Arbor Day booklet. Photographs are desirable.

Trees. "Shade Trees for Street and Lawn," by Laurie D. Cox. State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York. A twenty page non-technical discussion with practical details.

Vocational Guidance. Science Research Associates, 1700 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, was founded by Robert K. Burns, an Eagle Scout from Montana, and Lyle M. Spencer, First Class Scout, Seattle, Washington. Sixty-five researchers are helping these "job hunters." They fill a monthly magazine, *Vocational Trends,* a monthly *Monograph* on one field of employment, and a monthly *Vocational Guide* on current literature. "Look for a job at least five years before you need it" is their warning.

"Wisconsin," Playground of the Middlewest. American Guide Series. Duell, Sloan, and Pearce,

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Recreation at Mitchel Field

By PRIVATE MURRAY STROMFELD
403 Signal Aviation Corps
Mitchel Field

For a number of months *Recreation* has published articles telling of some of the recreation activities which are being conducted for men in uniform in the communities near the camps. And now a private at Mitchel Field, Long Island, takes us on a personally conducted tour of the Post, pointing out the recreation facilities available inside the Field, and the activities which may be enjoyed by the average enlisted man. Private Stromfeld's article describes the situation as it existed last summer.

MITCHEL FIELD, an army air base located near the town of Hempstead, Long Island, has been in existence for the past twenty-five years. In that period new buildings have been added until at the present time there are many structures scattered throughout the field's attractively landscaped area. There are also quarters for a number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Many wooden barriers have been built recently to take care of increased personnel which at present consists of approximately 6,000 enlisted men and 400 officers.

As a result of this great increase in personnel, the Field has found itself faced with the problem of furnishing the men with desirable recreation. These recreation activities emanate primarily from one central source, a main center that initiates, supervises and coordinates the program in addition to furnishing the essential materials involved in carrying out the activities.

This main center is called the Athletic and Recreation Office or, as it is known by the men, the "A and R" Office. The center is headed by a well-qualified commissioned officer assisted by men experienced in the skills necessary for the successful development of a well-rounded program.

Facilities

The gymnasium, which houses most of the indoor facilities and is the center of activities the greater part of the year, is a well-constructed brick building trimmed with white woodwork and with tall supporting white columns at its entrance, reminiscent of a mansion in the old south. The visitor enters a well-lighted gymnasium, the main part of which consists of the basketball court. On one side is an equipment room in which is stored an adequate supply of bats and balls, tennis, badminton and squash rackets, volleyballs, basketballs, boxing gloves, ping-pong equipment, archery tackle and other equipment. The gymnasium is also supplied with wrestling mats, parallel bars, weights and hanging rings.

At the far end of the gymnasium is the stage with its long hanging drapes, which is used for most of the shows, entertainments, and exhibitions held from time to time. It is here too that the gay Saturday night dances are held.

At the rear of the building are two four-wall combination squash and handball courts. Adjacent are the locker and shower rooms. On the second floor there is apparatus for boxing including punching bags, training bags and wall exercisers. Two ping-pong tables are available whenever the gymnasium is open. A large room on this floor is available for band practice and glee club work.

Situated directly at one side of the gymnasium is the enlisted men's swimming pool which, during the summer, is one of the Field's most popular sports. This pool, kept immaculate at all times, is tested daily. It is manned by lifeguards who have proved their ability to the satisfaction of the A and R Office.

In another part of the Field the visitor will find the parade grounds on which is located a well-constructed baseball diamond, complete with bleachers for the use of spectators. It is on this diamond that all games with outside teams are played.

In another corner of the Field six additional ball diamonds are available for intramural hard and softball tournaments. Men interested in golf may use the parade grounds for practice.

The Post Theater is located a short distance from the parade grounds. Ticket books good for an indefinite period may be purchased from the United States Government Theater Service at a cost of $1.40 for a book of ten tickets. Also located near the parade grounds is the enlisted men's club, a popular rendezvous for a large number of the men. Here the soldiers relax by listening to the radio, playing chess and checkers, and

reading the daily papers and magazines. The clubhouse, well furnished with many comfortable chairs, is decorated simply and effectively. These decorations, together with the soft lighting used, help create a very pleasant atmosphere in which to receive visitors. Refreshments may be purchased throughout the afternoon and evening.

The clubhouse contains a library stocked with thousands of books to which additions are constantly being made through the contributions of civilians. The library, open for the use of enlisted men throughout the greater part of the day, is staffed by expert librarians.

In addition to these facilities, each organization has a recreation room commonly called "day room" by the men. Here they receive their mail and read official bulletins. After duty hours it also serves as a recreation center in that it contains ping-pong tables, radio, newspapers, magazines, refreshments and other facilities for the enjoyment of the soldier. Many day rooms receive contributions of furniture and other equipment from outside organizations and it is not uncommon to find many homelike day rooms with Venetian blinds, cozy chairs and all the comforts of home. Each company usually sets aside certain funds for the purchase of athletic equipment, and an officer is generally appointed to coordinate the company's athletic program with that carried out by the A and R Office.

The tennis courts on the field are kept in excellent condition at all times. At specified periods they are set aside for the enlisted men and are in use at every available opportunity, providing a most wholesome and enjoyable form of recreation.

Activities

The actual program of activities for a typical week is shown in the following program for the week of July 14-20, 1941:

July 14. Tennis Class; Fencing Class; Post Basketball Team vs. Paradise Club; Post Softball Team vs. Huntington All-Stars; Softball Inter-Organization.

July 15. Tennis Class; Open Air WPA Symphony Concert; Inter-Organization League Play-off in Baseball and Softball.

July 16. Dancing Class; Post Baseball Team vs. Fort Totten.

July 17. Tennis and Fencing Classes; Post Softball Team vs. Bellmore Sigmas; Post Baseball Team vs. Mt. Vernon All-Stars; Softball Inter-Organization League.

July 18. Archery and Swimming Classes; Post Baseball Team vs. Camp Upton; Finals of Inter-Organization Baseball; League Play-offs.

July 19. Post Baseball Team vs. Department of Welfare.

July 20. Post Baseball Team vs. Carle Place.

Aside from activities on the Post there are many opportunities for the men to take part in social affairs off the Post. The Base Morale Office arranges for these in much the same way the A and R Office provides for recreation on the Post. Although the two programs overlap at times, they are coordinated in such a way that the men derive the most pleasure possible from the opportunities offered them.

The following schedule lists summer activities as they were offered by the Base Morale Office:

Tennis. The St. Paul's School in Garden City is offering its five tennis courts and a baseball diamond for the use of officers and enlisted men. Courts are available at any time.

Golf. Six private golf clubs are extending free playing privileges to both officers and enlisted men on certain days. There are no green fees charged and caddies need not be taken.

Picnics and Outings. The private estate of Henry P. Davison of Locust Valley is available for organizations for picnic or general group outings. The men will have at their disposal tennis and basketball courts, rowboats and the use of their private beach. Organizations will take advantage of this special offer.

Ocean Bathing. Bathing parties will be dispatched from the gymnasium to Long Beach, where free bathhouse facilities are available for soldiers each Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday and holiday afternoon. Soldiers desiring to go on these swimming parties must sign up at the Morale Office in the gymnasium twenty-four hours before going. Transportation will be provided for the men registering.

Social Nights. St. Mary's Council, Knights of Columbus, at Lynbrook, cordially invites service men to their clubrooms on Monday and Wednesday nights for a variety of social games. Refreshments will be served.

Weekly Dance. The Women's Club of Great Neck gives a dance for Mitchel Field service men every Saturday night during July and August. They furnish all the partners and refreshments.

Talent Call for Musical Comedy. Singers, actors, dancers, musicians, scenic artists and stage managers are needed for "Keep 'Em Flying," a musical comedy to feature Mitchel Field enlisted men, sponsored by the Nassau County Y.M.C.A. and presented at a Nassau Theater. All interested men will please sign up.

Each season brings something new. There

are dances, parties, fishing trips, excursions, picnics, block parties and the other affairs enjoyable both to the men participating and to the private individuals who sponsor these activities.

Leadership

In order to insure a successful program, well-qualified leaders are utilized whenever necessary. The Recreation Office draws a number of men from the WPA. The staff is further increased by the inclusion of enlisted men who have had previous experience in recreation.

Among the various activities in which instruction is offered are dancing, fencing, golf, boxing, badminton, swimming, tumbling, wrestling, archery and tennis. Most of the men avail themselves of at least some part of this comprehensive program, since the hours of instruction are arranged so that they may participate.

It is evident that the Recreation Office seeks to secure competent assistants. When lifeguards were needed to staff the swimming pool, men interested in the positions available were taken each night to Adelphi College in near-by Garden City, where they were trained and tested by Red Cross instructors. When the softball and baseball season was about to begin, the men selected to officiate were given a course of instruction before the tournaments were under way.

What They Like Best

According to statistics gathered by the Athletic and Recreation Office, the preferences of the service men for the various activities at the present time are as follows:

1. Swimming
2. Dancing
3. Softball
4. Handball
5. Tennis
6. Golf
7. Boxing
8. Baseball
9. Wrestling
10. Archery
11. Badminton
12. Squash
13. Fencing
14. Dancing (Instruction)

Swimming, as may well be imagined, reigns supreme during the summer months. The pool is open for the greater part of the day and instruction is offered at designated hours. Many of the children of the non-commissioned officers join in the fun, and a visitor would have difficulty in differentiating between our pool and one off the Post.

The Saturday night dances always draw large crowds. To prevent overcrowding, cards of different colors are distributed and men holding red cards are admitted one week, men with white cards the following. This makes for greater enjoyment for all taking part. Young women from local organizations are invited to attend these dances to provide partners for the men.

Softball and baseball tournaments are conducted between July 1 and September 1, the season being broken up into two parts, one ending August 1, the other September 1. A trophy is awarded the winning team at the end of each month. In addition to the intramural team there are also Post softball and baseball teams which have their own schedules and which play many outside teams both on and off the field. The softball games are often played at Jones Beach, where there are always crowds of softball fans.

Tennis is also enthusiastically played by a great number of men. Instruction is given at different times during the week by a tennis expert of long experience. Singles and doubles tournaments are also conducted. The Post tennis team composed of both officers and enlisted men plays at such places as the Westside Tennis Club, at Forest Hills and at the Nassau Country Club.

In these and many other ways the men at Mitchel Field have the opportunity to relax and enjoy a good time and are given the social contacts and relationships which are part of normal living.

Official Photograph, 2nd Air Base Squadron, Photo Section

Training for Recreation Service

By GEORGE M. GLOSS
Associate Professor
Health and Physical Education
Louisiana State University

A SURVEY of the literature having to do with leadership training shows several tendencies developing in the last few years. Most outstanding is an emphasis on selection, guidance, and better environmental conditions while students are in training. In addition to this the following appears often:

1. Testing of intelligence, emotional stability and basic attitudes before admittance. Filed with records.
2. Attempt to correct both the personality and physical defects of the student while in service.
3. The consideration of the possibilities of each individual and a flexible program to foster the development of these potentialities.
4. A comprehensive examination before graduation to test the adequacy of skill, knowledge and attitudes of the individual.
5. The use of comprehensive folders to keep data, term papers, and the instructors' comments on each student.
6. In-service apprenticeship. This is meant to be along the internship idea.
7. Making the environment of the institution of a happy and recreational nature. Instead of class work alone, there should be some activities going on around them.
8. The use of discussion group methods, and actual practice rather than all lectures.
9. Some of curriculum built on basis of comprehensive job analysis of field workers.
10. Survey type courses covering broad areas of study.

Our past logically arranged curricula have not produced persons of a social engineering type. Psychologists are now showing that our fixed curricula do not utilize all the potentialities for learning that are inherent in the total school situations. Courses or credits do not tell what the students have learned in the sense of what they really wholly accept, nor do they guarantee how graduates will use what they have learned. The individual person's basic habits and attitudes which are factors determining behavior are not known by either the instructor or the individual during the older traditional type training program.

This all leads to a new conception of training on the basis of collection of data and diagnoses of needs and prescription to fit the individual cases. This implies trained psychological counselors who are experts in interpreting records of students and redirecting their basic outlooks. An adequate guidance program is, therefore, probably the most basic factor in the trends for future training.

In addition to the guidance program, the actual activities would seemingly be best practiced in a real community situation. The school and community must come closer together. Individual students may better solve their own problems and the problems of their community by getting credit for participation in life situations in the community. Such activities as managing school plays, the community recreation program, giving voluntary leadership on playgrounds, to clubs or industries, have potentialities greater than studying from text books which are divorced from actual situations. Practice teaching, to fit in with the general idea, should be early in the students' school training.

As a rule, recreation leadership training within the University and the College is not getting the proper kind of environment and amount of attention. It cannot fit itself into the traditional inflexible conception of education. This rigidity offers too many barriers to the tremendous range of activities needed to make an adequate director of recreational leadership.

The curriculum tends to become theoretical, consisting mostly of lectures and reading of literature rather than actual experience evaluated in terms of a consistent philosophy of recreation.

In addition to this, our present social organization builds an even larger and greater barrier for best results. Salaries are far too low for recreation workers. This means, of course, that they cannot afford a superior education and that few of the best are attracted. Many of the remaining better individuals leave the profession of recreation for higher salaries in other fields of endeavor such as school teaching or social work.

WORLD AT PLAY

Old Gymnasium Now a Recreation Center

DURING the latter part of 1940, money was raised by public subscription to rebuild and and operate the old high school gym in Newark, New York, which has been turned over to the village. Around three thousand dollars was raised and a director hired for 1941. The gym building now contains gym, reading room, four pocket billard tables, four ping-pong tables, two meeting rooms, exercise room with apparatus, and kitchen.

Per Capita Cost for Recreation Service

A REPORT received from Santa Monica, California, would indicate that this city of about 60,000 population is spending about $3 per capita for recreation.

Melbourne Conducts Swim Campaign

A LARGE-SCALE "Learn-to-Swim" Campaign has been in operation since 1928 in the State of Victoria, Australia, which has a population of approximately two million people. Organized by the *Herald* and sponsored by Councillor Frank Beaurepaire, present Lord Mayor of Melbourne, the campaign has helped over 120,000 Victorian people of all ages to gain a practical elementary knowledge of swimming. The movement is a result of voluntary organization in which many individuals and groups have cooperated. The 1941 edition of the *Herald* Learn-to-Swim booklet which is issued in connection with the campaign contains many photographs and notes on swimming instruction and in addition suggestions for the establishment of swimming facilities in country as well as seaside districts.

Music Seen as Aid to National Defense

ACCORDING to a report in the *New York Times* the 2,600 employees of the Republic Aviation Corporation in Farmingdale, Long Island, are getting symphony music with their meals one day a week. The symphony music is being provided because it is believed that the relaxation the music provides is an aid to efficiency of the workers who are building fighting plans for the United States and Great Britain. The music is provided by the twenty-five piece Long Island WPA orchestra under the direction of Christos Vrionides who suggested the idea to the management.

Playground Handcraft Placed on Exhibit

THE ANNUAL exhibition of handcraft articles made by children at the playgrounds maintained by the New York City Department of Parks was held in the recently constructed Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Leather and basketry work, soap and chip carving, raffia, reed and bead work, and weaving made up the collection of handcrafts. The exhibit featured useful and decorative articles for home and school made from materials of all kinds. It was open from October 16-23, 1941.

Backyard Gardens as Aid in Emergency

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, according to the *New York Herald Tribune* of October 2, 1941, has suggested that backyards and vacant lots throughout the country be turned into vegetable gardens to help make America a larder for the democracies.

"Writing in the October issue of *The Democratic Digest,* Mrs. Roosevelt declared that America must produce the kinds and quantities of foods needed both for its own citizens and for the other nations defending democracy. The nation should begin now to prepare for planting gardens next spring in these waste spaces, she said. This would produce the twofold objective of releasing many edible products grown commercially for export and improving nutritional standards, especially those of school children, she remarked.

"Her suggestion coincided with a warning from the Department of Commerce that smaller supplies of certain canned foods would be available for civilian consumption during the coming year."

Report Shows Growth in Facilities

DURING the last six years, WPA workers have constructed more than 8,000 recreation buildings, including 1,100 gymnasiums in daily

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use in school and community athletic programs, and scores of buildings under the federally-sponsored defense recreation program, according to an over-all report by Work Projects Commissioner Howard O. Hunter. Twenty-eight hundred new athletic fields and 2,800 playgrounds have been built by the WPA and improvements have been made to 11,500 athletic fields and playgrounds. Throughout the country these federal projects are responsible for 7,800 parks built or improved, 750 swimming pools, thousands of tennis and handball courts and other facilities. More than 3,500,000 persons could be seated in the 2,100 WPA-built grandstands and stadiums and 1,000 reconstructed or improved stands. Winter sports came in for their share of the construction. More than 1,000 newly-built ice skating rinks cover an area of 44,950,000 square feet. The report also includes 312 miles of new ski trails and 64 ski jumps.

Why Not Playgrounds for Old Folks? — It seems to me that I have not seen any statement that seemed to realize fully the changes that have come to the recreation situation through certain industrial changes. In the days of my youth we had a twelve hour day, a six or seven day week, and no one outside the teaching profession expected a holiday, and that was not paid for. Now we have an eight hour day, a five day week, and industry is rapidly securing paid vacations of about two weeks.

In olden days industry did not care for its injured or sick. It made no allowance for unemployment or old age. The coming of all of these benefits has taken or is likely to take much of the worry and strain out of life and make people more free to enjoy their leisure.

There has been an increase of thirty-five per cent in the last decade in people over sixty-five years old. School children are now working longer hours and having less leisure than their parents in many, if not most, cases. Housekeeping with modern conveniences is not a full time job for any capable woman, and as we are leaving rearing of families to our farm and colored population leisure is coming to all groups; but the group that is getting a superabundance is the group above sixty-five. They need some work to do; but above all they need something to do in their leisure time. The group that now needs a playground more than the children are these old folks.

Is it not about time that we added playgrounds for old folks to our system?—Extract from letter from *Henry S. Curtis.*

Still Young After Thirty-three Years of Service!—Thirty-three years of public service on behalf of the city of Los Angeles, California, provided the occasion for honors paid to Charles S. Lamb, Secretary of the Playground and Recreation Commission in a civic affair held at the Echo Playground Community Clubhouse on Saturday evening, September 27, 1941. Mr. Lamb, whose retirement became effective on October 1st, has been identified with the growth of the public recreation movement in Los Angeles almost since its inception. At the time of his entrance into municipal recreation work there were just two city playgrounds. Today there are fifty-two centers, each greatly enlarged in size, scope, and program over the original conception of a playground. Eighteen municipal swimming pools, scores of tennis courts, athletic fields, many splendid community center clubhouse buildings, miles of municipal bathing beaches, mountain camps, and other facilities have been added. In this growth Mr. Lamb played an important part, and it was in honor of these services that tribute was paid him at the Echo Playground meeting.

Canadian Park Attendance Increases — The Canadian National Parks report a record-breaking increase of twenty-seven per cent in attendance last year. This increase came at a time when the total tourist trade volume throughout Canada had been decreasing, according to the report from the Province of Alberta.

A Croquet League — A municipal croquet league was organized in Louisville, Kentucky, last season by the Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare—the first in its history, according to the annual report. Thirty teams of 120 players played on four newly lighted courts for three months leading up to the singles and doubles of the municipal croquet championship bout which ended the season. The Louisville Division cooperated with the Kentucky Croquet Association in publishing official croquet rule books.

Boy Scout Retreat in Chicago—A $2,500 Boy Scout retreat was formally opened during February on the third floor of the Edgewater-Presbyterian Church of Chicago. The large room resembles the interior of a log cabin, with walls appearing to be built of hewn birch logs and a ceiling heavily timbered with oak. A pine log fire can be built in the piled stone fireplace at one end of the room. Boy Scouts raised $1,000 toward the cost of this "Utopia of Boy Scouts the city over" and the rest of the building fund was donated in labor and materials by generous craftsmen.

National Parks for Argentina—The Argentina government is promoting an extensive system of national parks, according to the *Argentina News,* semi-official magazine published in Buenos Aires. Six principal parks exist "for the spiritual solace and physical benefit of tourists," according to the writer of the article, who adds that the area of these parks amounts to about five million acres.

New Recreation Areas Opened—The army has opened two recreation areas at Mobile, Alabama, and Pascagoula, Mississippi, to serve as week-end camps for men in training on leave from near-by camps. Others will be opened at Panama City and Pensacola, Florida, Biloxi and Gulfport, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Facilities will be available for 500 men in each camp with the exception of the one at New Orleans, which will eventually take care of 1,000 men. The camps may later be enlarged to accommodate from 2,500 to 7,500 men. Bathing beaches, golf courses, tennis courts, open air movies, deep sea fishing, and other recreational facilities and activities are available near most of the camps.

Schedules of religious services for all denominations will be provided in each area. It is planned that men will be permitted leave to take advantage of the facilities from Friday noon until Sunday night, giving them two days and nights away from vigorous camp life. City officials in each of the seven areas plan to have concessionaires to provide food at low cost, and low cost transportation has also been assured. The army will provide tents, bedding, and cots for the soldiers in the areas.

Recreation for the Children of Sydney—The Municipal Council of Sydney, Australia, has established a number of preschool and school age playgrounds. Each large supervised playground has its own field house, comfortably equipped and provided with a library, piano, and an adequate supply of play material. Separate sections are set aside for boys and girls, and a special division is reserved for preschool children. The children are

Good Morning, the dance manual which has met with unusual popularity, has been supplemented by our latest release, October 1, 1941:

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enrolled in each playground, and their names, addresses, ages, the school attended, together with information regarding their particular interests, are entered. At each playground the Council has provided a selected library of a hundred volumes from which the children borrow under the same conditions applying to the use of the children's section of the Sydney municipal library. The playground has the services of an assistant librarian from the municipal library, who visits the playground one afternoon each week.

Christmas Wrapping Paper

(Continued from page 540)

a ruler and tiny lead pencil marks made where you expect to place your print.

Any plain tissue paper may be used as a base. However the colors show up best on white. The prints may also be applied to cellophane or heavy paper if it has a rough finish.

The designs need not always be symbols of Christmas even though they are used at that season. It is fun to design something original that might relate to the gift wrapped in the package or to a particular interest of the person who is to receive the gift. For instance, tiny boats would please a person whose hobby is sailing, or a piece of needlework might be wrapped in paper decorated with scissors, a spool of thread or a thimble. Small children would enjoy wrapping paper printed with toy designs or animals.

Packages containing food are a challenge to any designer. Think of the many possibilities there are for original designs. The covering of a fruit cake might have a design made up of all the ingredients found in the cake; cookie recipes can be made into a picture. Initials and monograms are always a favorite motif for design.

Twelfth Night Revelry

(Continued from page 542)

erally made of pastry and baked in a large round pan like a pie. A bean was baked into it and whoever found the bean in his cake became king and led the festivities during the evening.

A modern adaptation of this idea might be a grab bag made in the form of a Twelfth Cake, with favors inside for matching partners. The player receiving a bean would be master of ceremonies during the evening.

Some countries remember that Twelfth Day is a day of charms and wonders and that fortune may sometimes be cajoled on January 6th. This spirit may also be injected into your party.

No Twelfth Night celebration would be complete if given in the traditional manner without wassail served as a drink. It was usually prepared in large wooden bowls placed near the fire to keep the drink warm. If there was a fireplace, apples were tied above, and as they roasted the juice dripped into the bowl.

The base of the drink was cider, beer or wine. To one gallon of cider would be added:

- dash of grenadine
- allspice
- crushed cloves
- cinnamon
- pint milk or cream
- 6 egg whites, separated and whipped

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 570)

New York. 651 pp. $2.75. The land of volcanic and glacial origin. Indians, pioneers, roaring days of lumbering and the resulting fine arts.

"Wood Identification for 4-H Clubs." Club Bulletin 26. Extension Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing, June 1940. Valuable for leaders.

Zoo. The Youth Leaders Digest for October announces that the "Philadelphia Zoological Garden has a baby pet zoo from which children may borrow pets to take home."

Christmas in Sweden

(Continued from page 536)

seasoned with caraway seeds have an interesting flavor. Everyone circles around the table with plate and fork selecting this and that delicacy. These two courses are usually served at a late lunch hour followed later in the day by the main part of the dinner which is the traditional "Lutfisk." This is a stock fish which has been sun-dried—that is, it has been dried on the rocks. It is as hard as a board when it comes from the store and has to be carefully treated with lime and soaked in water for nine days in preparation for cooking. When it is ready to be cooked, it looks as if it might melt away and is, therefore, carefully placed in a linen cloth for boiling. When cooked, it is white and flaky and is served with a cream sauce seasoned with allspice. Boiled potatoes are served with this dish. Everyone in Sweden serves "Lutfisk" on Christmas Eve. Without it, it wouldn't seem like Christmas.

Then comes the dessert — the rice porridge (risgrynsgröt). The rice is cooked in milk and

Ludwig H. Kottnauer

THE RECREATION MOVEMENT lost one of its oldest and most devoted workers when Ludwig H. Kottnauer, general field assistant of the Department of Recreation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, died suddenly of a heart attack a few minutes after addressing the Second Annual Conference of the Wisconsin Recreation Association at Milwaukee on November 9, 1941.

In 1912, Mr. Kottnauer became director of the Forest Home Avenue Social Center, coming to the recreation movement from the teaching field. In 1921 he was made general field assistant of the Recreation Department, then known as the Extension Department, Milwaukee Public Schools. During the years he served in that capacity he carried heavy responsibilities.

Mr. Kottnauer was a man of great personal charm, loyalty, and devotion to the cause of recreation. To an unusual degree he cared for people and understood their problems and knew how to be helpful to them. He could utilize professional knowledge without having it overshadow his human understanding and friendship. Always he was a comrade.

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sugar and decorated on top with an intricate design of powdered cinnamon. It is served either with cream or raspberry sauce. Before anyone can partake of the dessert, he must make a jingle or a rhyme. There is much merriment, for in the porridge is concealed an almond, and the young man or woman who, while helping himself or herself to a portion, gets the almond, is supposed to be the first one to be married during the coming year.

"Jultomte Arrives"

People in that bracing climate have generous appetites! After the older folks have enjoyed their coffee, it is time for Santa Claus to arrive. We call him the "Jultomte," and he is the good luck gnome who lives beneath our home. The children see to it that a bowl of rice porridge is placed outside the kitchen door on Christmas Eve for this gnome. In the morning, they find it gone and know that it must have appealed to him. The "Jultomte" comes laden with gifts which he deposits on the floor and quickly departs, for the little ones must not discover who he really is. He brings dolls dressed in the costumes of the provinces for the little girls, and for the boys there are carved wooden horses painted gray, white, or black, with real manes and tails. After the excitement of receiving and opening the packages, everyone circles the lighted tree and the long dance begins, with dancers weaving in and out of every room of the house singing: "Now it's Christmas again, now it's Christmas again, and Christmas lasts until Easter." The next line, however, explains that Lent comes between Christmas and Easter. After the singing of carols it's time to turn in, but we hardly fall asleep before we are wakened and served coffee in bed. In the still dark morning we drowsily get up and go to early church. (The State Church in Sweden is Luth-

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eran.) The service begins at five-thirty and the church is lighted with hundreds of candles and blazing candelabras. In the snowy twilight we hear the church bells intermingle with the jingling sleighbells as we ride or walk to church through the crunching snow. Many of the sleighs are lighted with flaring torches and in every house windows are gleaming with candles, placed there to light the Christ Child. It is indescribably beautiful with the starlight on the snow. The stars always seems larger and brighter on that particular morning than at any other time.

On Christmas Day

On Christmas Day, after religious services, relatives gather and a ceremonious dinner is served. There is usually roast goose stuffed with prunes and apples; there are pastries and strawberry jam for dessert, prefaced, of course, by the usual "smorgasbord." Christmas Day itself is spent rather quietly, but on the day after Christmas which is also a holiday there is more festivity, and the sparkling merriment continues with balls and dinner parties and all kinds of winter sports until St. Knute Day, January 13th. This is the twentieth day of Christmas, counting from Christmas Eve, and the day on which the Christmas tree is plundered and its decorations put away. On this day, as the saying goes, "'Tis time to dance Christmas out."

Memorial in Concrete

(Continued from page 553)

out over the twelve acres of the park. Softball and baseball diamonds are in constant use, and facilities are being provided for boccia ball, archery, horseshoe pitching, children's play, etc. The wading pool which will be built can be used as a skating rink during the winter.

Purposes of the center are listed as recreational, educational and vocational, communal and social. Classes in woodwork and machine operation, mechanical drawing, electricity, and home appliances will be provided in addition to recreation activities.

Lucia Dagen

(Continued from page 539)

In the morning of the day of the program, informal activities took place on the two slides, the spark stötting, wooden horses, skating rink, and ski fields. Later in the day organized events were conducted on these facilites. The smorgasbord, from noon until the middle of the afternoon, included typical Swedish home-cooked foods set at an attractive large T-shaped table. Each person who brought an article of food, which was determined in advance, was paid for the cost of the

Education-Recreation Leadership in the World Upheaval of the Forties

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM for us today as for all thinking citizens is the maintenance and improvement of American democracy. Education-recreation leaders are in a unique position to help maintain American democracy. The very skills and methods we have been allowed to develop in the United States are the basis on which democracy can be maintained and further refined and improved.

The technique of recreation leadership that builds health and physical fitness and morale is imperative not alone for defense but in the development of a physically and mentally fit people who can create a better democracy than any we have known before.

Education-recreation leaders work with youth and adults during their free time and are therefore working with them at the time when public opinion and morale are most intensively developed. Club leaders, discussion leaders, participants in community and national planning bodies are all a part of the process of democracy. We should continue to demonstrate through the use of this process the worth of democracy.

Education-recreation leaders should, of course, work and create with people and never for them. They should help individuals to learn to live constructively and creatively.

Education-recreation leaders are for the most part companions in voluntary associations. They are part of the leaven of the loaf of democracy, a very small part but a very vital one. The leader seeks through the process of integrating, synthesizing and creating to prove that democracy works.

Professional workers will have opportunities to dominate, to drive, to manipulate. Such action must be shunned and the sharing democratic process continued.—Abstracts from a paper by *Walter L. Stone, Ph.D.,* Director, Informal Education Service, Nashville, Tennessee.

ingredients only. The small profits from the smorgasbord were added to profit made at the Lucia Dagen dance to defray general expenses. This activity was not staged to raise money, but it was expected to be self-supporting, and it was that.

At the afternoon program of entertainment, community singing of Swedish folk songs opened the program. Among other numbers on the program, talks in English and Swedish explained the origin and customs of Lucia Dagen. Swedish folk dances and songs colored the program and set the stage for the impressive crowning, by the Mayor of Duluth, of the Lucia bride with her attendants attired as the Lussi of Sweden. (Rural and urban relations are encouraged in every way through the winter sports program.)

Immediately following the program, a special meeting was held in the school library with members of the Executive Board of the Greater Rural St. Louis County Winter Frolic Association and the County-wide Lucia Dagen Committee. This meeting helped crystallize the future possibilities of Lucia Dagen and its place in the entire winter sports calendar.

This year a large celebration will be held at Bear River community with the responsibility entirely in the hands of the capable leaders of that progressive community. Assisting in coordination will be Miriam Isaacson, Regional Recreation Director.

Lucia Dagen has just begun to function as part of the winter program of the people of our county. The complete possibilities have by no means been exhausted, and much more can be done to develop the event. It is, however, proving an important contribution to the winter calendar and to the appreciation of recreation developing among our citizens.

The Defense Recreation Program

(Continued from page 557)

zations for National Defense, Inc., has been designated by the President to operate the clubs built in local communities by the federal government when requested by the local community. The money raised by the U.S.O., with the exception of a small part for central administration, will be spent by the individual organizations which make up the United Service Organizations, for operations specifically authorized by the U.S.O. The United Service Organizations include:

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These individual organizations will operate the buildings assigned to them in accordance with rules and regulations adopted among themselves, and in accordance with their programs as approved by the federal government. The operation must accomplish the purpose of Congress in providing community facilities.

The WPA has a five-million-dollar appropriation out of which recreation workers may be assigned to help on various defense recreation projects when approved by the Federal Security Agency. Seventy-five per cent of this fund is to cover existing operations, and from the balance, recreation workers may be assigned to help on new defense recreation projects.

The Office of Civilian Defense is setting up central bureaus for recruiting and placing volunteers. Their emphasis is not only upon recruiting volunteers for defense recreation service but also recruiting volunteers to strengthen the normal community services, and for civilian protection.

Churches, fraternal orders, veterans' organizations and many other community groups are also rendering special services.

In any given community the first responsibility is with the community; the official body through which to work is the defense recreation committee; all agencies, national and local, public and private, including the National Recreation Association, Work Projects Administration, and United

Three Books of Immediate Interest

. . . by Porter Sargent

▼

GETTING US INTO WAR

640 pages, black vellum cloth, $4.00

A Contemporary Record of changes of the past three years in Public Opinion—An attempt to throw light on the way International Affairs are presented, and on the little known forces and influences that use events to alter our views. Introductory Chapters illuminate historical and political backgrounds. The Encyclopedic Index is of special reference value on current personalities and affairs.

WHAT MAKES LIVES

224 pages, red silk cloth, $1.50

Endeavors to answer "What Makes You Think So"; Challenges "How Do You Know You Are Right"—Attempts to explain how we are shaped or misshaped by our changing environments,—powerful personalities, propaganda and teaching — Interprets events in terms of human motives of the chief actors, perhaps violating some proprieties and tabus.

WAR AND EDUCATION

Ready soon, ca 352 pages, $3.00

An attempt in the midst of war to appraise realistically what education is, has been, and might be,—the effect of war and defense activities thrust unexpectedly upon educational institutions and educators unprepared and already in a state of confusion. From the maelstrom of current tendencies in America and England, an attempt has been made to detect future trends.

Circulars, Table of Contents of above on request

PORTER SARGENT

11 BEACON STREET BOSTON

Service Organizations, are to render their services when called upon by the local community committee. The field recreation representative of the Federal Security Agency is the official government coordinator of all recreation services and is the channel through which supplementary aid from national and state agencies, both public and private, reaches the community.

Time Merchants

(Continued from page 565)

Hallowe'en Noisemakers" almost doubled those for the bibliography.

Though the offer of free material is not a fallible method for program testing, from our venture we have determined: (1) that according to a radio-listener survey theory (one hundred listeners per request for free material) more than 5,000 listeners were tuned to our broadcast over a four program period; (2) judging from the number of unsolicited requests, we hope we are justified in assuming listeners enjoy the service in home and family recreation we are endeavoring to extend; (3) that listeners prefer pamphlets on how to do and make things (not surprising, either); (4) what our future programs will be.

At present we plan to build a series of programs on hobbies, including several on amateur photography, stamp collecting, home art and crafts and nature, as insect collecting and preserving. For each of these programs we hope to interview persons noted for their work in the hobby to be discussed. We also are preparing material in the form of pamphlets concerning each hobby. These pamphlets will be available free of charge to interested listeners.

Weekly state-wide news releases and posters placed in recreation centers, hobby shops, schools, and similar centers, will publicize the programs.

The venture described has resulted in another motto for us to observe: "Put recreation activities on the map by putting them on the radio."

It Belongs to Them

(Continued from page 546)

In an effort to minimize individual importance no flowers are ever received in public, no telegrams delivered, and no curtain calls taken. All costumes are provided by the Theater; no social status is considered by the director in awarding parts. The baker's child and the socially elite are cast side by side. Participation is many-sided, and since only one lead a year is allowed, the children

find the technical phases of the theater as interesting as acting.

Believing that if a play is worth doing it is worth doing well, the Children's Theater spends a great deal of effort and thought on sets, costumes and lighting. In other words, a child has the right to expect these physical aspects of the production to aid him in the portrayal of his role. Scenery, costumes and lights balance the lack of experience of the actor in life situations and help him interpret roles that are out of the realm of his experience. Interest from the Saturday audiences who pour backstage to see and touch articles on the set as well as "Amy's dress" or "Pinnochio's suit" are proof that "just anything" won't do for scenery! Do not be mistaken, inexpensive scenery can answer all of the prerequisites, but careful planning is necessary.

Careful confidential records of the children are kept in order that valuable time during the six weeks which a play is in rehearsal may not be wasted. These include the child's health record, his standing in school, his social status, his hobbies, his reading interests, and all things important to understanding the child.

Working in close cooperation with the parents and schools, the Children's Theater has been able to bring to the children of Palo Alto those fairy tales that belong to a child's heritage. That seems to be the crowning service of all children's theaters, public or private, since the modern curriculum with its socialized living has put the stories of transportation and airplane development into the primer. There is a need, therefore, for children's theaters over the country to be an instrument through which the children's imaginations are enriched, stimulated, a love of the beautiful encouraged, and a sense of values established for later life. The elevating of the entertainment levels of the future by influence exerted from citizens whose childhood theater gave them an intelligent and critical attitude toward entertainment should be an indirect result from such recreational enterprises.

Mason Park Builds a Horseshoe Court

(Continued from page 552)

ton this summer, with the Mason Park club as hosts, fulfilling one of their early dreams.

Day after day and night after night, the club members and their friends may be seen enjoying the fruits of their labors as they play on the beautifully lighted courts.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, November 1941
"What Makes East Providence Floodlighting Exceptional." Night lighting for a stadium.

Beach and Pool, October 1941
"Four Municipal Swimming Pools Provide the Most Popular Recreation in Beaumont, Texas" by Frank L. Bertschler
"Ripples in Rhyme." Directions for water pageants produced by the Aquatic League of the University of Minnesota

Children's Religion, December 1941
"Christmas Songs and Customs of Many Lands" by Frances McKinnon Morton

The Country Book, Summer 1941
"Concerning Bogas and Arwes" by Stephen Harweis. The how and what of archery condensed from *Town and Country*

Hygeia, November 1941
"Army Athletics" by Major Theodore P. Bank

Journal of Physical Education, November-December 1941
"Achieving Religious Purposes Through the Program of Physical Education" by Rev. George O. Kirk

The Nation's Schools, November 1941
"This High School Is Designed for Community Use" by Lewis W. Feik

The New Swimmin' Hole, October 1941
"Health Aspects of Swimming" by C. W. Klassen

National Parent-Teacher, November 1941
"The Creative Way Out" by Sterling North. Luring the child away from the comics by craft work, music, literature

Parks and Recreation, October 1941
"The Park and Recreation Plan of Delaware County, (Pennsylvania)" by Carl H. Schmitt
"We Were Ready—A Story of the Regional Parks!" by Elbert M. Vail. How a pioneer vision has met the defense recreation needs of the San Francisco Bay area

Safety Education, October 1941
"Curbing the Bike Violator" by Captain Earl Mills
"Safety at Play" by Pearl C. McKenney. Teaching safety to first graders

Safety Education, November 1941
"Backyard Playgrounds"
"Safety Factors in Physical Education"
"Underwater Lighting" by H. E. Lippman

Scholastic Coach, October and November 1941
"Volleyball Techniques" by Josephine Burke
"Badminton Strokes" by Jack Purcell

PAMPHLETS

Philosophy, Organization and Operation of "Yomawha" by Samuel S. Solender
Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association of Washington Heights, Fort Washington Avenue and 178th Street, New York

Proceedings of the Second Park Naturalists Conference
National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

School Hygiene and Physical Education by James F. Rogers, M.D. Volume I, Chapter VI of the Biennial Survey of Education in the U. S., Office of Education
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.05

A Selected Bibliography on Group Work
Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, price $.15

Sports and Recreation Guide Book. Recreation for labor unions
Trade Union Athletic Association, 5 Beekman Street, New York, price $.25

Teach Yourself to Sing by Pierre Key
Reader Mail, Inc., 635 Sixth Avenue, New York, price $.10

Report of Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia. Delivered by the executive secretary at 34th annual meeting
Playground and Recreation Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Riding for Fun. Suggestions for horsemen and women.
Board of Park Commissioners, Recreation Department, Minneapolis, Minn.

What the Schools Can Do. Education and National Defense Series, U. S. Office of Education. Pamphlet No. 4
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price, $.15

State-Wide Trends in School Hygiene and Physical Education. U. S. Office of Education Pamphlet No. 5
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.05

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of Community Music Association. Music program of City of Flint, Michigan
Community Music Association, Flint, Mich.

Where to Buy Supplies for Educational Institutions. List of firms specializing in serving private schools, public schools, colleges, universities, and summer camps.
Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL REPORTS

The Home Front, Children's Aid Society, New York City; Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Playing Fields Association, London, England; The Rockefeller Foundation, New York City; Vocational Service for Juniors, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City

Board of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.; City of Cincinnati, Ohio; Playground and Recreation Board, Forest Park, Ill.; Recreation and Playground Association, Lancaster, Pa.; Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minn.; Playground Community Service Commission, New Orleans, La.; Park Department, Passaic, N. J.; City Schools, WPA and NYA, Provo City, Utah; Onondaga County Park and Regional Planning Board, Syracuse, N. Y.; City of Toledo, Ohio

Group Work Division, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, Calif.; Your City at Work, City of Los Angeles, Calif.; Municipal Reference Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bishop Lawrence

On November 6, 1941, Right Reverend William Lawrence, for many years Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachuetts, died of a heart attack in his home. He was 91 years of age. For many years he had been an honorary member of the National Recreation Association. He worked closely with Joseph Lee in the early days of the movement, going with Mr. Lee to see a great many individuals to interpret the work of the Association to attempt to build up financial support for the National Recreation Association. In the death of Bishop Lawrence the Association and the whole recreation movement have lost an understanding friend who gladly gave of his time and influence to try through the Association to build a more permanently satisfying way of life for all the people of the United States.

Skate, But Skate Safely

(Continued from page 567)

Care of Ice Accident Victim. If the victim is not breathing, artificial respiration should be applied. If no near-by shelter is available, this process is carried on in the open, all available blankets, sweaters, and coats being placed over and under the victim. Beneath the covers rescuers may strip the victim of wet clothing and build fires near by for added warmth. Shock and pneumonia should be guarded against.

How Basketball Originated

(Continued from page 564)

2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist).
3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it; allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed.
4. The ball must be held in or between the hands; the arms or body must not be used for holding it.
5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking in any way, the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was evident intent to injure the person for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.

6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count a goal for the opponents. (Consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul.)
8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edge and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field and played by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on them.
10. The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.
11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
12. The time shall be two fifteen minute halves, with five minutes rest between.
13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winners. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

The class began to assemble. Eighteen were in the class so nine men played on each team—three forwards, three centers, and three guards. And the first game began—fifty years ago.

The name "Basketball" was suggested by one of the first players after Naismith had objected to "Naismith Ball." The game caught on immediately. At Christmas vacation time the players took the game to their home towns and of course the present popularity of the game, which has changed in none of its fundamental principles, is well known.

That is the story of the origin of basketball. How many games had a part in its discovery!

The Christmas Book

Delightful illustrations, practical directions for making Christmas decorations, a children's party, a Christmas music quiz, echoes of Christmas customs throughout the world, Christmas caroling, and timely articles on other phases of Christmas celebrations will be found in this new booklet.

The Christmas Book is ready for distribution. Order your copy now.

Price $.50

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

"Play Has Inherent Values"

(Continued from page 544)

The second major effort has been toward the development of a favorable attitude of informality among these groups and individuals. We have tried to make it possible for groups and individuals to have direct contacts and therefore the necessary relationships for intergroup affairs. An educational program has been a good feature here. We found that youngsters were staying within a limited field of activities simply because they had never experienced anything different.

In conjunction with these two developments has been a third, namely the enrichment of the program itself to include many new and radically different games and activities. The more highly organized games such as basketball and volleyball still retained much of their popularity, but for the first time they had to share the child's interest with many less strenuous and less competitive games such as shuffleboard, badminton, handball, table tennis, darts, checkers in all its varieties—in short, a coming of age for many heretofore largely ignored games. These latter activities have a twofold value; they are intensely interesting and pro-

vide much fun at the moment, and in addition have the possibility of always being a worthy possible outlet for recreation activity in the long adult period of life.

The reward should come in the act; it should be in terms of fun and joy, certainly not in a system of points. This seems to be the logical approach to follow. It is far easier to make a complete program and fit in thousands of children as we are largely doing today. The question then remains to be answered, are we sincere and willing to face the task?

Delegates at Play

(Continued from page 568)

community recreation, both indoors and out, summer and winter. With this growing enthusiasm on the part of the once skeptical men, we may expect great things in folk dancing for adult community recreation groups in forthcoming years.

A County Park System Matures

(Continued from page 562)

plans, and supervises activities to meet the recreational needs of the people and to attract active use of the parks.

Guarding the safety and comfort of visitors to the park system is the Police Department. This force, while admirably qualified to quell riot or disorder, is trained to be one of helpers and advisors, and has built up a reputation for friendly service.

The staff works as an aggressive unit to promote the pleasure and welfare of the public. Because of their combined fine work, more than 5,000,000 recorded visitations are now registered annually throughout the park units of the system.

It may be generally accepted that each of the twenty parks, being a thing of beauty in itself, entices the expenditure of idle hours in pleasant surroundings, and that is the fundamental object of a park system. But, in order to give vent to the energies of youth and middle age and to provide pastimes for the elderly and thus assist to banish care and worry and stimulate health, there are facilities for every sport one can call to mind, with the exception of polo.

There is ample opportunity for rowing, canoeing, lake and stream fishing, swimming, softball and baseball playing, football, running, tennis, cricket, horseshoe pitching, rifle shooting, trapshooting, skeet, archery, model yacht sailing, tobogganing, skating, sledding, skiing, handball, bocce, lawn bowling, soccer, picnicking, camping, horseback riding over twenty-five miles of bridle paths, ice hockey, nature hikes, camera clubs, children's playgrounds, and many other activities.

Much of the attendance is sought from those of average prowess, but a full series of county championship leagues and tournaments are conducted on published schedules, and for these adequate bleacher or stadium seating facilities are available. On any favorable week end a tour through the parks entices the visitor to attend one event after another, continuing into the evening hours.

It is often asked, "Do the people really appreciate these advantages?" I base my reply on practical grounds derived as a result of almost twenty years of mingling with park visitors, usually unknown to them. I have sat with boys fishing on the banks of streams; I have yelled in the bleachers with "fans"; I have mixed with swimmers. I have played golf with strangers, and at other times sat for hours on a tee or near a green chatting with the procession of players. I have fraternized with exhibitors at horse shows, and invited myself to listen to some musically inclined families on a picnic. I have sat in the midst of strangers at an evening pageant attracting a 25,000 audience, and at those outstanding Community Nights—Scottish, Spanish, Polish, Italian, German, Ukrainian, Irish, America, and English—when crowds of 8,000 to 18,000 descendants of the particular nation celebrating reverted to their national costumes, songs and dances. I have talked with the contestants in athletic events.

From all these contacts, I could not help but obtain a cross-section of their opinions. On such a basis, the unequivocal answer is that an overwhelming majority of the populace not only appreciates these advantages but likewise regards them as their greatest opportunity for pleasure.

But, in addition to the pleasure conveyed, there are many other intangible benefits of which we have no accurate measure. It is believed that the county health record is improved, the respect for the rights of others is instilled in a community possessing parks, crime is prevented to an important degree, and labor disputes minimized in our locality. In industrial centers, like Linden and Rahway, it was a pleasant experience to learn from personnel executives that the availability of an adequate system of parks provided a strong influence in deciding the company to locate within Union County, since the management of enlightened companies has a very real interest in the welfare of its employees in leisure hours.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Children's Party Book

By Mary Breen. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

MARY BREEN, who is well known to recreation workers as the author of *Partners in Play, The Party Book,* and other publications, has given us a delightful and much needed book in this volume of parties for children. Each party is completely planned from beginning to end, but the children may have a part in the planning since most of the invitations, decorations, and favors can be made by them and many of the game adaptations are the children's own. The text is fully illustrated with specific as well as decorative drawings.

Directions for Square Weaver and Pattern Weaving

By Marguerite Ickis. Order from author at 70 Morningside Drive, New York City. $25.

A BOOKLET DESIGNED to introduce the square weaver and to give directions for patterns which may be woven on simple looms. The patterns shown in the book are only a few that may be woven on the square weaver. It is simple to make up your own designs.

Model-Theatre Craft—Scenery, Actors and Plays

By Ruth Vickery Holmes. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.00.

THROUGH YEARS of experimentation the author has developed a model theater that can easily be made by children as a school or home play project and at the same time is complete enough to be of assistance to older theater enthusiasts, playwrights and designers in getting the general effect of the stage pictures they are creating. There are suggestions for making the theater, the actors and animals, and patterns and designs are given for scenery and properties. Four usable plays are included with full acting directions.

Tennis for Teachers

By Helen Irene Driver, B.A., M.S. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

IN THE SECOND EDITION of Miss Driver's book she has included a new chapter on "Ball Spin" and another entitled "The Question Clinic." Her discussion of Streamlined Tennis has been brought up to date, and there are numerous new illustrations. Suggestions are offered for organizing a complete tennis program.

The Binding of Books

By Kenneth F. Perry and Clarence T. Baab. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.00.

THIS BOOK PRESENTS a discussion of the entire field of hand binding and tells what to do, how to do it, and what is best to use. Part One deals with the principles involved, with tools, equipment, and materials. Part Two consists of thirty-one units of processes, with each step in binding clearly explained. There are many illustrations and diagrams.

How to Be an Active Citizen in a Democracy

Edited by The Town Hall Civic Affairs Committee. The Town Hall, Inc., 123 West 43rd Street, New York. $.50.

THIS HANDBOOK, designed to answer the question of the average citizen who is interested in "doing something about it," lists fifty-seven different organizations in nine classifications which he may join. Through these organizations hundreds of thousands of American citizens are making far more effective contributions to democratic government than they could alone. The book gives the following information about each organization: name; address; aim; national affiliations; requirements for membership; dues if any; and officers. Also included in the booklet are congressional and assembly district maps of New York City area and a directory of city and state officials.

A Guide to the Trees

By Carlton C. Curtis, Ph.D. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $1.50.

THIS BOOK, now in its eighth printing, contains a description in clear terms of every variety of tree in the area from Virginia west to Colorado and thence north to the Arctic Circle. A glossary and more than two hundred illustrations make the text still clearer.

1941 Year Book—Park and Recreation Progress

Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. $.40.

THE 1941 YEARBOOK of the National Park Service, reporting park and recreation progress, contains a number of articles by leaders in the park field. "The National Recreation Report" is given by Herbert Evison and there is an article entitled "The Designer in National Parks" by Henry V. Hubbard. Other articles include "Parks and Waysides as Features of Roadside Development" by R. H. Baldock and S. H. Boardman; "Parks and Recreation in the Philippines" by Louis Croft; and "Organized Camp as Adjunct to the Public Schools" by Willis A. Sutton.

Let's Give a Play

By Mildred H. Brown. The Girls' Friendly Society, U.S.A., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.25.

A HANDBOOK ON DRAMATICS for all ages, this booklet describes simply and briefly the steps involved in putting on a play. The chapter headings read as follows: "Let's Act It Out"; "Let's Make Our Own Play"; "Let's Give a Real Play"; "Let's Try Informal Dramatics"; and "Let's See What We've Learned."

Christmas Publications.

The Womans Press, New York.

Four publications by the Womans Press are of special interest at just this time: *Told in All Tongues,* by Lucy Schulte, a dramatization of the story of the celebration of Christmas showing the contributions made by racial groups in America to an American Christmas, $.25; *The Man Who Gave Us Christmas,* by Edith Newlin and Others, $.25; *The Pearl Merchant,* a Christmas Play by Anna R. Kennedy, $.25; and *Music Suggestions for the Christmas Season,* selected from many sources by Marion Peabody, $.40.

Play for Convalescent Children in Hospitals and at Home.

By Anne Marie Smith. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.60.

Over a million children are admitted each year to hospitals in the United States where it is estimated that forty per cent of the child's day is taken up by physical care. Miss Smith tells in this book how one hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago, uses play to help fill in a constructive way the sixty per cent of time left over. The values of play activities are emphasized and the program interpreted. Not the least valuable sections of the book are those listing play materials for children of various ages, books, and games. There is also a helpful classified bibliography.

Gardening for Young People.

By M. G. Kains. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $1.50.

From cover to cover this book is packed full of easy-to-follow gardening information dealing with every important aspect of the art of growing things. The reader learns how many wonderful things can be grown in a garden or even indoors, and with the help of dozens of well drawn illustrations he is shown exactly how to grow them.

Backgammon.

By Millard Hopper. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

One of the things which makes backgammon so fascinating to so many people is its mixture of skill and chance. The author shows step by step how to develop winning strategies in both these areas. The diagrams showing the exact movements of the plays leave nothing to the imagination, and all of the principles of the game are explained.

Championship Technique in Track and Field.

A Book for Athletes, Coaches, and Spectators. By Dean B. Cromwell and Al Wesson. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

In this book for athletes, coaches, and spectators Mr. Cromwell, who is head track and field coach of the University of Southern California, in collaboration with Al Wesson, explains in great detail and with concrete examples what the individual styles of play are and how they are best developed. The book opens with introductory chapters on training and devotes each of the remaining chapters to one of the principal categories of track and field events.

The Summer Camp Guide.

Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. $.25.

The sixth annual edition (1941) of *The Summer Camp Guide* lists four hundred desirable summer camps and gives information about many of them.

There is also a new edition of the helpful booklet, *Where to Buy Everything for Summer Camps.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of RECREATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., Eighth Avenue, 31st to 33rd Streets for October 1, 1941.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } *ss.*

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Howard Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of RECREATION, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: Howard Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: R. J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

F. W. H. Adams, New York, N. Y.; F. Gregg Bemis, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Howard Braucher, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; Harry P. Davison, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Grant, 3rd, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.; Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Norman Harrower, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Melville H. Haskell, Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. John D. Jameson, Sugar Hill, N. H.; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.; H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.; Susan M. Lee, Boston, Mass.; Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.; Mrs. Sigmund Stern, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.; Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.; John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.; Stanley Woodward, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1941.

[SEAL] MIRIAM S. C. DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 351. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 60. Register's No. 2D46. My Commission expires March 30, 1942.

MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois
JAN 13 1942

Recreation Workers Help to Win Victory

WE are all in the war.
All must work at a real job or fight.
Victory is now our goal.
One of the central jobs is recreation.
Recreation is central for physical fitness, mental fitness, ability to live comfortably with others, keeping thumbs up.
There is no gain in stopping living because we are fighting, or our sons have gone to one of the fronts.
You can't work all the time, fight all the time.
You work better, fight better if you relax in between and get as little tense as may be.
And then, anyway, for the future you want to keep up the habit of living a little each day.

When black-outs come, much may be crowded back into the home. Then music, songs, games, social activity become important. As in times of infantile paralysis and other epidemics municipal recreation systems have accepted heavy responsibility for broadcasting and advising on home recreation activity, so now the need is similar.
In air raid shelters recreation leaders, club leaders have great importance, particularly for active boys upward of sixteen years of age. The devil finds much for idle hands to do. Older boys to save their lives cannot long sit still in complete idleness. Wise leaders must give a certain minimum amount of guidance in free time activity in the air shelters, if we are to keep our boys from delinquency.
In war time, in emergencies, physical activity, conditioning, keeping fit are important. Recreation leaders must take the lead for those who turn to the community centers.

English children, we are told, have been taught to play Run, Rabbit, Run as they duck under seats and benches in schools when the air siren sounds. And they play their little game and call back and forth to each other as they wait for the all-clear signal. Sometimes they even want to go on lying under the forms after the need has passed.
English children have been taught to skip and sing when it is necessary to march to an underground shelter, and all this helps to minimize the shock.
Our children must be protected as far as may be from war-shock.
Keep cool and sane through a certain minimum amount of recreation.

Buying war bonds will not leave as much money to pay for commercial recreation.
Municipal recreation systems can help families find inexpensive community and home recreation.
If the war continues for a long time probably at least a half million volunteers should be trained to serve their country through recreation.
Municipal recreation systems can help and are helping in training volunteers.
These tasks are over and above the effective services being rendered by municipal recreation departments to men in uniform and to workers in war industries.
When victory comes, as come it must, recreation workers will be proud of the part they have played.

Howard Braucher

January

Photo by Ray Forsberg

"Wintertime, which formerly closed its heavy mantle on outdoor activities of the people of the snowlands, now opens a vista comparable to the summer season. Winter vacations are now being taken by business and professional people; the summer family week end at the shore now has its complement of the family outing at the ski resort or a snow carnival. Outdoor exercise in the sun, much needed in winter, has its answer in skiing, a sport in which anyone can find fun and good health in its participation."—From *The Complete Ski Guide.*

A Tradition That Never Grows Old!

There are many legends concerning the origin of St. Valentine's Day. We give you the one which without doubt has the greatest significance for young lovers!

THE PLACE was ancient Rome; the day, February 14th; the year, 271 A.D. There was an air of excitement in the streets as people congregated in small groups to discuss an event that had taken place on one of Rome's seven hills.

Rome's city fathers were divided in their opinions, for on that morning a man had been condemned to die because he had held fast to an ideal. Valentine, Bishop of Spoleto, was burned at the stake because he believed love was sufficient unto itself and that neither rank nor wealth, poverty nor lowly station, should be considered when marriage vows were to be taken.

The week before this fateful February morning, Valentine had married the son of a famous Roman senator to the daughter of a poor miller. This so infuriated the senator that he had the priest arrested, chained and dragged through the streets, and later burned at the stake.

For nearly seventeen hundred years that fateful day has been celebrated in all lands as the Feast of Romance to commemorate the martyrdom of young love's patron saint.

Several other explanations are given for the familiar custom of sending love tokens, cards of greeting and the like, and for the various social activities associated with St. Valentine's Day. One legend has it that St. Valentine was accustomed to going about from house to house leaving food on the doorsteps of the poor and that the custom of sending Valentine greetings, at first anonymously, grew out of that custom. Another explanation connects the modern celebration of the day with the survival of the Roman festival, Lupercalia, which occurred on February 15th. A festival of similar nature was observed in old England and Scotland and to some extent in other European countries.

Both Chaucer and Shakespeare refer to the observance of the festival on the day in early spring when birds first choose their mates. The custom long prevailed on that day of drawing lots to decide which young men and young women should be each other's Valentine during the ensuing year. The couples thus drawn exchanged gifts, and in some cases they were regarded as betrothed. Later the custom of making presents on St. Valentine's Day was confined to the men. It has fallen into disuse in Great Britain, but the sending of sentimental valentines and gifts of flowers and candy on February 14th is still common in America.

"Perhaps St. Valentine's Day, more than any other holiday, retains the spirit of the original rites and festivals. Hang up your cardboard hearts and festoon your colored paper! Pan hides behind each gay trifle and Juno smiles on the party! The shades of Roman youths and maidens linger about, warming themselves at your feast, while good St. Valentine no doubt looks on in consternation and embarrassment."

Some Suggestions for the Observance of Valentine's Day

Valentine's Day affords the recreation leader an excellent opportunity to impress upon children the lessons of friendship, unselfishness, and good will. The sentimental associations of the day may easily be kept in the background. For days or even weeks beforehand, valentine-making may engage the attention of younger children, and much of it may be correlated with recreation activities. What is more attractive than bird valentines? The nature study class may well give some time to coloring bird pictures, which may then be cut out and pasted on the valentines. Flowers may be treated in the same way, and in both instances care should be taken to have the coloring true to life.

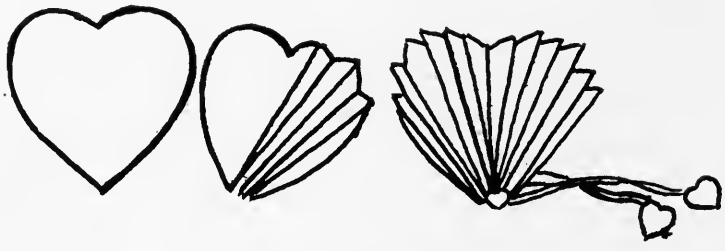
The sewing class may make heart-shaped sachets, pin cushions, and even scrapbooks. The manual training class may fashion simple wooden toys, while the cooking class may produce heart-shaped biscuits, candies, or cookies. Even the very little children can make valentines that will be a delight to father or mother or teacher. They may cut from red paper ten or a dozen hearts, print on each one "Good for a half hour of work," and seal them in an envelope. The work done in response to these "promissory notes" will probably be the most cheerful ever performed by the little valentine makers! Blotting pads of red ornamented with white hearts, and bookmarks and napkin rings similarly decorated are all very simple to construct. Parents or

other adults to whom such tokens are given should take care to make use of them, as nothing so pleases a child as to believe that he has made something which someone cannot do without.

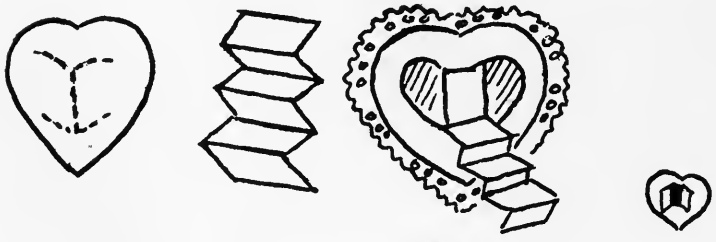
On the afternoon of St. Valentine's Day, after the leader had discussed valentine legends and has emphasized the doing-for-others idea, an exhibit of valentines may be arranged to which each child may contribute his best work.

The suggestion has been made by a recreation worker that soon after the Christmas holidays children might well examine their greeting cards with the idea of salvaging bits of red and white, silver and gold which might be used in making valentines. The attractive paper which is used to line some Christmas card envelopes should also be saved. Pictures cut from magazines and seed catalogues are important supplies, as is colored paper—red is always popular. Invaluable to the valentine supply box are the paper lace doilies which may be secured in packages. A pair of scissors, a pencil, and paste should be at hand.

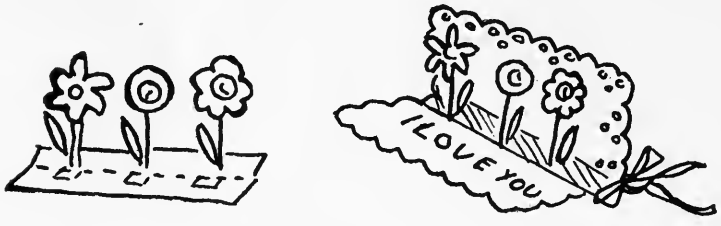
Here are a few suggestions which may help you in making some simple but attractive valentines:



A paper heart is folded accordion fashion, and gaily colored streamers are attached at the bottom.

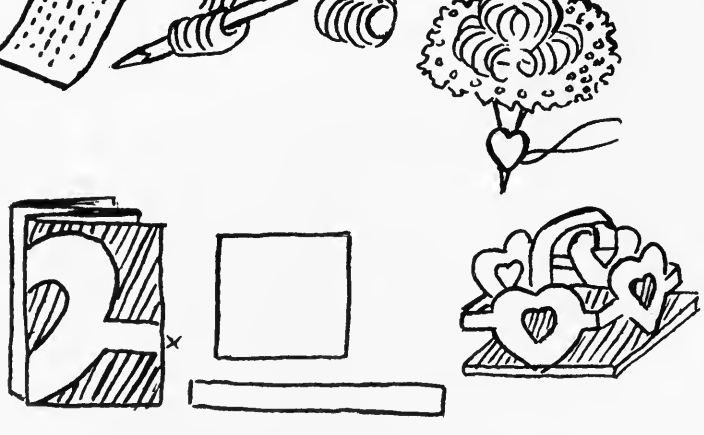


Slash paper heart on broken lines. Open out the two halves. Fold a strip of paper accordion fashion. Mount the heart on a lace doily and paste the folded strip on the center. When the two halves are opened the steps will unfold.



Cut flowers from colored construction paper. Attach to strip of gilt paper and paste to center of folded doily. When opened, the flowers will pop up.

Slash a piece of red paper 2″ x 4″ through the center to within a half inch of the edges. Roll it around a pencil tightly. Fasten the marked ends together with paste, and paste on a white paper doily. You will have as a result a nosegay which, if small, may serve as a boutoniere; if large, as a centerpiece.



Fold a piece of paper accordion fashion. On front fold draw a half heart and strip as shown. Cut around the heart, leaving folds (x) uncut. When opened up, strip acts as connecting link for hearts. Join series of hearts together and paste on square base.

February Furlough

This party has been planned for the men in uniform and is dedicated to their enjoyment

By RUTH BACHMAN

HERE ARE suggestions for a party with a military atmosphere (farcical, we need not add!). Since soldiers, sailors, and marines are sharing honors equally, decorations should feature all three services impartially.

Lights are made to resemble searchlights; walls are hung with flags—the Betsy Ross flag, the Confederate flag, state flags, and Old Glory. These may be easily made of paper. Located at strategic points are such symbols as the goat, donkey and bull dog.

At the entrance of the hall is a gangplank made of boards placed at a slant of about six inches so that it will be necessary for the guests to step down into the hall. Rails make the gangplank more realistic. This end of the hall is devoted to the Navy and is decorated with ship's bells, anchors, mariner's wheels, compasses, and life preservers. A string of Navy signal flags spelling some suitable word adds a touch of realism.

The opposite end of the hall belongs to the Army, and here appropriate effects are obtained through the use of a back drop painted on wrapping paper fitted together as a mural and featuring pup tents, airplanes, and the like. Refreshments may be served here either from a canteen or mess tent. (The dispensers of the food wear K. P. arm bands.)

If the hall is very large and requires more decorations, varicolored triangular pennants may be cut from crepe paper, pinned on lengths of rope or wire and looped from wall to wall at least eight feet above the floor.

Favors lend a festive air and at the same time serve as excellent devices for mixing people and breaking the ice. Paper hats or lapel hats or chevrons may be passed out at the door. In this way each participant will be provided with a partner. The hats suggested as favors are patterned on those worn by sailors (white), marines (blue), and the doughboy in the Army. Each has an appropriate name attached such as Admiral Dewey, General Butler, or Washington. The girls also have hats of the same models bearing the names Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Butler, or Mrs. Washington.

"Captain's Orders"

As each person enters he is given a typed sheet of paper containing "Captain's orders" including such commands as:

(1) Introduce yourself to the first lady you meet.
(2) Collect four autographs of persons named Smith.
(3) Introduce two people and ask them to dance.
(4) See that all seated ladies meet their partners.
(5) Persuade three men from the Army, Navy, and Marines to sing a trio.
(6) Find the tallest person in the room.

At a specified time everyone will be asked to prove that he has followed "Captain's orders." Those who have not will be required to pay a forfeit:

Forfeits

(1) Talk for three minutes on a crow's nest.
(2) Walk the plank. (Walk along a chalk line looking down through spyglasses.)

(3) Blindfolded, stand on the plank while two people lift it. (They actually raise and lower it a few inches, then place it on the floor.) The blindfolded person has placed his hands on the shoulders of another who stoops way down, giving the blindfolded person the feeling of being high in the air. He is then told to jump off.

(4) Sit on a bottle with the heel of one foot on the toes of the other and light a candle.

(5) Describe a top sergeant.

(6) Sing a song.

The party is opened by the playing of reveille on a bugle. A fife and drum corps made up of a soldier, sailor, and marine lead the grand march. Refreshments are announced by mess call. Taps notify the guests that the party has come to an end.

Special Dances

Elimination. Paul Revere astride a broomstick eliminates couples by riding up and saying, "The enemy has come!"

Lincoln's Civil War Tag Dance. The ladies are "Southern belles," the sailors are Confederates. It is up to the Yankees (soldiers and marines) to cut in and keep the Confederates from dancing.

Enemy Territory Elimination. Post three or four men around at different spots where they decide upon a definite area about three yards square. (They must shift their area each time.) When the music stops, any dancers standing in these areas are considered in enemy territory and are captured or eliminated.

Sham Battle. Each girl ties a balloon on her ankle and all couples dance. The object is to break everyone else's balloon in the course of the dance and keep your own intact.

Mess Call (Elimination Dance). Chairs are placed in a row down the center of the room, alternate chairs facing in opposite directions. There is one chair less than the number of couples dancing. When mess call is blown on the bugle, every girl must find a chair. (Her partner may reserve it for her by placing his hand on one.) Those who do not succeed in reaching a chair are eliminated, and one chair is removed each time the bugle blows.

Accumulation ("Girl in Every Port"). If there is difficulty in getting the dancers on the floor, choose a man from the Navy. Have him find a partner and dance with her until the music stops (sixteen measures), when each takes a new partner and dances for sixteen measures, and so on.

Charades

Charades may portray historical events such as Washington crossing the Delaware, Paul Revere's ride, Sherman's march, the Boston tea party, and so on.

Songs

Singing is of course important. Songs may include "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Marching On," "Marching Through Georgia," "John Brown's Baby," "Anchor's Aweigh," "U.S. Marine Song," "Tipperary," "Over There," "Long, Long Trail," "My Buddy," "Alouette," "Parley Vous," and "Shipmates Forever."

Groups interested in securing material on the celebration of the holidays and special days occurring in February may secure on request from the National Recreation Association a list of the inexpensive material it has issued. Ask for a copy of "Suggested Program Aids for St. Valentine's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays."

National Defense Book Campaign

"We Want Books" is the slogan of a campaign in which recreation departments will want to play their part

By SUSAN M. LEE

Miss Lee, who is Third Vice-President and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, is serving as the Association's representative on the Advisory Committee of National Defense Book Campaign.

MILLIONS of books will be provided for men in the armed forces of the United States and the Merchant Marine through a National Defense Book Campaign sponsored by the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations.

The date for the opening of the book drive, which is expected to provide between five and ten million volumes for men of the armed services and of the American Merchant Marine, will be January 12, 1942.

Books obtained in the drive will be used to supplement the library services provided by the government.

Miss Althea Warren, chief librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library has been appointed as national director of the National Defense Book Campaign, and will serve as secretary of the executive board which is made up of representatives of the three sponsoring organizations, with offices at National USO headquarters in the Empire State Building in New York City.

The following eight national organizations have each appointed, at the invitation of the executive committee, a representative to assist in the campaign:

The American Merchant Marine Library Association
Boy Scouts of America
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
Girl Scouts, Inc.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Recreation Association
Special Libraries Association
Work Projects Administration — Library Service Division

The collection campaign is to be organized on a state plan with a director and executive committee for each state, and a local director and executive committee for all cities and towns where book gifts are to be collected.

Civilians throughout the nation are asked to cooperate in the campaign, delivering whatever books they can give to the nearest library, school, or other collection center designated by the local committee.

After books have been sorted and classified in the local centers, reports will be sent to national headquarters of the campaign where a central control system will assure equitable distribution. In most instances books will be sent direct from the local center to the nearest military base or service club. Unbound magazines or newspapers will not be handled in this campaign.

Officials associated with the campaign stress the fact that the interests of service men cover a wide range of reading interests, including technical and professional as well as general recreational material.

A number of communities, among them New York City, have already conducted campaigns to collect books for the men in service. An article by Charles H. English in the April 1941 issue of RECREATION tells of the book showers held in Philadelphia. Here 197 public and parochial schools took part in the campaign, which resulted in gathering approximately 200,000 carefully selected magazines and books for the Navy Yard and for camps in the vicinity.

HOW COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS CAN HELP

At a meeting on December 3rd at campaign headquarters, it was suggested that advisory and cooperating groups might help in the following ways:

1. **By contributing workers to local campaigns**
2. **By having officers and workers prepared to serve on state and local executive committees**
3. **By allowing their offices or headquarters to be used as collection centers**
4. **By displaying in their offices or headquarters posters and other publicity material supplied by headquarters of the campaign**
5. **By encouraging publicity projects such as the making of posters in their organizations**
6. **By making announcement of the campaign to their groups, and in club bulletins and magazines asking their members to give books**

Service Men's Clubs as Hospitality Centers

From all parts of the country come accounts of the clubs and hospitality centers being established for service men. New buildings are being erected. Old stores, warehouses, schools are being reconditioned through community effort and put into all-day, and often all-night use. Many stories could be told about these centers which, to men in all branches of the service, are the symbol of the communities' interest in them. A few typical instances are given here.

"The Golden Gate Is Open Wide"

By JOSEPHINE RANDALL
Superintendent
San Francisco Recreation Commission

SAN FRANCISCO, strategically centered on our Pacific Coast, is a natural military defense area. A city of supreme and exotic beauty, situated for the most part on the slopes of seven hills which rise above the historic bay on one side and the vast Pacific Ocean on the other, San Francisco now delights in playing host to the thousands of soldiers, sailors, and marines stationed at the twelve large military bases in the Bay area.

Sixteen thousand soldiers are quartered in the famous military Presidio by the Golden Gate and at other forts around the bay, while 35,000 more men are within a few hours' ride of the city by army caravan. These men in the service of Uncle Sam are finding the romantic home of the Spanish Dons a place of beauty and adventure.

Priding herself on the spirit of welcome and hospitality extended to visitors in this historic metropolis, San Francisco immediately set about helping the fellow citizens assigned here for duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard enjoy their stay.

In December, 1940, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi called together a representative citizens' committee composed of leaders in civic, social, military, and educational organizations to discuss the needs and to formulate plans for providing the trainees not only a hearty welcome but a sustained program of worthwhile recreation and entertainment.

Number One accomplishment was the "go-ahead" signal on the nation's first municipally-owned and constructed Hospitality House for the exclusive use of men in the service. All building materials were supplied by the city; local union labor volunteered its time, and carpenters, painters, plumbers, and plasterers assigned by the Building Trades Council worked in their off-hours and late at night to complete the structure absolutely free of labor costs. Located at the Civic Center, in the very heart of the downtown district, Hospitality House

True to its name, "Hospitality House" is offering the service men the opportunities for social recreation which they crave. Games and dancing, music, and tools and materials for making things, if their tastes lie in that direction, are all here.

Local union labor built this center as its contribution to the service men. Members volunteered their time, working in their free hours and often late into the night to finish the building in record time.

Courtesy Redwood Empire Association

is a place where the men can gather as at their own club, relax, refresh themselves, and make arrangements and plans for their time when away from the Post.

The main feature is a large lounge, which has hardwood floors and is furnished with light, comfortable furniture and small rugs which can be rolled back to provide for impromptu dancing. A large radio phonograph and piano furnish music. There are reading, writing, and library rooms, tables for cards and other games, daily newspapers of all major cities, private telephone booths, locker and rest rooms. One of the most important and popular rooms is the kitchen where refreshments issued without charge to the service men are prepared. Assignments are made to the hundreds of clubs and organizations to act as hostesses and take charge for a particular day. Each enlisted man on entering is given a booklet containing detailed information about places to go and things to see, entertainments, facilities available, and included is a script of complimentary coupons to shows, restaurants, dances, and sports events.

Completed in record time, Hospitality House opening was a gala one—a gigantic week-end celebration, a huge invitational all-star Hollywood stage show in the Civic Auditorium with 10,000 soldiers as guests. On the following day a conducted tour of the city's forty-nine mile scenic drive saw thousands of persons chauffeuring service men in the family car. Singular, indeed, was the sight of lads from the Middle West or inland states, who, on first glimpsing the vast Pacific, were so impressed that they dashed shouting from the cars, sped across the sands, and rushed right into the surf! After the drive these boys were dinner guests at the homes of those whose cars had made the tour. These forty-nine mile guest tours are now a regular Sunday feature.

Following the fanfare of an official welcome, the committee, with wholehearted civic support, enthusiastically tackled the task of continuing a good job. Working hand in hand with commanding officers of the various posts, the things most needed and desired were provided.

The San Francisco Recreation Department placed its outstanding athletic unit, the twelve-acre Funston playfield and clubhouse, at the disposal of the enlisted men stationed at the Presidio, only a few blocks distant. Here they engage in nearly every sport — baseball, softball, tennis, basketball, volleyball; golf driving cages,

The Service Man's Guide which Miss Randall mentions in her article is an attractively illustrated booklet of information regarding places of interest in or near San Francisco. At the back of the book are several pages of detachable coupons entitling men in uniform to free admission to a number of local theaters and to wrestling matches, swimming pools and other sports centers, and also to a twenty-five per cent discount on hotel rates. Two detachable post cards and a blank page for "Important Notes" complete this booklet, which bears the title, "Something Doing in San Francisco."

putting greens, and horseshoe links are available, and there are many night activities as well. In addition to the regular municipal athletic leagues in which the service teams take part, there are special tournaments conducted by the Recreation Department exclusively for teams from the camps.

"Service men, meet your friends here!" This is the invitation appearing on a card issued by the Recreation Committee of the Philadelphia Council of Defense, and the "here" referred to is the Hospitality Center for service men. The card, printed in red and blue and carrying the insignia of the Center—two clasped hands—also contains a map showing the location of the Center. An interesting feature of the Philadelphia program is the fact that the cards are given service men by policemen as they meet them on the streets.

A series of Thursday evening dances in the Funston Recreation Center have proved tremendously popular. The girls are chosen from the long list of industrial and commercial firms taking part in Department athletic and social activities, and from memberships of various playground and community center clubs. The soldiers are invited through the commanding officer, each company receiving its invitation by turn. Music of the eight piece WPA orchestra starts at eight o'clock and continues until twelve. The recreation leaders and hostesses introduce the service men to the girls, and through informal dances and games keep them happily engaged finding new partners or seeking favorites among the dancers.

Hallowe'en was the occasion of a costume party with papier-mâché goblins and witches gazing down from the blue shadows of the gymnasium rafters on scenes of festive broom dances, apple bobbing, and forfeit games. The boys, generally, give little evidence of shyness when seeking a partner from amongst the many pretty and attractive young ladies. It is at these dances that many of the boys and girls have made acquaintances that now are treasured. Often the young men receive invitations to the homes of the girls and enjoy the pleasure of dinner and a social evening with the family. Rumor has it that bids to these dances are in great demand, and barter at the army post has brought high prices for some of the highly prized pasteboards!

Besides athletics and socials, the trainee finds many opportunities for self-expression through hobby and craft activities. A photography center, open daily, evenings, and week ends, finds the men engaged in using the camera and dark room facilities, the enlargers and the library; field trips and studio work are enjoyed by the more advanced army photo fans.

The director at the Drama Studio gives instruction in the making of puppets, shepherd pipes, string belts, and purses. Opportunities to take part in plays, choral groups, vocal or instrumental music are provided. Bulletins of additions to the regular programs are posted throughout the camps, as well as at the Hospitality House and other service headquarters.

One hundred and thirty miles south lies California's largest army training camp, Fort Ord. Here 32,000 soldiers away from any city or town must fill their entire leisure time at the post. Just before war maneuvers week-end dances have been held at Ford Ord, the trainees inviting the girls of San Francisco to be their guests. The Southern Pacific offered special rates for the trips, a set of barracks were converted into girls' dormitories, and the city shared in solving the problem of the smaller communities.

The Thursday night dances at Funston Recreation Center are so popular that invitations to them are highly prized

During maneuvers and war games, as many as 15,000 enlisted men have at one time encamped in our Golden Gate Park, on our playfields and our beaches.

The residents near these bivouacs welcome the boys who are off duty into their homes for dinner and the evening.

Marching units, starting from the Presidio, cross town to the forty-two acre Crocker Amazon Playfield, and pitch their pup tents on the turf for an overnight stay. In the morning they compete in games of baseball, pushball, and soccer, take refreshing showers, and prepare for the return hike.

Dances at the Aquatic Park are open to all service men, and while accommodating huge numbers, are not as satisfactory as the more informal, smaller dances with a limited number of guests. Every other Tuesday evening the famous old pioneer Trocadero Rancho, now the Sigmund Stern Memorial Grove, is the setting of parties for groups of as small as fifty to seventy-five trainees. Here the boys and girls dance to the strains of recorded music and enjoy the homelike atmosphere of games in the parlor and the singing of favorite songs around the piano. On warm evenings the barbecue pits and picnic grounds are used for weiner roasts, popping corn and toasting marshmallows.

Courtesy Chicago Park District

Thanksgiving week the phones of the army camps were deluged with calls from all over the city inviting the boys away from home to come out to the house for a turkey dinner with all the trimmings. So many invitations were extended that there were not enough of service men to go "round"!

Instances of individual enthusiasm are exemplified by the generous action of a lady who filled her box in the diamond horseshoe during evenings of the opera season with trainees from the camps, and furthermore, insisted that all her guests be privates! There are, too, the ticket committees that obtain reduced rates or free admissions for the men in uniform and send them to the commanding officer to distribute to the men in the camps.

Much has been said of the federal financial assistance given to communities whose location and industries are directly related to national defense. Most of this money has been allocated to the smaller communities which would otherwise have no way of providing recreation or wholesome entertainment to the men stationed near those towns. Up to the present time this city has had no funds from such a source, but is meeting the influx of thousands of troops in its own way and through its own efforts. There is much to offer here, and from all indications Uncle Sam's boys are accepting the offers; morale is considered extremely high and with everybody eagerly doing their utmost for "our boys," it is destined to stay high.

A Service Club in the Heart of Chicago

By V. K. BROWN
Director of Recreation Division
Chicago Park District

CHICAGO'S THREE MILLION people are turning this mid-west metropolis into just another home town for thousands of men in uniform. Members of civic groups, service clubs, churches, school and municipal departments are entertaining 7,000 soldiers, sailors and marines each week at the city's official "open house."

An abandoned fourteen-story building which once housed the Elks' Club has been transformed into a center for the service men who spend their free evenings and week ends in the "windy city." The Mayor's Committee on National Defense has established a sub-committee under the direction of Frank Loomis to operate this centrally-located club with the cooperation of many civic organizations.

The Service Men's Center was originally financed by a fund which remained from war camp community operations of the last war. Since the fund was not adequate, however, the city of Chicago has helped to finance the work. Extensive reconditioning was necessary before the building could be put into active use, but this problem was solved when technical workers on city pay rolls contributed labor for painting and repairs. Furnishings for the Center have been the gifts of local merchants and manufacturers.

The story of Chicago's program for the service men developed through the cooperation of public and private agencies is a stirring one. It bears evidence to the fact that the people of America's second largest city are extending a gracious welcome to the boys in uniform who know they will always find an open door awaiting them in the heart of Chicago.

Mayor Kelly has adhered to the policy of making this a completely municipal project operated by personnel from public agencies, with the exception of an information

desk manned by the Travelers Aid. The USO provided some limited funds for a staff while the WPA assigned a number of its remaining workers to the Center. The Park District has supplied the full-time services of Ralph Nelson, one of its most capable leaders, and the daily part-time service of District Executive O. C. Rose who has also volunteered many week-end and holiday hours.

The city of Chicago has now appropriated $125,000 from municipal funds and is underwriting all of the repairs and operations of the building. President Dunham has authorized the Park District to operate the Center as a park fieldhouse, assuming responsibility for leadership, janitorial service, heat and light.

Eight floors of the building are used for recreation of all kinds. Each Saturday night finds soldiers and sailors waltzing or "jitter-bugging" on the fourth floor to the rhythms of a modern swing band, while up on the eighth floor strains of hill-billy music can be heard between husky square dance calls.

In the fifth floor canteen little groups of men are watching an entertainment and leaning hungrily over the cookie jar. Others are amusing themselves with billiards, archery and even pitching horseshoes in the sixth and seventh floor game rooms. The quiet third floor lounge is reserved for those who want to curl up and read a book, write a letter home, or just hold hands with their girl friends.

Local girls who are invited to the Center's parties and dances have been carefully investigated and selected. Some responsible citizen must sponsor each girl who is then interviewed and provided with card credentials bearing her photograph. The women's division of the defense committee has given many days of work to this registration.

Movies and amateur shows are given at the Center every Sunday afternoon. The theaters of the city have joined together to present a weekly professional variety program on Saturdays with the best stage and radio talent. Legitimate theaters have also responded weekly with passes for the men, and tickets are sent to the Center for operas, college and professional football games, moving pictures, and special sporting events.

The WPA tour service is arranging Saturday afternoon tours to Chicago's large department stores, museums, industrial plants, and other points of interest. A special trip to Chinatown is conducted on Saturday nights.

Saturday night and Sunday attendance at the Center sometimes reaches 4,000. The Saturday crowd is already taxing the building's facilities to the straining point, but program changes are being made to take care of the rapidly increasing numbers.

Upper floors are being transformed into dormitories. A system of hotel operation will be put into effect so that men in transit and on convoy can be provided with a night's lodging. Dormitories will accommodate approximately 200 men at a probable laundry fee of twenty-five cents. The hotels of the city have arranged a dormitory system at minimum cost for boys from near-by camps week-ending in town, and the Center's rooms will probably be reserved for special convoys forced to spend the night in Chicago.

No charge is made to the men for either recreation activities or canteen supplies. The free can-

teen service costs $800 a month, most of which is donated by service, community and civic organizations volunteering to provide coffee, sandwiches and other refreshments for the men.

If a women's club agrees to provide canteen supplies for Sunday afternoon this may mean coffee and cakes for more than 2,500 boys. On Saturdays an average of 3,000 service men stream through the building, and many baking hours are needed to keep the cookie jar filled or to provide doughnuts for even one evening.

Girls of a telephone exchange located two blocks from the Center have recently organized their 4,000 operators into a cookie-jar brigade. The girls will regularly supply the canteen with batches of cookies and small cakes.

The Center's canteen book is open for reservations until January 1, 1943. Groups have already signed up to provide food for every Saturday in the coming year. Not until every week night and Sunday throughout the year has been reserved will the book be closed for 1942.

A sign on the canteen indicates the name of the organization which is furnishing the evening's food. Chicago Park camera clubs are donating a camera and flashlight to take pictures of the canteen in order that women who have worked on the project can have pictorial evidence of the hungry soldiers and sailors in action.

The staff of the Chicago Park District is campaigning to enlist every racial, social, or civic group in the work of the Center. Some of the active members of each club are taken on a tour of the building and told how their group could contribute to this community-wide program. One club may, for example, organize an old-fashioned taffy pull, corn popping party or peanut roast. Another group may round up talent and supply an evening's entertainment or perhaps introduce some new game equipment or activity for the boys. Suggestions are always welcome, since novelty has the same important place in a service men's center as in a recreation program.

Chicago's boat building fraternity has offered to build a large number of cutters to be presented to the Naval Training units located here in the city. Some of the boats may be reserved in our park harbor for recreational use by men in uniform as supplementary equipment of the Service Men's Center.

The city's photographic clubs are setting up a dark room and complete photographic equipment at the Center. This will be used by men in uniform who have camera hobbies.

Park centers throughout the city have been active in organizing their communities to cooperate with the Center in extending Chicago's hospitality to visiting men in uniform. Recreation centers are sending entertainment talent downtown for the amateur shows, with many of the playground children helping to put over these programs.

Since the center is usually overcrowded on week ends, many of the parks are sending buses to pick up about 100 men and take them out to a park center for an afternoon or evening. The men are guests at a community dinner and special entertainment is planned for them in fieldhouses equipped with gymnasiums, assembly halls, craft shops, libraries and club rooms. As the municipal program develops, this will be an expanding feature, supplementing the operation of the Center itself with further community participation throughout the city.

The community centers have also been drafted for civilian defense work. One room in each fieldhouse is set aside for the use of volunteers. Women are invited to come to the park with their knitting and sewing for the Red Cross and other war relief groups. Here they can work with their neighbors, listen to music and hear lectures. Plans are under way to have representatives of South American republics come out from consular offices to speak to the workers, perhaps describing the people and customs of our continental neighbors. This informal, neighborly federating of forces is making an active contribution to the national cause.

The Christmas program at the Service Men's Center climaxed the work for 1941. Holiday festivities were planned for the boys who could not go home. The neighborhood group winning last year's prize for the best decorated community Christmas tree asked for the privilege of supplying and decorating the Christmas tree in the Center.

Children in craft classes set aside one day for making Christmas gifts for the men—leather tobacco pouches, keyring holders, card cases, bill folds, silk scarves and handkerchiefs. A folding Christmas card was designed, mimeographed and labeled "the work of the children of Chicago." Another day was spent by the children in coloring these cards with crayons and water colors. Each child attached a stamp to his card so that it was ready for addressing and posting. The greetings

were then taken to the Center for any of the boys who wanted to send them to friends at home.

Thus the Service Men's Center has become truly a community affair. The mayor and his wife have taken an active part in the work and are leading the city in this gesture of cooperative hospitality. Men, women and children are working and planning. Many of them have sent gifts—a carload of coal, 50,000 sheets of stationery, 10,000 envelopes. Others are giving their time to talk or dance with the soldiers, to act as hostesses, to bake cookies.

A Town Club in St. Louis

By PAUL B. MCNAMARA

THE ST. LOUIS Service Men's Center, operated under the auspices of the United St. Louis Organization for National Defense, is a vast city recreation spot of approximately 75,000 square feet of hospitality for soldiers, sailors, and marines stationed in or passing through St. Louis. Visited by more than 8,000 service men per week, the center is operated in conjunction with the United States Army Recreational Area in St. Louis Forest Park. It is capable of providing housing and sleeping accommodations for more than a thousand men in uniform who may be in the city over night.

The Facilities

Facilities include a main lounge equipped with comfortable furniture in a modern style, up-to-date periodicals, local and out-of-town newspapers, writing desks and stationery, and the various things which combine to make life comfortable and pleasant for the service man who stops at the center to pass an hour or an entire evening.

There is a bridge lounge at the disposal of the service men and their friends for card parties. An informal dance lounge in which music is provided by the "juke" box can be used only by men in uniform and their friends. Good fellowship has not been forgotten, for there is the community singing corner where "good fellows get together," and the walls resound with harmony.

For those who are hobby-minded there is the hobby lobby in which materials such as leather, wood, and metal are provided at cost and the service men can use the tools and facilities of the lobby to make simple gifts for those at home or articles for their personal use.

The "inner man" receives careful consideration at the snack bar where an entire corner of the huge hall is given over to a refreshment bar with about fifty tables. More than two hundred people can be seated at these tables and the refreshments are reasonably priced. The travel-tired soldier, dusty and perhaps unshaven, can repair to the center for a shave, shine, and shower and can take advantage of the cafeteria valet service where irons and ironing boards for pressing are provided, and the men themselves provide the "elbow grease."

For those of a graphic turn of mind the center offers a camera club corner where the amateur camera hobbyist can have the advantage of the services of experienced instructors to aid him in developing and printing his own pictures, planning photographic tours, and receiving general instruction.

It's made very easy for the service man stationed near St. Louis to find an answer to the question, "Where shall we go?"

Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A single glance will show you why the Pantry Shelf in the Service Men's Club in Indianapolis always has its patrons!

Social Activities

Every Saturday afternoon there is a bridge party, with young women drawn from local groups volunteering their services as partners. Every two weeks a dance is held at which formal dress is optional, thus giving the girls a chance to appear in their finest before the service men who make an extremely colorful picture in their full dress uniforms. These dances, which have been a great success, have an average attendance of from 1,200 to 1,500 couples.

Other activities include the Sunday afternoon serenade which regales its listeners with semi-classical, chorus, and orchestral music, and musical shows closely rivaling the best the town affords in night club floor shows. These are being held every other Saturday night, alternating with the dances. The musical shows have been received with great interest and enthusiasm by the service men visiting the center. The talent for the shows, both professional and amateur, is donated by volunteers. On Saturday afternoons and Sundays there are tours starting from the center and covering points of local interest under the direction of experienced guides.

Men in uniform who enjoy competitive events may find an outlet for their energy at table tennis, shuffleboard, shuffle bowling, badminton, and novelty games provided for their enjoyment.

In close conjunction with the Army Recreational Area at Forest Park the center operates information booths at Union Station and other transportation centers in the town, offering information regarding housing, eating, recreation facilities, and home hospitality.

The administration of such a large organization is complex and detailed, but is effectively handled by the administration director, William Goodall, who with his associates is successfully avoiding any feeling of obligation on the part of the boys visiting the center and, as far as possible, eliminating regimentation and regulations. It is thought

that if the boys are made to understand that the center and its facilities are their own, they will give them careful treatment. This has been borne out by results. Breakage, misuse of equipment, and lack of consideration for the furnishings of the center have been at a minimum since this "club city" was opened formally by Mayor Becker last July.

The young women who have been given the formal title of "receptionists" are providing the all-important company for the boys through the various organizations which have volunteered to aid in the social life of the center.

Our center, as in the case of others similar to it throughout the country, was at first regarded rather skeptically by those who wondered if such an organization could be successfully conducted. They were dubious about an undertaking so large and so new in character. The outstanding success of the center, however, its immediate acceptance by all service men who have visited it, its amazing record of "satisfied customers," and the position which it is occupying as a dignified gathering place have proved that our new army is made up of a multitude of young men who know and appreciate wholesome surroundings and good entertainment.

Ping-pong on a co-recreational basis has an important place in the program of the Service Men's Club in Indianapolis

The Service Men's Club Grows Up!

By HELEN BOYD HIGGINS
Indianapolis, Indiana

TEN COOKIES to one man is the ratio maintained by the Army, Navy and Marine Service Men's Club in Indianapolis, which since last May has been the symbol of the friendliness Indianapolis feels for the men in uniform.

The Indianapolis Park Board (Jack Joseph, President), which is financing the center for the first year, began last January to make its plans. The old freight and baggage warehouse belonging to the Indiana Railway was rented for a dollar a year, and plans were immediately made to remodel the building. When the floors had been strengthened and painted and some needed carpentry done, six men, three of them recreation leaders and three janitors who had been furnished by WPA, went on duty.

Early in the spring a city-wide appeal was made for equipment which would make the building a homelike place. Donations began to pour in as the result of which the building is becoming increasingly attractive. Upstairs, where no visitors go except at times when the men are not there, is a tribute to the generosity of many groups and individuals. The library, a quiet, and restful room at the head of the stairs, was equipped by the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Indiana. Books, magazines, easy chairs, and good light await the men. The State Library sends fifty books once a month to augment those given by members of

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What They Say About Recreation

"WE HAVE BUILT schools, colleges, playgrounds, great scientific centers, all for one purpose —that the men and women of tomorrow may be better equipped to meet the problems of life and thereby achieve worth and dignity."—*Gerald Salters.*

"One of the underlying causes for the present war is that people have been living under too much tension. They need to learn to play, to relieve tension either through physical exercise or creative arts programs."—*Mrs. Harrison Elliott.*

"Many people have proven that without art or phantasy they can live dull but decent lives."—*Joep Nicholas* from the *Survey Midmonthly.*

"To build and maintain better parks we have to do a little more educating. We must educate ourselves and our employees; we must educate the scientists by acquainting them with our problems; and we must educate the public that pays the bills."—*William E. Frost* in *Parks and Recreation.*

"Partnership, co-sponsorship and team work pay good dividends in service, in friendliness, and in filling the gaps in public needs which could not be met by one agency alone."—From *Annual Report,* Philadelphia Playground and Recreation Association.

"Community recreation programs are an essential social service and one needed even more at present than in times of less strain and stress. The existing community programs should be vigorously maintained and wherever possible expanded."—*The American Youth Commission* in *Youth Work Programs.*

"You cannot build a fine recreational plant and then let it just run itself and run itself down."—*Allyn R. Jennings,* Park Department, New York City.

"Permanent escape from the cares of the world, or even from the personal cares that infest the day, is impossible. But temporary escape, whether by book or play, or by games, is an excellent thing, and never more important than at present."—*Franklin P. Adams* in the *New York Post.*

"We can never achieve a perfect and finished form of society. We do not even want to, for to do so would be to arrive at stagnation and death in life. We seek for the ultimate justice. We move toward it. We never reach it."—From *Editorial* in *The New York Times.*

"The finest prison is but a monument to neglected youth."—*James A. Johnson,* Warden, Alcatraz Penitentiary.

"It is the duty of the park and recreation systems of this Nation to provide the necessary areas and leadership so as to make the 'pursuit of happiness' possible for all of the people, no matter in what walk of life they may be."—*Conrad Wirth* in *1940 Yearbook, Park and Recreation Progress.*

"Let us teach new meanings for the use of our glorious out of doors, for the use of the wealth of its hills, valleys, rivers and streams, and for the care of our fertile fields and grasslands."—*Harry S. Hill,* County Superintendent of Schools, Mercer County, New Jersey.

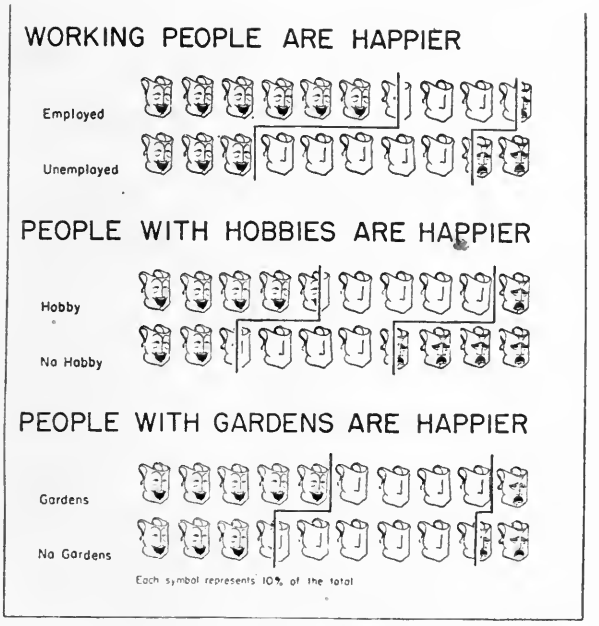
"It is civilization's task to raise every citizen above want, but in doing so to permit a free development and avoid the slavery of the beehive and the ant heap. A humane economic policy must not be allowed to diminish the stature of man's spirit."—*Major Nichol.*

"Public recreation programs have helped to bring greater appreciation of different nationality cultures on the one hand, and on the other, fuller acceptance by these nationality groups of American culture."—*Jane Hoey* in her Presidential Address at the 1941 National Conference of Social Work.

"Recreation makes a vitally important contribution to conservation of the human wealth of the United States. Proper use of our increasing leisure time is the safety valve of modern life, and outdoor recreation amid surroundings inviting a fresh grasp of fundamental human requirements provides the opportunity."—From *The Civilian Conservation Corps and Public Recreation.*

Hobbies and Happiness in Old Age

The general conclusion of a recent study is that those individuals are well adjusted to old age who are busy, have hobbies and group interests, and who maintain their interest in the present and in planning for the future.

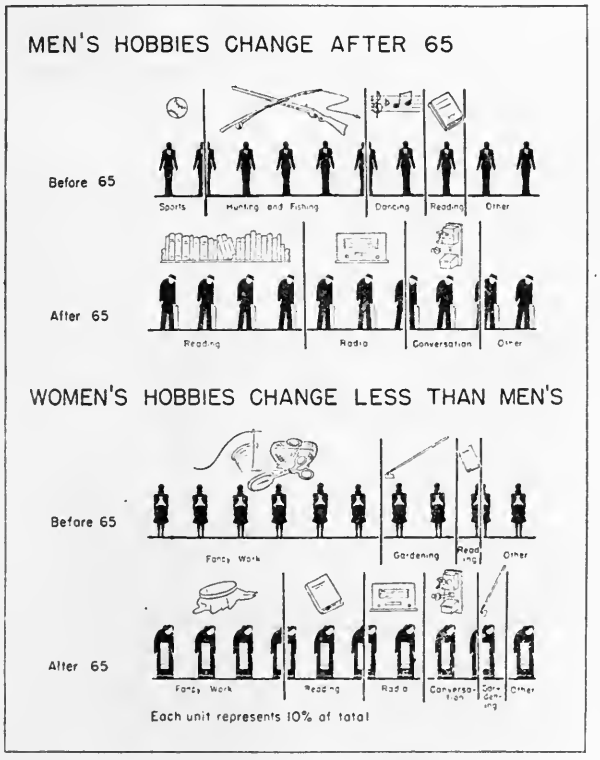


Courtesy Iowa State College

By JUDSON T. LANDIS, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology
Southern Illinois Normal University

ONE VERY IMPORTANT factor contributing to happiness in later life is the development of interests in hobbies and activities which may be pursued after physical strength is on the decline. A recent study conducted by members of the Sociology Department at Iowa State College produced evidence emphasizing the importance of hobbies in the lives of old people. By random sampling, 450 people ranging in ages from sixty-five to ninety-eight were selected and interviewed.

The old people who have developed hobbies were found to be better adjusted than those who have no hobbies. In general, men are interested in hobbies which require physical strength, such as hunting, fishing, and athletic sports. When they grow older they must give up these activities and shift to some new interests. Many men never satisfactorily shift to new interests and thus find it difficult to adjust as they grow older. Men are often forced to retire from their regular work at sixty or sixty-five, and if they also have to give up their life-time hobbies at this time it is very difficult for a good adjustment to be made.



Courtesy Iowa State College

For women the problem is less serious because their hobbies are often ones which may be pursued throughout life. In the past women have been more interested in needle work, quilting, making rugs, and such activities. Failing sight may force women to give up these hobbies but usually they are able to continue them on into old age. Women have another advantage in that they seldom have to give up their regular work entirely; they can always continue with some household responsibilities.

Life expectancy tables

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Hobby Windows

By NELLIE MCVEY KUSKA
Lincoln, Nebraska

Mrs. Kuska, who is known as the "hobby lady," makes it her hobby to find out what other people's hobbies are and to display them where they may be enjoyed by all. She herself collects old buttons, bottles, dolls and dishes, and appreciating as she does the value of the treasures she handles, it is her desire to instill in those who see the displays a love for things old and traditional.

"LIFE BEGINS with a Hobby" is the placard which greets one from the windows of the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph Company at Fourteenth and M Streets.

For over a year the people of Lincoln, Nebraska, and visitors to the city, have enjoyed the changing exhibits which the hobby windows feature—a continuous hobby show with educational, timely and stimulating displays which are changed at intervals of about three weeks.

Everyone who has a hobby likes to share it, to show it, and to talk about it. Local and state fairs do not cover hobbies, and frequently very fine collections are unknown and unseen except by immediate friends. It was this thought which prompted a six weeks' search for a window available for the display of hobby collections. The window found, it wasn't an easy task to get the first exhibit. The risk of breakage or loss seemed too great. Assured that every precaution would be taken, the owner finally gave her consent and the two hundred and fifty vases were packed and placed in the window. Her name, Hobbies Magazine, and a "Lincoln Hobby Window" sign completed the picture. It was an unforgettable display—Parian hand vase, Venetian glass peacock, and a purple ribbon hand-painted "State Champion Winner."

The next exhibit came more easily. The window changed from vases to Chinese art, Mexican treasures, and Indian dolls. At Christmas time, two hundred old china-headed dolls, large and small, reminiscent of our grandmothers' day, greeted the holiday throngs. A small corner window which had housed various advertising material had now been outgrown, and the dolls occupied the larger window which had been previously promised. Subsequent collections have continued to keep them all filled. Each change is announced by the local radio station.

Dolls were replaced by bottles, two hundred and thirty-four of them, the smallest, one inch high and three-sixteenths inch in diameter; bells of all kinds — church, school, mission, Chinese, camel, elephant and amberina; a high school boy's miniature navy fleet of cruisers and bombers to the number of 190; eighty old individual salts; old pictures; samplers; stamp collections; early American pattern glassware; 500 salt and pepper sets; and a university student's ninety-five pen and ink portraits of famous people autographed by the celebrities themselves, including Will Rogers, Madame Schumann-Heink, Neville Chamberlain, Amelia Earhart, General Pershing and others.

Large and small collections fit in the windows, and they come from all ages. Preschool children exhibit their hobbies of buttons, belt buckles, statues, china dogs, glass slippers, pitchers. From older people come the heirlooms of earlier generations, such as clover leaf dishes, Wedgewood, Spode, Royal Doulton, Bennington, teapots, jugs, Majolica, colored glassware, Tiffany, teakwood, valentines, button charm

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The "hobby lady" holds up for display a Sandwich glass decanter taken from her own collection of bottles

Treasures Everywhere!

"There are so many, many wonderful things in the world; so many beautiful and mysterious things. But not many people like to talk about them."

By SANFORD T. WHITMAN
Hillsboro, Oregon

THE RUMBLE of the cement mixer droned on endlessly. Sweaty men shoveled batches of sand, gravel, and cement into its turning maw. Other men with wheelbarrows rolled the freshly mixed concrete to the waiting forms. And around the edge of activity, gathered in a constantly maintained though ever changing line, was the inevitable company of onlookers — the curbstone superintendents and straw bosses who are a part of every construction job.

Like all of its kind, that line of spectators was a cross section of the youthful, the idle, and the curious. It was a veritable forum of political and economic discussion, village wit, and adolescent enthusiasm.

Outwardly, it was no different than any of the dozens of other groups which had watched me during my days as a construction worker. Yet within its ranks was the one individual who stood out above them all.

One day he said to me:

"You young fellows, I know how you feel. I was twenty once, myself. But you want to get over that habit of legging it down the street with no time or interest for anyone but your girl friends. You're missing too much."

In a few brief conversations with this man—he was an almost constant watcher on that job—I had already learned not to be surprised at anything he said. So I merely smiled and nodded that I understood. Whereupon he continued with this further advice:

"When you see an old man standing on a street corner looking up into people's faces, stop for a few minutes and talk to him. He's all alone and lonesome. He's hungry for someone to talk to. Life isn't as bright for him as it used to be. He needs someone to cheer him up. Swing up to him and say, 'Hello there, Dad. What d'ya know today?' Those old fellows haven't been in cages all their lives. There's things they can tell you young bucks. Some of those old fellows are veritable gold mines of interest."

Unusual advice, wasn't it, considering the circumstances? Good advice, too, as my immediate and continued investigation proved. Good advice every day of the year.

Looking about me, I found on every side an astonishing amount of the substance of human drama — bits of description, brief narrations, hot coals of argumentation, and at times beautifully terse expositions.

There was, for instance, the weathered, seventy year old foreman on that very job. I knew he had been a wanderer in his earlier days, and concluded he would be a good subject on which to start my investigations. I was not in error. Responding to my interest with an eagerness I had never before seen in him, he drew back the curtain covering fifty years of roaming through the states of the Southwest.

"One time I was taking my family through the badlands of west Texas," he told me. "We hadn't had a drop of water all day, and towards evening, knowing we had to have it soon or die, I let the horses have the lines. If there was water anywhere around, I knew they'd find it.

"For hours we sat in the wagon and let the team drag us over the wilderness. Darkness came and still no water. We were in strange country, but we didn't dare stop.

"Sometime that night we felt the wagon hit soft ground. Presently we heard the horses' feet splashing in water. Somewhere, in the way that horses do, my team had found a water hole.

"We were too far gone with thirst and sleep to care about anything but getting a drink. We sat there in the darkness, dipping the water up over the side of the wagon, trying to drink it slowly when we were dying to gulp it down.

"When the horses had had their fill, I tried to turn them around and pull up to dry ground. We finally made it, or I wouldn't be telling about it today, but the team and wagon were so nearly mired down I hate to think about it even now."

He paused, and I thought the story was ended. Just as I was about to remark on his experience, he finished:

"Our beds were in the wagon, and we unhitched

the horses and turned in without bothering to light the lantern. Next morning, when we got up and looked at the water hole in daylight, we could see the bones and carcasses of dead cattle sticking out of the water. They had waded in for a drink like we had, and mired down."

From a neighbor, a near centenarian who lived next door, I heard a first-hand account of a trip across the plains in an immigrant train. Because her father's wagon was loaded with tools and supplies for their new home in the West, this woman, then a small girl, walked the entire distance from their starting point in Indiana to the eastern foothills of the Cascade Mountains. The account of that trip and the days of her young womanhood on her father's donation land claim were a living, pulsing part of one of the great development eras of the continent. And not a day passed without its scores of thrill-hunting travelers rushing madly along the highway which passed her home.

Then, as if to show that no one year has an advantage in this respect, there was the bearded gentleman who only a few days ago walked up to the threshing machine where I was sewing sacks and for half an hour entertained the separator crew with his lively manner and interesting stories. Very clearly he was not only a part of another generation, but one who stood apart from the mass.

With his blue eyes smiling and his very prominent teeth showing, he jovially informed us, and this in this wearisome year of 1941, that his good suit of clothes, which he still wore, had been purchased in—yes, in 1912! Moreover, it had cost him all of $13! Such facts and figures not only give a clear insight into human character; what they stand for in wear and cost is meat for comparative meditation.

Dull people? Boring conversations? Yes, dull and boring as—well, say, as finding a ten dollar bill! "Veritable gold mines of interest" my adviser had said they were. And veritable gold mines of interest and information I have found, and am still finding, them to be. Are all elderly people such troves of treasure?

My experience has been that every old person has a streak of interest somewhere, though at times it may be deeply buried. One such was a skilled tradesman of an earlier day. He was a splendid neighbor, kindly, generous, and talkative. That was the trouble. He liked to talk too well, or so I thought, anyway. And he had a seemingly iron-bound habit of jumping the track, changing directions, and arriving at an unforeseen destination.

Admittedly, it made for bad listening. For several years I visited his home only rarely. But that was before I asked him about compass saws!

For some reason the compass saw I had just purchased had no set. Knowing nothing at all about such saws, I was stuck.

One day I asked this neighbor if a compass saw could, or should, be set.

"Why-a, yes. Yes," he said, his expression brightening rapidly.

He explained further, with words and gestures. "They've got to have quite a bit of set. Otherwise how you going to turn?"

That's what I wanted to know. Seeing I was interested, he said, "I've got several of them here in my tool chest. I'll show you" — he half turned, hesitated between the chopping block where he had been resting and the big chest of tools on the work bench — "if you have the time?"

Have the time? With that expression of childish enthusiasm on his face? With that boy-off-on-a-fishing-trip tone in his voice? I had the time, yes. Plenty of time. All afternoon, if necessary.

Entirely by accident I had found the way to this man's inner self. Swiftly the years rolled back. One by one he showed me his tools, many of them long out of date. He told me where many of them had been bought, what they had cost, and related some of the circumstances which surrounded their purchase.

With his tools in his hands, his habit of mental wandering vanished. The stories began to flow, orderly, full of spice — character sketches of men he had worked with and for, bits of adventure, narrative, mystery, all etched on a background of humor. Instead of being the pointless talker I had thought him to be, he proved a fetching storyteller.

Occasionally these treasures of homely entertainment are not only deeply buried, but come out of the ground with all the earthy appearances of the basest ore. While some require digging and some must be sought behind unpromising exteriors, others lie about on the surface awaiting only to be claimed.

An old man who once moved into a dingy two room apartment near my home fairly

"Riches of genuine and lasting entertainment are everywhere around you. No matter where you are, right there, lying about on every hand, are huge nuggets of adventure, bright jewels of romance and narrative, complex patterns of mystery, and vast stores of humor. They are there, all of them, and there in abundance. And they may be yours for surprisingly little effort."

Courtesy Girl Scouts, Inc.

Old age is a treasure store of skills as well as of interesting information

bulged with such valuables. Night after night I passed his place and saw him through his curtainless window, sitting silently by his fire, his room dimly lit by the yellow light of a low-burning kerosene lamp.

A few days of it was all I could stand. Knocking on his door, I introduced myself as informally as I could. As I suspected, he was an intensely lonely old man, a Norwegian who had come to America in his youth. In his life he had made and lost three fortunes, and now subsisted on county support.

Visiting him frequently, I learned that his long life had been crowded with triumphs and defeats. He had been a mill man, a homesteader, a timber cruiser, and had done considerable prospecting. His tales of homesteading were to me particularly vivid and drawing: the locating of the claim, the construction of the cable bridge over the roaring mountain river, the building of the log cabin and the road in to the claim, the clearing of the land, and finally the intrigue wherein he lost the whole effort. A saga it was, of an era that will never return.

He wove many fine stories around several gold bearing rivers of the West, and his accounts of his days as a cruiser in the forests of the Northwest were all that any boy of twelve could wish.

One day while talking about compasses — we talked of the most unusual things! — I made some minor reference to the difference between a magnetic and gyroscopic compass. Instantly he seized upon my words, and for two hours we kept up a rapid fire discussion about such phenomena as magnetism, electricity, and light, touching such specific yet imponderable details as the magnetic pole, polar lights, and cosmic radiation.

At last I had to go. My host followed me to the door, then into the yard. He insisted again and again that I must come back soon. When he could hold me no longer, he said, and his whole being was aquiver with enthusiasm:

"There are so many, many wonderful things in the world. So many beautiful and mysterious things. But not many people like to talk about them."

Could I do otherwise than cherish the memory of such a visit, and such a man?

Of course it is a mistake to assume that such treasures repose only in the aged. The old folks

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Recreation in a State Hospital

By ANNA H. FURMAN
Director of Recreational Therapy
State Hospital
Trenton, New Jersey

"As a form of situational therapy in its capacity to assist the patient to form more acceptable personal habits and more socialized intra- and extramural readjustments, recreational therapy will very probably develop its greatest possibilities in the modern treatment of the mentally ill."—*John Eisele Davis* in *Principles and Practice of Recreational Therapy.*

A RECREATIONAL therapist working with patients in a mental institution must be willing to give herself enthusiastically and joyously every day to the group, for the individual in an institution of this type looks forward eagerly to the time when he may take part in some form of recreational activity.

During the winter months a recreation room capable of accommodating an audience of from 550 to 600 provides the facilities for the classes held each morning at the State Hospital at Trenton. The men in groups of from twenty to twenty-five enjoy ping-pong, shuffleboard, ring toss, volleyball, and badminton. Similar classes for women provide table polo and bowling in addition to the games mentioned. Groups of depressed people are given simple calisthenics and singing, while manics use less active games.

All groups, we have found, respond to folk and creative dancing; music and figures in some form make a strong appeal. Music has a pronounced lifting power; it fills a place in the hearts of our people that nothing else does. The latent artistic instinct is brought to the surface, and the incentive to do his best is strong in whatever endeavor made by the individual whether listening or taking part in some form of activity involving music—a community sing, a short drama, a folk dance, or social dancing.

It is always possible to stimulate interest by beginning a class with music; with groups of older folks a familiar hymn, folk song, an old southern melody or one of Stephen Foster's tunes of which they are all very fond. Then may come a simple game of ball catching, followed perhaps by the less difficult steps of a folk dance. Younger people will engage in lively games of indoor bowling and table polo, while popular songs of the day are sung with enthusiasm and spirit. Through these contacts on the wards we try to maintain the same interest on the part of the patient in the world outside as he had before his admission to the institution.

"Music serves as a dynamic emotional approach to individuals and groups, and as an educative treatment of the effectivity for individual and social integration." — *Dr. William van de Wall* in *Music in Institutions.*

A most delightful outdoor recreation center has been completed about half a mile from the dormitories. During the summer the walk to and from the center is greatly enjoyed. There on the greensward, surrounded by charming old trees, our people spend some of their happiest moments taking part in games of shuffleboard, ring toss, rubber dart throwing, Swedish ring toss, and bowling on the green. Our outdoor fireplace affords a vast amount of pleasure when groups of forty or fifty people gather around it for a feast of hot coffee, rolls, frankfurters, and bacon served right off the grill.

Some Outstanding Programs

A very inspiring and educational evening was spent with Ted Shawn, famous dancer. The comments written by a number of the individuals after Mr. Shawn's program showed the joy everyone experienced in the unusual privilege they had enjoyed. Elizabeth Burchenal has taught several classes, and all have taken part with fine spirit in the delightful folk dances. Three concerts and a play listed by the Antrym Bureau in Philadelphia were found to be very entertaining and beneficial to our groups.

Our Christmas party was attended by about a thousand people. First a religious cantata was presented by members of the recreation classes in our delightful old chapel. Afterward all were invited to come to the recreation room, decorated appropriately for the season, to enjoy hot chocolate, sandwiches, cookies, and candy served by members of our board of managers and wives of the staff doctors. During the afternoon Santa and his reindeer appeared laden with gifts to cheer everybody. Happy and proud in the

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Service to the Church Through Leadership Training

By E. R. HALLOCK
Director
Health and Recreation Department
Central Y.M.C.A.
Indianapolis, Indiana

MINISTERS TODAY are learning the importance of the fact that religion is closely tied up with the social interests of young people. They are discovering that these social needs must be served in the church if participation in the church program by large groups of young people is to be hoped for. However, pastors are finding it increasingly difficult because of the demands on their time to give this phase of their religious work the necessary attention.

The church needs leaders who are members of the church and who take part in its program. Every church has young people with potential ability for leadership in the social program. These leaders, however, do not know how to go about planning a social party that will interest and attract the young people of the church.

The organization of a well planned social recreation institute is an effective means of serving this need. The institute programs must be interesting to encourage regular attendance, and they must be more than mere social parties. The young people and adults who enroll in the institutes must have a broader interest than just that of having a good time.

In achieving the purpose of the social recreation institute the training of leaders to conduct socials and parties for young people and adults in the church, school, college, and home, careful organization is necessary.

This article has been written in considerable detail so that leaders interested in conducting social recreation institutes may benefit fully by the experience of the Y.M.C.A. of Indianapolis. The suggestions offered will be helpful to any community group organizing institutes though the particular reference here is to churches. There is great need for the training of leaders within the churches at a time when these institutions are doing so much to help provide recreation for the men in uniform.

Committee Organization and Leadership

The Executive Committee. The success of this entire project lies in the committee organization and leadership. In our training experiment the pastor best informed on young people's socials was appointed to serve as chairman of the executive committee. A committee of twenty members was selected with the purpose of representing as many church denominations on the committee as possible. Experienced recreation leaders from the churches, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., were also appointed to serve on the executive committee.

The function of the executive committee is to determine the policies of the institute, to set important dates, to serve as a clearing house for all important issues, and to aid in avoiding any conflicts with other organizations and the churches in respect to scheduled dates, program content and local policies.

This committee holds three meetings during the Lenten period in the spring. At this time an institute is organized and set up for twelve months in advance. The executive committee also holds a meeting in the fall for a mid-season evaluation of the project.

Registration and Attendance Committee. Members from the executive committee are appointed by the chairman to serve on the registration and attendance committee, which has ten members including a chairman.

This is a very important sub-committee since it is responsible for the quantity and quality of leaders that are selected for enrollment by church pastors or church young people's directors. Each member of this committee is assigned one or

more church denominations for which he is responsible as far as enrollees are concerned. The attendance records and registration fees are handled by this committee.

Two members of the committee are assigned to each institute program to take the attendance and to collect all fees. On the evening of the institute program, a form postcard is filled out and mailed to all absentees reminding them that they were missed and urging them to attend the next program. In case no enrollees are present from any one church, a member of the attendance committee makes a personal contact with the pastor or young people's director of that church. This systematic, repeating method of checking on absentees may at first seem unnecessary. However, it has been the experience of this institute that all methods of encouragement should be used to obtain a regular attendance throughout the course of the year. It is imperative that each enrollee attend at least eighty per cent of the programs offered in order to obtain a complete training course.

Program Committee. The program committee is made up of eight experienced recreation directors and a chairman. The members of this committee are also members of the executive committee. These experienced recreation directors are drawn from the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., City Recreation Department, and the churches.

The function of the program committee is to plan the theme and title and content of each party program. Each member of the program committee is responsible for directing one of the eight social recreation institute programs that are scheduled over a period of twelve months. The Indianapolis Church Social Recreation Institute training courses for the seasons—April 1, 1940 to February 6, 1941, and May 6, 1941 to February 9, 1942, are scheduled as follows:

1940—1941

April 1st—Leap Year Mixer
May 6th—Tramp Picnic
June 3rd—Beach Frolics
October 7th—Hallowe'en Programs
November 4th—Thanksgiving Party Program
December 2nd—Christmas Socials
January 4th—Games for Parties
February 6th—Pitch-in-Banquet

1941—1942

May 6th—May Festival
June 2nd—Pitch-in-Picnic
September 8th—Eat and Hike
October 6th—Creative Party (Pantomimes-Charades)
November 3rd—Old Settlers' Reunion
December 1st—Christmas Socials
January 12th—Twelfth Nite Jamboree
February 9th—Singing Tables

Insofar as possible, the theme of the program is seasonable. However, the program content is varied from year to year to avoid repetition.

Each enrollee of the institute is requested to assist on a committee for the promotion of at least one program. Each enrollee is given a ballot to fill out, indicating his first, second, and third choice as to the program on which he wishes to serve. Through this method each recreation director has ten or more members on his committee to assist in the conducting of the social.

It is the responsibility of the program committee chairman to get in touch with the recreation director six weeks before his program is due, reminding him that he should make contacts with his special committee and should attend the social scheduled previous to his own so that he may publicize his program in advance. This method of promotion gives the director an opportunity to become better acquainted with the group he is to serve.

Refreshment Committee. At the end of each evening's program and discussion period refreshments are served. A chairman of the refreshment committee is appointed for the duration of the institute training course. The special committees that are selected to assist the recreation director are also responsible for the serving of the refreshments under the leadership of the refreshment committee chairman.

The refreshment expenses are defrayed with a ten cent fee that is collected each night.

Method of Promotion and Techniques

Enrollment and Attendance. A *maximum enrollment* of four leaders from any one church or organization is accepted. The enrollment fee is fifty cents per person for the complete series of eight programs.

Each church and organization is asked to select a boy and a girl of high school age and a young man and young woman twenty years of age or over. This plan of selection of leaders makes it possible to train mature leaders and at the same time train leaders that understand the needs and desires of the teen-age group of young people.

Method of Enrollment. A special letter signed by the chairman of the executive committee is sent out to all pastors, informing them that a letter

enclosing the institute program folder and entry blanks has been mailed to the young people's director or the Sunday School superintendent of his church. In the case of small churches, this material is sent directly to the pastor. A deadline is set for all entries at ten days in advance of the first program of the year. Each church is urged to select young people carefully on the basis of their potential leadership ability.

Recreation Library Booth. The recreation library booth is a new feature of our institute inaugurated this year. The purpose of this booth is to furnish a supply of recreation pamphlets, booklets and books that are especially designed for young people's social party programs. Some of the pamphlets are free. Books and other literature are sold at the booth at cost.

Program Folder. A program folder is printed by the publicity committee which is used throughout the year as a source of reference. This folder includes the purpose of the institute, enrollment requirements, lists of the executive committee and the churches they represent; the program schedule for eight months, including date, place and title of programs; registrations and attendance committee names, program committee and entertainment committee names, an announcement about the recreation library booth, and the schedule of the registration committee's assignments to the program.

The Social Recreation Kit

The recreation director who is assigned to the first party program of the year is requested to write general "hints to leaders" which is attached to the mimeographed copy of the first party program. The members of the institute are asked to study these hints so that they can use them when they assist with the directing of future institute programs. The seven remaining programs also include hints to leaders. However, these hints pertain to the specific program.

Each party program is written up in detail so that it includes suggestions to leaders, pre-party games or mixers, as well as the party details. Any competent young person or adult can arrange and direct a party for his church or club through the use of one of those programs. Program copies are also mailed each month to the pastors of the churches that have enrollees in the institute.

At the end of a year, the eight programs are bound together into packets. These social recreation kits are sold at cost to churches and organizations.

Participation

During the first year this project was conducted on an institute basis, ninety-seven selected leaders enrolled in the institute. These leaders represented twenty-six different churches. The average attendance at each program was about fifty. During the second year of this institute 105 selected leaders have enrolled in the institute. The average attendance to date is sixty-five.

Young people or adults are allowed to enroll in the institute from year to year. In spite of this fact, the per cent of turn over is about two thirds of the total enrollment.

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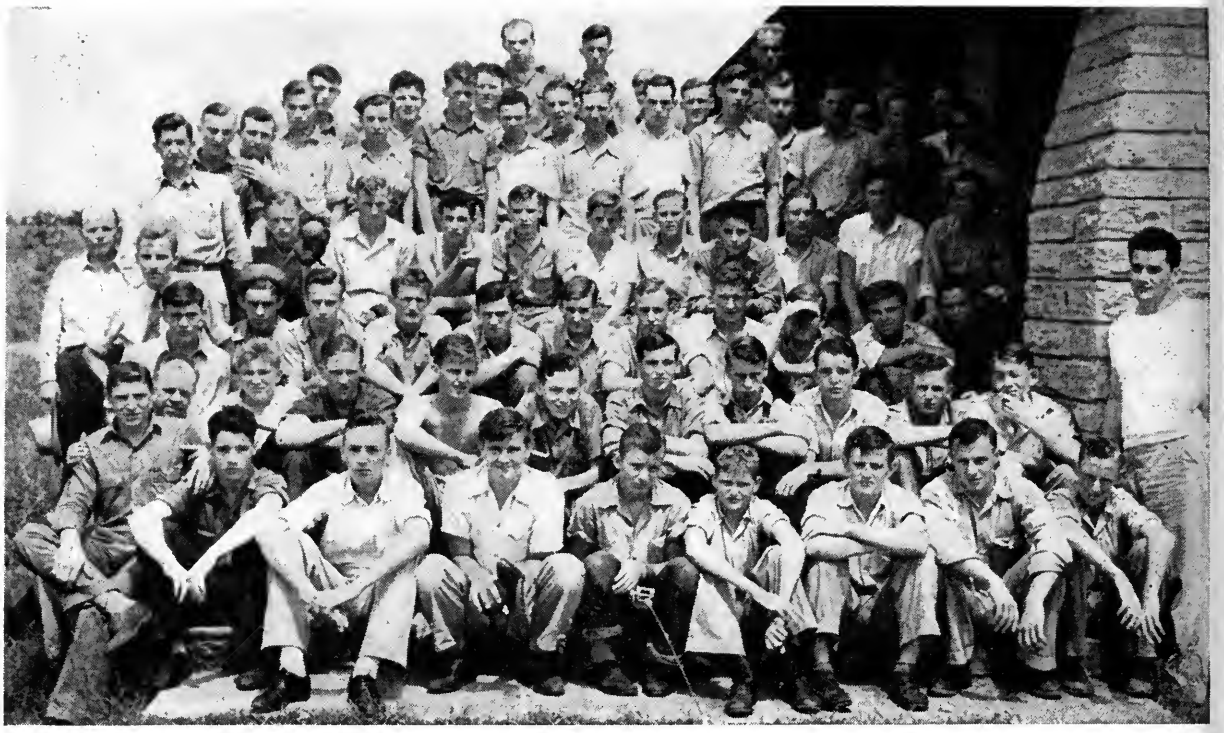
No social recreation leader has had adequate training unless he can conduct a Hallowe'en party successfully!

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City



Teen-Age Fun in Conservation Camps

By ROSS L. HOLMAN
Nashville, Tennessee

BACK IN 1934, Minnesota, through T. A. Erickson, State 4-H Club leader, persuaded 43,000 boys and girls to take up conservation projects, and thus there was initiated a youth activity which became a national habit. There was a wide variety of these projects, each young person selecting the one which appealed most strongly to him. One boy would hatch and raise quail or pheasants in his own backyard. Another would select a game preserve for his project, taking over a piece of worthless land on his father's farm, planting game covers, sowing seeds for the birds, and closing the area to hunting while the game population restocked itself. Still another would take up the winter feeding of birds and would build birdhouses.

These activities not only served a constructive purpose but they gave each boy the thrill of a new and interesting experience. It was great fun to fraternize with birds he had always associated with weed patches, brush piles, all-day hunting, and quick trigger work, and it was thrilling for him to think of himself as a producer instead of an exterminator.

But while these forestry and game projects were in themselves interesting, Mr. Erickson combined with them a large amount of recreation. A businessman of the Twin Cities donated $1,000 for educational and recreational trips which included county outings and an annual state-wide camping trip to Itasca State Park. On this yearly frolic every county was allowed to send one or two boys. In order to earn a trip to this three-day camp with all his expenses paid, a boy had to be the conservation winner of his county. His work was scored on actual accomplishment plus a narrative report entitled "My Contribution to the Conservation of Wildlife in 19—."

Minnesota's program was so successful that one state after another took it up. To a state-wide jamboree held recently in Montgomery Bell Park in middle Tennessee, under the leadership of G. L. Herrington, State 4-H leader, there came sixty-two county 4-H winners, who enjoyed a program of games, swimming, forestry classes, fish and game studies, and conservation movies.

The railroads gave free transportation to the location, and federal funds met all camp expenses with the exception of a dollar registration fee. The importance of the federal contribution might

well be measured in terms of food consumption! What sixty-two teen-age appetites could do to a pile of steak, onions, and spinach after a day of sports must be seen to be appreciated! Food of every variety came off the griddle to the twelve tables over a ceaseless line of communications as long as an appetite beckoned.

The camp was in the center of a 3,200 acre national forest—an ideal location for hikes, nature study, and games. The cabins where the boys slept were in a dense section of the woodland with trees and jungle coming up to window sills. The daily program consisted of classes of study in forestry, wildlife, trees, and note taking. There were winter feeding demonstrations, horseshoe pitching, dart throwing, and table tennis. Following more classes came baseball and more swimming until sundown. After supper there were conservation movies, slides, and lectures.

At this meeting each boy got a picture of the work being done in other parts of the state which he carried back to his own community. Club members and leaders swapped experiences. The assistant county agent from Jonesboro told of the 7,000 acre game preserve in Washington County made possible by a number of farmers who signed up their lands for a protected game area and closed them to hunting. The sons of these farmers and others carried on forestry and game projects of every description.

There was Billy Brummitt who, in his own brooder, raised to the age of six weeks seventy-six quail which he had secured from the State Conservation Commission as day-old chicks. He made his own brooders, with the exception of the heating unit, from plans furnished by the Commission. He fed the birds a turkey mash and literally lived with them until he turned them back to the state for restocking. Other thirteen and fourteen year old boys were cited as having achieved great success. Some had taken fifty and sixty acre game preserves for projects. Still others had planted game covers and engaged in winter feeding to save game birds from starvation.

The annual state-wide camps are an example of what each county is doing on a smaller scale. At all of them there are plenty of activities in which fun and recreation are mingled with hard work and elbow grease. Many of these local camps last from three days to one week and may be attended by boys from one or two counties. Others are one-day affairs.

4-H Club boys learn to make fire breaks to prevent the spread of forest fires

The Wisconsin Service Director in one of his reports describes the kind of one-day meets they have in his state:

"The one-day camp consists of a complete day's program beginning in the early morning and continuing until late at night. The club gathers at some suitable camp ground at the hour planned. The forenoon is given to project instruction, demonstrations, nature study and hikes, and the afternoon to games, stunts, swimming,

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A Recreation Center for Pueblo, Colorado

A new recreation center which is a genuine community venture

THE COMPLETION of the first community center building to be constructed in Pueblo, Colorado, is announced by John A. Getts, Juvenile Recreation Director in the Pueblo Recreation Commission. Fulton Heights, a highly congested Spanish-American section of the city, with a total population of 1,015, was chosen as the site for the building. In this area sometimes as many as fifteen persons reside in adjoining adobe huts on one lot of ground. The majority of residents are children, and guidance in wholesome recreation activities is needed for them, as well as for the youth and adults.

Dedication exercises, which took place on November 23rd, were arranged by the Pueblo Recreation Commission, and included a well-rounded program of recreation events, among which were musical and dance numbers, performed in native costume and a concert given by the WPA band and orchestra. Participating in the exercises were representatives from the community itself, Recreation Commission officials, city and county officials, PTA and WPA representatives, and members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Significant in this development is the fact that the center was built through cooperative efforts: the Pueblo Recreation Commission purchased the land for the building, after the owners, in consideration of the purpose which the community center was to serve, had lowered the original price; the Board of Pueblo County Commissioners, through the WPA, furnished the materials and constructed the building; the residents of the Spanish-American community molded 8,000 adobe blocks which they donated to the project to form the walls of the building.

The building itself is of frame and stucco with an interior 88 x 48 feet. It includes a large gymnasium, small game rooms, ticket office, stage, two dressing and shower rooms, and a basement in which a well has been dug and a heating plant installed.

Authority for building administration and program responsibilities has been placed in the Pueblo Recreation Commission. The building is under the general direction of a director from the Commission. WPA recreation leaders and community leaders are to be used for programs at the center. An effort will be made to develop community leaders among the residents of the district itself.

In daily operation at the center are table tennis, shuffleboard, gymnastics, dramatics, checkers, badminton, and other seasonal sports. The building will also be available for meetings, concerts, dances and various entertainments. Recreation Commission officials are anxious that Pueblo's first community center building will be developed along complete pro-

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Residents of Fulton Heights have a very real feeling of ownership in this center since they themselves molded and donated the 8,000 adobe bricks which went into its walls

The National Recreation Association and Defense Recreation

In response to requests made at the National Recreation Congress at Baltimore, we published, in the December issue of *Recreation*, a statement telling of the part played by various agencies in the defense recreation program. This month we are answering the question, "What has the National Recreation Association done for defense?" We are also presenting letters received from officials of the Federal Security Agency with whom the Association is closely cooperating.

IN ORDER TO MAKE AVAILABLE for the national defense recreation program its resources and experience, the National Recreation Association took the following steps:

1. Immediately sent certain of its best field workers out to help communities near training camps to organize to help the men in uniform.
2. Stood for giving all groups in the United States an equal chance to help in service for the men in uniform and the men in defense industry.
3. Made its knowledge and experience available to the leaders in the Federal Government at Washington.
4. Gave time and service in connection with the National Education-Recreation Council in an effort to have the education-recreation agencies work cooperatively in the defense emergency to help develop national unity and morale.
5. Reprinted thousands of copies of various reports and documents used in the last World War and distributed them widely to Government departments, military authorities and community leaders as a possible guide of action in the present emergency.
6. Secured a loan to enable the Federal Security Agency to immediately send out coordinators to communities near camps.
7. Released on leave of absence certain of its best workers, who could ill be spared, to help under the Federal Security Agency in the defense community work in localities.
8. Prepared a special pamphlet, "Music and Men," and with the approval of the War Department distributed it widely to the recreation officers, morale officers, chaplains, and community leaders.
9. Loaned Thomas E. Rivers, a staff worker of the National Recreation Association, to the Federal Security Agency to take responsibility for helping to recruit some 70 to 80 community organizers.
10. Kept a staff representative in Washington, D. C., much of the time to make available the Association's experience.
11. Through regular district representatives gave service to many local city government recreation systems in serving men in uniform.
12. Helped mobilize the recreation movement throughout the country for service in defense preparations—through editorials, RECREATION magazine, special leaflets, bulletins, pamphlets.
13. Prepared and printed "He Will Go to Town," now widely used by state and local defense committees, to provide practical suggestions for organizing and conducting service and recreation programs for men in uniform. This was desired by many working in localities, trying to help men in the Army and the Navy.
14. Loaned A. D. Zanzig, music specialist of the National Recreation Association, to help the War Department in planning with reference to music within the Army.
15. Brought together special information on recreation service with reference to defense industrial communities.
16. Compiled statement giving suggestions for effective use of volunteers in defense recreation program.
17. Arranged at Cleveland National Recreation Congress, October 1940, for general discussion and pooling of experience on defense recreation.
18. Arranged also for general discussion of defense recreation problems at each of the 1941 District Conferences of recreation executives.
19. Arranged for many hours to be given at Baltimore Recreation Congress, September 29—October 3, 1941, to recreation problems related to defense.
20. Gave War Department and Navy Department detailed information on training and experience of certain men qualified to help with recreation within the Army and within the Navy.
21. Worked to get local communities themselves to take responsibility for meeting recreation needs of men in uniform.
22. Answered inquiries from morale officers, chaplains, hostesses, Red Cross hospital recreation workers, and others working inside the camps.

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Gardens for Recreation

By VAN EVRIE KILPATRICK
Executive Vice-President
School Garden Association of New York

In answer to the query, "Can we have fun with gardening in winter?" the writer tells of dozens of different kinds of home gardens which are great fun to make — from a suspended and inverted carrot allowed, like Topsy, to "just grow," to dish gardens in which your imagination may run wild! Is it fun? Why not find out for yourself?

CIVILIZATION follows the furrow. The conquest of the soil is the basic occupation of the race. For that reason, gardening embraces the most cherished activities of man. Cultivation of the varied forms of gardening has always motivated our playtime.

The popular evaluation of gardens for recreation has been given marked proof in the November issue of RECREATION. The physical education survey of James P. Iams shows that gardening, among the graduates of Antioch College, was one of the most popular recreations. Very popular with the men but, with the women, it stood next to the highest of eleven recreation activities. But above all, Mr. Iams relates that gardening was not taught to the undergraduates of Antioch College as were many of the other recreational activities.

Can we have fun with gardening in the winter? Certainly. Some of the old-fashioned, indoor-plant effects are ever new. In visiting some friends recently, the lady of the house showed us, with great delight, a sweet potato in a pickle jar of water that had grown beautiful, wavy vines. After telling of her pleasure in this garden pastime, she exhibited a large sponge sown with grass seed that decorated the center of her dining room window.

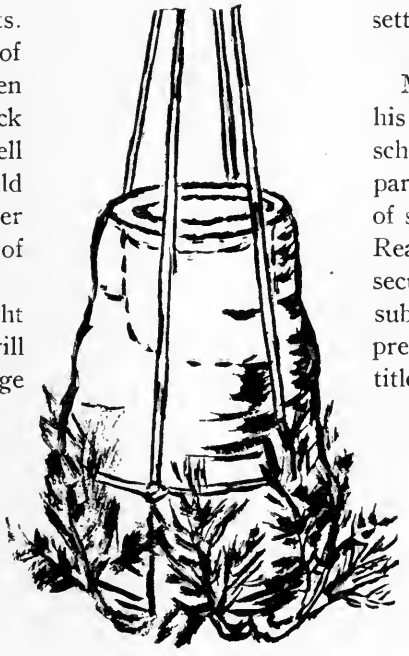
And all this will remind you of many more of these little home gardens that have come down to us from our great-grandmothers.

There is the suspended and inverted carrot; the beet, turnip, or rutabaga growing in water or soil to yield their second year's growth; the paper white Narcissus, Chinese sacred lily, colchicum and autumn-blooming crocus set in gravel or fibre; the fern ball, the hanging basket; the plants in window boxes; English ivy twigs in water, and a Redwood Burl growing in a shallow bowl of water, all the way from California.

To the amateur gardener, however, the most attractive forms of winter gardens are such indoor hobbies as the following:

Glass Gardens. During the winter a terrarium or glass garden makes an effective miniature greenhouse. A fish globe, an aquarium tank, a cracker jar or any glass container with a glass cover may be used. You will enjoy constructing one by cutting window glass to the desired size and setting it up on a rectangular planting pan after binding the edges with adhesive tape. The glass cover should not be fastened. When a terrarium can be kept in a cool place, such woodland plants may be used as mosses, lichens, violets, trilliums, ferns, and partridge berries. But in the usual steam-heated rooms, tropical plants found at florist shops are best. Table ferns, begonias, African violets, peperomias, selaginellas, and helxine are among the many plants good for glass gardens in winter living rooms. The plants should be set in soil at least one inch deep of humus, loam and sand mixed in equal parts. Under the soil place a handful of charcoal to keep the soil sweet, then a half inch of gravel or broken crock for drainage. If the garden is well watered when it is set up, it should not require more for a month. Water requirements depend on tightness of cover and temperature of room.

Dish Gardens. Any deep dish, eight to twelve inches in diameter, will serve as a dish garden. The drainage and soil should be placed in the dish in much the same way as in glass gardens. You will wish to make suitable structure changes according to your motif, which may require stones, sand, gravel, and cement to simulate the landscape picture you fancy. For this is the joy of dish gardening. Building your ideal landscape, laying out the lake, the river, the hill, the valley, the desert, the prairie, or whatever you may vision. A sort of dreamland in miniature! Then you furnish it with dainty trees, vines and other plants from the woodlands or the florists. Mosses serve for pastures, sea sand for shores, gravel for brooks. Then come the tiny castles, or the cottage with gate and fence. In short, what imagery this is for your leisure hours! Even when deep snows cover the landscape and chill winds shriek by the window, "gardens for recreation" can be made most attractive. Any light window away from the heating radiator will supply the setting for this recreative pastime.



Mr. Kilpatrick is widely known for his activities in connection with the school garden movement and for the part he has played in the development of school gardens in New York City. Readers of RECREATION interested in securing further information on this subject are referred to the manual prepared by Mr. Kilpatrick under the title, "The School Garden—A Laboratory of Nature." Copies of this interesting and practical booklet may be secured at seventy-five cents each from the School Garden Association of New York, whose headquarters are at 121 East 51st Street. — *The Editor.*

They're Playing Basketball in New York City!

By MAX VOGEL

It's an encouraging sign when young people themselves begin to make game adaptations and even to originate new games. In New York City baskets and basketballs are providing the take-off to all kinds of fascinating innovations and adaptations.

JUST AS SOFTBALL in the past few years has seized the popular imagination during the spring and summer season, so it is with outdoor basketball during the autumn and early winter — especially on the playgrounds of New York City. From the moment school is out at three o'clock until the floodlights are turned out at ten every available basketball and backboard is being used.

Easily recognizable to the layman is the regulation game of basketball and the modified games of two or three man basketball. But what about those large groups of boys and girls gathered about individual baskets having a most hilarious time with the basketball? These young people are playing games in the originating and developing of which they had a great deal to do; and both girls and boys, young and old, are playing them. A great deal of fun and sociability is resulting from this activity, and the games are health building but not too strenuous for the average child.

Each game needs only one backboard. The most popular feature is that many more players can take an active part in comparison with the limited number of ten in the regulation game. This assures a larger number of participants. Many of the fundamentals of the regulation basketball game are used—passing, shooting, dribbling, and running. They are all definite lead-ups to the official game itself.

Game Adaptations

Knock-Outs and Freeze-Outs. This game can be enjoyed by the many as well as the few. It takes only three participants to start the game; there is no maximum. Also, there is no limited time for this game. The object is to attain the number of points agreed upon before the actual start of the first game. A point is won by the player winning each individual game. The first participant shoots from the 15-foot foul line, and thereafter each player must shoot the ball from the spot where he retrieves it after the shot of the preceding player. If the previous player shoots the ball through the basket, the next in turn must catch the ball before it strikes the ground. A player who fails to catch the ball before it hits the ground is automatically "knocked-out" of this particular game. Each succeeding player must make the ball go through the hoop. If he does not succeed in this he is a "freeze-out," and he too must wait for the next game. The game continues at a swift pace until the winner of this particular game is acclaimed. He receives one point. After the very first game the winner of each succeeding game gains an advantage. He may win an entire game by successfully shooting the first shot from the 15-foot line.

Frame (a variation of "Knock-Outs and Freeze-Outs"). Instead of making it compulsory for every contestant to shoot the ball successfully through the basket, as in the preceding game, the players need only make a successful throw at the basket after two consecutive players have made their tosses good. When this is done it becomes a "frame," and the next participant missing is automatically eliminated from this particular game. Once there is a miss by a player, the remaining contestants will then try to make it "frame" all over again. When there are only two players remaining the one missing first is eliminated and the other, who is acclaimed the winner, receives a point. The total number of points winning the entire game should be decided by the players before the start of the first game.

This variation lengthens the game and does not call for as much skill as "Knock-Outs and Freeze-Outs." There is a great deal of excitement and cheering during the game especially after the ball is "framed."

Twenty-One. This game is played with two teams, each team consisting of two men. Twenty-one points win each game. The No. 1 man of each team will shoot from the 15-foot foul line. No 2 of each team will shoot from underneath the basket. Team A shoots first. If the basket is made, the team receives two points, and No. 1 continues to shoot until he misses. When he misses, No. 2 of the B team will then try for basket. If successful from underneath the basket, he receives one point. He then throws ball to his

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Hit the Nature Trail

By KENNETH D. MORRISON
Minneapolis, Minnesota

TO FIND respite from nerve-jangling war news, Americans by the thousands are following William Cullen Bryant's advice to "go forth under the open sky and list to nature's teachings." Tramping along country roadsides and woodland paths, these outdoor enthusiasts return home with tingling blood and refreshed perspectives. They go back to their jobs with renewed energy and a zest for work that mystifies their less active associates. I have met them in the Minnesota River valley, along the clay trails that penetrate the back country of the mysterious Florida Everglades, up in the clouds along winding paths in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee—wherever they are, these clean-cut robust men and women seem to be in search of the America that is beyond the ken of flashing neon, subways and traffic jams.

Photo by Reynold Carlson

These modern disciples of Burroughs and Thoreau tell me that this nation can get its "second wind" out in the country. They contend that too many boys and girls are growing up thinking of nature as something that is isolated in Central Park or that lurks menacingly behind the billboards along our federal highways. They are so enthusiastic about the America they have discovered under the Redwoods of California and in the wood lots of Indiana that they are anxious to share their new formula for happiness with others. Here are the items that most of them stress:

Get away from the city. To really appreciate nature, you have to locate spots that are less civilized than city parks and state highways. If you have a car, you can inaugurate Sunday expeditions in search of "little wildernesses." Sometimes they are nearer than you think, and can easily be reached by bus or street car. Minneapolis nature enthusiasts were amazed to discover a tamarack bog within the city limits. They were even more delighted to find that it supported a large and varied bird population, including such unsuspected nesting species as the Cooper's hawk and long-eared owl. The hikers who "discovered" the bog have started action to have the city purchase the area and designate it a bird sanctuary.

Let nature be a teacher. Most of the amateur naturalists regard their fellow outdoorsmen who get out into the country just in order to hike for exercise as fit subjects for conversion. Their argument is that nature is a jealous guardian of challenging mysteries that every man should seek to solve for himself. Only thus, they say, can a

person entirely escape from everyday worries and problems.

Don't remain aloof from nature is the secret. When you are hiking and hear a strange bird call, unlimber the field glasses and plunge into the underbrush, if necessary. Follow that bird until you get a good view of it and can identify it from your field guide. Any unrecognized bird or animal call should be regarded as a challenge. If you answer the challenge and follow in hot pursuit, you won't be bothered by income tax blues or worrying about how you're going to serve thirty-five women at next Tuesday's bridge luncheon.

"Fate plays many tricks in its division of worldly goods, taking from some while giving generously to others; but nature, at least, tries to play no favorites by offering lakes, fields and mountains to everyone."

Be a spectator at nature's pageant. There is a difference of opinion here. Some units of the outdoorsmen's army carry guns, but close observation indicates to me that the larger number do not. This does not mean, however, that they are "unprepared." The serious recruits carry field glasses. They say that you can't observe nature more than superficially without them. Others, who have merged their nature and photography hobbies, carry cameras, and a few more are decked out with movie equipment.

So it must not be thought that to leave the gun at home is to abandon the spirit of the chase. The only difference is that the object of the chase lives to be pursued another day. Can it be said, then, that man's urge to bring back trophies of the hunt is growing weaker? Perhaps, but many campfire philosophers believe that the rattling of sabres in Europe has become so loud and insistent that when man seeks relaxation and contentment out of doors, he is now more inclined to leave the gun at home. It is more likely that he will seek a vantage point on some fallen log from which he can be a spectator at nature's pageant. After he has observed the chipmunks scolding and frisking about in the sun, and the song sparrows bubbling over in the thicket, the onlooker will be ready to agree with Archibald Rutledge that "life in the wilderness is not all a grim and constant battle between the forces of life and death. There often come times of relaxation, of playfulness, of airy joy, of drollery, and of the spirit of festival and fiesta. And it is then that nature may be said to doff her somber garb to don her cap and bells."

The evidence that America's often unrecognized "back to nature" trend has gained momentum is apparent on all sides. The Youth Hostel movement has done much to interest young people in finding recreation in the outdoors rather than in theaters and smoke-filled rooms. A seventeen year old Alabama high school boy describes his 130 mile hiking trip through the solitudes of Great Smoky National Park in an essay published in *Scholastic* magazine. He reflects his new-found philosophy in these words:

> "Sometimes at night we would lie out by our dying camp fire after dinner and enjoy the peace that only campers know. The night at Indian Gap was one of those occasions that bore deep enough into the memory to last a lifetime. There, above the haze of lower altitudes, watching the sparks from our fire wander up among the stars, we seemed to have lost all connection with the feverish world. The Milky Way was an arch bridging two spruces, and the surrounding multitudes of suns, plants and nebulae were a mantle that seemed just to skirt the tree-tops."

Who can deny that this Alabama lad is building up a backlog of down-to-earth values that will serve him long after the lessons of the classroom have been forgotten?

In 1937, the Dean of Dartmouth College called a group of faculty members together to discuss the possibility of starting a movement that would get more of the students out of doors and interested in natural history. Subsequently, Richard Lee Weaver was appointed college naturalist. He was given the rank of instructor in the regular faculty, yet has no classes and is free to be in the field at any time. Student response to the new opportunities has been gratifying. Within a short while after Mr. Weaver's appointment, a number of students asked him to help them form a natural history club. The group takes week-end excursions and sponsors popular afternoon hikes into the countryside around Hanover.

Hiking is not for the young folks exclusively, however. In Minneapolis alone, every month thousands of amateur naturalists from eight to eighty years of age go on specially conducted field trips that are sponsored by such diverse interest groups as the Geological Society, the Field Naturalists' Club, the Audubon Society, the Mineral and Gem Club, the Minnesota Bird Club, and the Botanical Society. One organization, the Municipal Hiking Club, has over 350 members.

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ALASKA Recreation Camp has been set up for soldiers in Mount McKinley National Park. Soldiers pay their own transportation, but companies offer reduced rates.

"Appalachian Trail Users" is new Publication No. 15, Appalachian Trail Conference, 1624 H Street NW, Washington, D. C. 67 pp. 25 cents. An extremely practical book.

"Auto Caravan Trip" over Mt. Greylock, Massachusetts' highest peak. 8 pp. Send 10 cents to Cap'n Bill to cover mailing. This is a conservation trip which you might like to try out at home. Several reprints of editorials on nature education will be included.

"Bird Houses, Baths and Feeding Shelters, How to Make and Where to Place Them," Edmund J. Sawyer. Third Edition. Cranbrook Institute of Science. 35 pp., diagrams. 20 cents. Excellent.

Bird Sanctuary, at Lakehurst Naval Air Station, is thoroughly enjoyed by the enlisted men who conduct it. Recreation is more than boxing, basketball, and park benching.

"Birds of America," John James Audubon. Macmillan Company, New York. Colored illustrations. $4.95. Reproductions of the famous "elephant folio" plates which sold for $12.50 are now within reach of all bird folks.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden describes its work in a new booklet which is dedicated to the Director, Dr. C. Stuart Gager, and written by Ellen Eddy Shaw, Curator of Elementary Instruction. We quote from its crisp pages which start with the belief of Comenius: "As far as possible men are taught to become wise, not by books, but by the Heavens, the earth, oaks, and beeches. . . ." "There has never been any course of study. . . . The grounds are a living laboratory for work, an opportunity to discover the laws and plan of nature. . . . One cannot invest even ten cents . . . without having to attend and see that he has his money's worth. We always plan to raise extra material to give away. . . . We view our work with sentiment but not with sentimentality."

Conservation. "The Wildlife Conservation Program of the 4-H Clubs in North Carolina." Division of Game and Inland Fisheries, Raleigh, North Carolina, April 1941. 16 pp.

Defense and Nature Recreation. The National Park Service Ranger Naturalists tell the story of conservation to thousands, every day. Recreational area maps have been prepared for the Morale Division of the Army. Nature hobbies for men in service are being studied with a view to organizing programs. The proposed great international park on the Mexican border and the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park on the Canadian boundary are significant.

Desert Recreation, according to George H. Hillis, superintendent of parks and recreation, Phoenix, Arizona, offers 84 per cent of possible sunshine, and secures Vitamin D — essential for teeth, bones, and general growth. With no fire hazard, chuck wagons with western trimmings, eleven species of rattlesnake, greasewood, giant cacti, the mesquite of stories of the West, and Indian petrogylphs — there is a wide range for desert hobbies.

Forest Fires. Oregon has a "Keep Oregon Green" campaign, according to *Current Science,* a weekly publication for junior scientists. For every acre of forest burned in 1940, there were two in 1930, four in 1920, and five in 1910. Over 90 per cent are man-caused. There is still room for improvement.

Forest Products Laboratory (1910), Madison, Wisconsin, has 200 scientists on four acres of floor space, experimenting with wood, plastic buttons, floors, decks of ships, and even costume jewelry. Making wood insect-, fungus-, and fire-resistant is another challenge.

Cap'n Bill says: "The professionally well-prepared leader knows his community. The good recreation program gives evidence that its roots are in the forests, fields, streams and in the parks, and shows awareness of the numerous ways in which the natural world influences child growth. The child must be sensibly guided in this maze of possibilities for experience. Nature-grams are tested experiences put on record in *Recreation."*

Humane Education. "The Home for the Animal Away from Home" has been operating at 366 Albany Street, Boston, since February 15, 1941. One feature is a tub, plus soap and instruction, for boys and girls who are handicapped in bathing their dogs. The Animal Rescue League, 51 Carver Street, Boston, has also maintained a free clinic for animals for more than thirty years, a "Home of Rest for Horses," a corps of ten motor ambulances, and thirteen agents.

Museum News. "Taproots" is the title of a publication from the Trailside Museum, Chicago and Thatcher Avenues, River Forest, Illinois. Virginia Moe is editor. Anyone getting out a trailside publication should put "Taproots" on his exchange list. It is written for those who are neither bontanists or zoologists but who enjoy the flowers and the birds.

Nationality Parties, Camp Fire Girls, Lowry School, Dearborn, Michigan. For example: An Italian Night, with an Italian girl as guest, selections by Italian composers, and all decorations, food and music in Italian style. Appreciation of the cultures of other folks is practical.

"Nature Games," a valuable way of presenting the outdoors. Eighty-seven games in 32 page pamphlet, 10 cents postpaid. Write Cap'n Bill. Also the Nature Guides Dictionary for making nature trails, 17 page pamphlet, 10 cents.

Parks, State. Reports are becoming less formal, more attractive, and interesting reading. The following notes are taken from the report of Albert M. Turner, for twenty-six years the secretary of the Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission. The report covered the fiscal term ended in June 1940. "The primary purpose of forestry may be economic. Provision must be made for outdoor recreation if the stockholders are to remain happy. If man forgets that he is a child of nature, he is in deadly peril. The Indian was a confirmed camper and trailer, but lacked all sense of the private ownership of land. He wouldn't take the land back as a gift. There were only four Indians to the square mile as against our latest count (1940) of 350. The recent trend toward a common holding of large areas of forest is a simple manifestation of a natural revulsion from the artificiality of our present way of life. The sooner the planners recognize the controlling forces at work, the sooner the stockholders are likely to approve the plan."

Penn's Woods. In the Allegheny National Forest near Ludlow, Pennsylvania, 4,131 acres of virgin hemlock-beach forest have been set aside for the education and enjoyment of the public. It will remain undisturbed by motor roads or picnicking. Primeval trees, 300-500 years old, and an interesting animal population including bobcats, snowshoe hares, the gray fox and redbacked mouse in an unspoiled environment.

"Plants in the Home," Frank K. Balthis, Macmillan Company, New York. 172 pp. $2.50. Timely and practical. Includes miniature hothouses, indoor rock gardens, and even plants for men.

Public School Camp, Atlanta, Georgia. According to Willis A. Sutton, past president of the NEA and superintendent of schools, the organized camp as an adjunct to a public school system, held in Hard Labor Creek Recreational Area, proved a tremendous success. Better students, happier citizens, less delinquency and better physical and mental preparation resulted. "The effect on the lives of the children was electrical."

Science Clubs of America are now sponsored by Science Service, the institution for popularizing science. Amateurs, high school clubs and groups of all ages will participate. The American Institute of the City of New York organized 800 junior science clubs in the past fourteen years. The Junior Science Fair and the Junior Science Congress are a part of the movement. Broadcasts from Boston Station WRUL, 9:30 P. M., EST, Mondays. Further information from Science Service, 1719 N. Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

"Science Interests and Activities of Adolescents," Herbert S. Zim. Ethical Culture Schools, New York. 256 pp. $2.50. Research based on study of students.

"Science on Parade," A. F. Collins. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. 1940. 314 pp. Illustrated. $3.00. The author is called the "master hobbyist" by his publishers. Recommended for amateurs.

Trail Marking. A lumberman's crayon has been successfully used for blazing trails. It is "out" for next year. Red or white paint is good for red dot or white dot trails. It is no longer good form to blaze with an axe.

Trails. "Footpath in the Wilderness." Middlebury Press, Middlebury, Vermont. $2.50. A story

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Where Do We Go from Here?

By RUTH CAIN FARRELL
Covington, Kentucky

Shop around a little when you're planning your trips! There are often real bargains to be found.

HELEN MURRAY, a young business girl, was feeling pretty down in dumps at the beginning of one Labor Day week end. She had wanted to spend the last holiday week end of the season in Chicago, and then just a few days before she was supposed to leave, along came a dentist bill that knocked her plans in the head, leaving her about half of the money she needed for her trip.

Late Friday evening she wandered down to the corner drug store to drown her sorrows in a soda, and ran into a girl friend. They were both mildly surprised.

"I thought you'd be out of town, Helen!"

"So did I, Joan, but my finances wouldn't permit it!"

"That's my trouble. My cousin and I were going to drive up to Chicago, but we couldn't quite make the grade financially."

"I wish I had known that before! That's where I was going, too, and maybe if we had all chipped in on the gasoline, we could have gone."

"Why, I suppose we could have. I wish that I had known you wanted to go!"

They were both gloomy for a moment and then Joan had a thought. "Why don't we try to get a crowd together and go down to the State Park at Jeffryville, Monday? It wouldn't cost any of us much if four or five went."

They called several friends, explained their plan, and asked them to join the party. On Monday morning eight young people set out for the State Park in two cars. The cost of the gasoline for the two cars was split eight ways, each person paying fifty cents; the cost for the lunch and the beverage was divided in the same way, with a tax for each of fifty cents. Thus for $1.00 apiece eight people had a most enjoyable picnic in a delightful spot instead of spending their precious holiday at home.

Since then they have gone many places and seen many things that it would have been almost impossible for them to have done or seen alone. It's a fine plan for young people without a great deal of money to spend on recreation and travel.

It pays to shop around a little when planning an excursion that seems a bit too costly for the pocketbook, for usually there'll be two or three other people close at hand who are in the same boat. You can help each other get where you want to go for less money, and have more fun getting there.

Trips in special trains run for the benefit of hikers and cyclers are inexpensive, and they're great fun, too

Courtesy Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department

—

"We choose in leisure those things that interest us, and for active participation the things in which we are skilled. There is much greater satisfaction in excelling than in failing, particularly if we are sharing our leisure with friends." — *Helen Pendergast.*

Paddle Tennis Grows Up

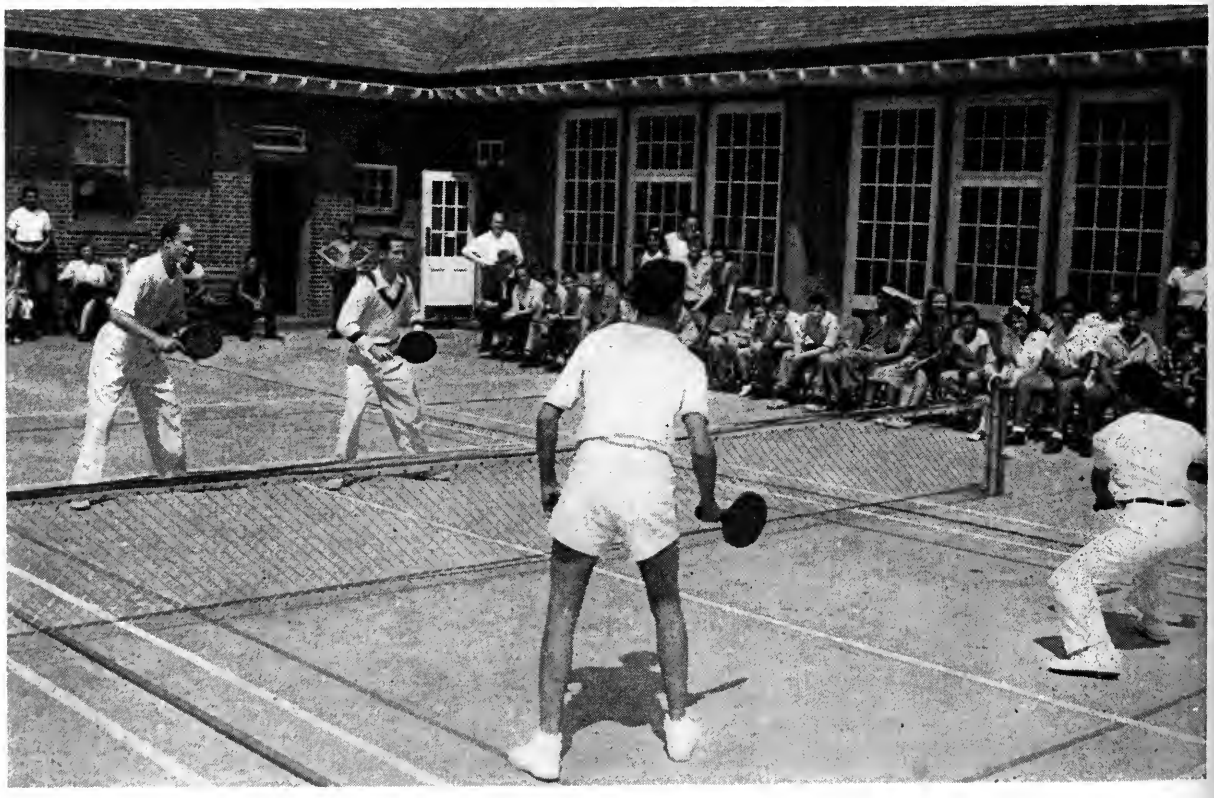
By MURRAY GELLER
Chairman of Rules Committee
United States Paddle Tennis Association

SOME CHANGES had been made. That was quite obvious to the several hundred spectators gathered in Central Park to witness the thrilling paddle tennis match between Bobby Riggs and his doubles partner, Gene Mako, and the New York City Park Department playground champions, Nat Baron and Jack Slotnick.

Something *new* had been added! By simply raising the height of the net four inches; by adding five feet to the length and two feet to the width of the court; and by allowing only one serve instead of two (for adults), thus balancing the advantage between server and receiver, paddle tennis has grown to be a most fascinating all-year-round sport attractive to the champion as well as to the novice.

Bobby Riggs is an enthusiastic paddle tennis devotee. He claims that it improves his net game and footwork. The exhibition match at Central Park was played two weeks before he won the national lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills in September. Although the development of champions is desirable from the standpoint of arousing interest and the satisfaction of that most wholesome phase of democracy, the ambition of the youngster (from both sides of the railroad track) to become a champion, paddle tennis is a game for the player rather than for the spectator.

Paddle tennis is the natural answer to the playground, industrial, housing, military, and naval recreation directors' desire for an all-year-round, highly competitive, inexpensve, easily constructed activity that keeps its players in top physical condition and is lots of fun. The 377 paddle tennis courts in the New York City Park Department playgrounds, many of which are floodlighted for night play, are in great demand by children and grown-ups alike. Many more courts are being constructed. Parkchester, the world's largest housing development, owned by the

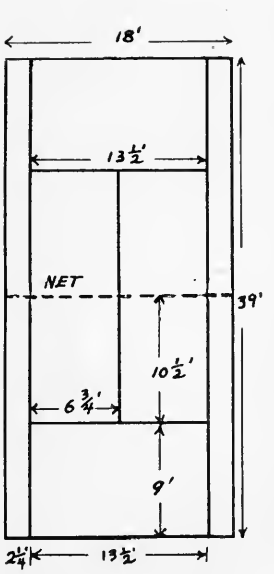


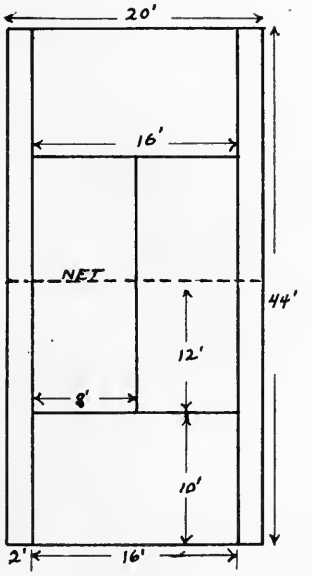
Bobby Riggs, American Davis Cup star, is shown playing in the paddle tennis exhibition match at Central Park. At the age of fifteen he was the boy champion in paddle tennis on the Los Angeles playgrounds.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has seven 44′ courts in constant use. It is by far the most popular winter and summer sport among their 34,000 tenants. Harland Sickman, Manager of Recreation, brought a strong delegation of paddle tennis players from Parkchester for a very successful invasion of our 1941 national outdoor championship tournament.

Recreation officers are faced with a difficult situation in supplying expensive lawn tennis equipment for the many tennis enthusiasts in our armed forces. Paddle tennis is the answer to their problem. Veteran tennis players love the game, with its fast returns, accent on net play, and lightning footwork. The 44′ court permits artful lobbing and hard driving. It is no "sissy's" game. Although anyone can enjoy a game of paddle tennis the first time he gets on a court, it takes a real athlete to play in championship company. Indeed, many players prefer paddle tennis to lawn tennis.

The questions and answers which follow the official rules will, it is hoped, dispel the confusion which seems to exist among many recreation directors and players concerning this rapidly growing game.





Official Paddle Tennis Rules

(as adopted by the rules committee of the U. S. P. T. A.)

The playing rules of the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall govern except as follows:

DIMENSIONS OF COURT

Junior Court—for players up to 16 years (see diagram)

Singles—13½′ x 39′ Doubles—18′ x 39′

Height of net, 2′ 2″ at center; 2′ 4″ at posts. Posts shall be 18 inches from side lines and there shall be a space behind each baseline of not less than 10½ feet, and at the sides, of not less than 6 feet.

Senior Court—for players 16 years of age and over. (see diagram)

Singles—16′ x 44′

Doubles—20′ x 44′

Height of net 2′ 6″ at center; 2′ 9″ at posts. Posts shall be 18 inches from side lines and there shall be a space behind each baseline of not less than 13 feet, and at the sides of not less than 6 feet. In the case of U. S. P. T. A. championship tournaments there shall be a space behind each baseline of not less than 15 feet, and at the sides of not less than 8 feet.

PLAYING RULES AND SCORING

For Juniors—Exactly as in lawn tennis.

For Seniors—Exactly as in lawn tennis with one exception. Only one serve shall be allowed. If for any reason the serve be a fault, the server loses that point.

EQUIPMENT

1. Paddle tennis paddle — laminated hardwood. Paddles may be metal-bound (optional). Paddles must not be more than 15 inches in length for junior court; 17 inches in length for senior court.
2. Paddle tennis net.
3. Official Ball — light sponge rubber approximately 2½ inches in diameter.

Inquiries dealing with the interpretation of rules and similar matters should be addressed to Murray Geller, United States Paddle Tennis Association, Madison Square Boys' Club, 301 East 29th Street, New York City.

Questions and Answers

Question: *Why was the one service rule adopted?*

Answer: To prevent domination of the game by the server, as frequently occurs in tennis. The size of the paddle tennis court made it especially necessary to curtail the great advantage the server had when permitted a fault. However, the rules committee has adopted the one service rule for senior players only. Children fifteen years of age and under are permitted two serves. The Association was guided in this mainly by the fact that paddle tennis is employed by many playground directors in teaching children the rudiments of lawn tennis.

Question: *Why Junior and Senior courts?*

Answer: The original paddle tennis dimensions were arbitrarily arrived at by halving the dimensions of a regulation lawn tennis court. There are thousands of these junior courts throughout the country. While these courts are ideal for young children, older boys and men (women, too) feel constricted. The additional five feet in length of the senior court encourages hard driving and brings into play the high lob, which is a very effective shot when skillfully executed. Adult players universally agree that the 44′ court has made the game much more enjoyable and attractive to the lawn tennis player. Of course, where limited space does not permit the construction of a senior court with the necessary back space, it is entirely proper to use the junior court for all age groups.

Question: *Are paddle tennis court dimensions and rules changed every year?*

Answer: Decidedly no. No change whatsoever has been made in the junior game since it was originated by Frank Peer Beal twenty years ago. The national rules committee believes that the senior game is now standardized in its best form, and expects to make no changes.

Question: *Who are members of the rules committee?*

Answer: Cecil C. Agate, Henry Hall Bassford, Frank Peer Beal, Murray Geller, Helen Hull Jacobs, Frederick L. Pond, and Robert E. Riggs.

Question: *Aside from the one service rule for seniors, is paddle tennis played and scored exactly like lawn tennis?*

Answer: Exactly.

Question: *I have seen many paddle tennis courts that were 39′ x 18′ with no doubles alleys; that is, the service boxes were 9 feet wide. Are these dimensions official?*

Answer: No. They are not official and never were. Many courts have been so constructed because of a typographical error in early "official" paddle tennis rules that were inadvertently circulated by a manufacturer of equipment.

Question: *Does the United States Paddle Tennis Association sell or manufacture paddle tennis equipment?*

Answer: Emphatically no! The membership of the U. S. P. T. A. is made up of recreation leaders and paddle tennis enthusiasts from all parts of the United States, and it is not connected with any commercial enterprise. The Association is solely concerned with extending the popularity of paddle tennis, standardizing the dimensions and rules of play, organizing and conducting local and national tournaments, and doing all it can to develop the recreational features of the game.

Question: *May the overhand service be used?*

Answer: Of course. Some local tournament officials have erroneously compelled players to serve underhand. Players may serve as they please. It is very important however, that the footfault rule (the same as in tennis) be rigidly observed.

Question: *What is Platform Paddle Tennis and how does it differ from regulation playground paddle tennis?*

Answer: Platform paddle tennis, a variation of the playground game, was devised by F. S. Blanchard and his Scarsdale, New York, neighbor, James K. Cogswell. The game requires a rather expensive wooden platform 60′ x 30′, costing about $700 for each court, surrounded by a one inch mesh wire fence 12′ high. The ball may be taken off the back and side wiring, as in squash, provided it has first struck inside the proper court. This feature of the game makes for much excitement and prolonged rallies. The net is 2′ 10″ at center and 3′ 1″ at posts Since the court dimensions of the platform game and the senior playground game are identical, some confusion has resulted on the part of architects and designers of playground facilities. The platform game requires back space of only 8 feet, as the ball can be played off the back wiring. In the playground game, which is played like lawn tennis, at least 13 feet are required behind the baselines. Insufficient back space spoils the game. Platform paddle tennis has found great favor, particularly with the "station wagon set" in suburban New York and Connecticut. The game is becoming increasingly popular. Platforms are being constantly improved; the tension of the wire can be regulated to provide accurate bounces off the backstops. A new method of "sanding" the platforms as they are being painted makes it possible to play even during the rain without slipping. I've seen rabid paddle tennis enthusi-

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World at Play

Individual Sports for Defense

Individual sports as an important aid in defense for America were stressed at the civilian defense exercises held at the Mall in Central Park, New York City, on November 14, 1941. Talks and exhibitions by champions and sports leaders made up the program. Miss Alice Marble, tennis champion, opened the exhibition with a demonstration of tennis practice against the walls of the music stand. This was followed by exhibitions of bicycle riding, table tennis, and badminton, and by talks on the value of sports in keeping fit. After the demonstrations and talks Mayor La Guardia led a hiking parade to 59th Street. At the end of the parade came the cyclists headed by a trick bicycle rider. Many well known cyclists were present.

Equipment in Spite of Lack of Money!

"We had no money for play equipment so we made it!" Thus writes Josephine Pinson, who tells of her experience in Breckenridge, Texas, where she taught last year. Bows, arrows, ping-pong and badminton paddles, and tables were all made by the girls under Miss Pinson's directions. But the really big idea came when the girls wanted to play field hockey but no funds for equipment were forthcoming. Twenty-two plow handles were bought for twenty-five cents each, and boys in the school workshop turned them and shaved them down. The girls then varnished them and the resulting hockey sticks were highly successful both from the point of view of appearance and utility.

They Make Their Own Safety Calendars

Under the sponsorship of the Louisville, Kentucky, Safety Council, according to *Safety Education,* the students in the public schools of Louisville have written, illustrated, and published their own safety calendar. The pages, measuring approximately 7½ x 11½ inches, are appropriately illustrated and contain a calendar for each month and a safety lesson in verse. The publication is the work of junior and senior high school students, under the guidance of the supervisor of health and safety education and the supervisor of art.

County Playgrounds Enjoy Badminton

Badminton was very successfully promoted on the playgrounds maintained by the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission by using rubber sponges and outdoor feathers as substitutes for the regulation shuttlecocks, and wooden paddles instead of rackets.

Conservation Week in California

California observes Conservation Week each spring. The week, which was established in 1935, is sponsored by the California Conservation Council and included in it is California's Bird and Arbor Day. The week also marks Luther Burbank's birthday. In its celebration of the week the Department of Recreation of the County of Los Angeles urged that suitable poster material be given prominence at the playground and recreation centers and that contests be held featuring the names of the state's flower, insect, bird, and animal.

Summer Picnic Pays for Winter Party

Returns from a picnic in the middle of July are used to pay for the annual Christmas party for children given by the Wilson Avenue Community Association of Chicago. Members of the twenty one year old association went to Des Plaines for their Christmas picnic last year.

They Work as Hard as They Play!

"Chicago's public and parochial school children didn't all go out to play after school hours last year. Witness these statistics released by the Chicago Association of Commerce on the results of its clean-up, paint-up, light-up campaign. The children tidied up 19,761 alleys and streets, 199,558 basements, attics, and storerooms, 9,273 vacant lots, and 15,104 backyards. In completing 443,134 clean-up chores, they burned 72,087 rubbish piles, scoured 228 street signs, and bought 9,044 garbage cans. As a reward for their work, the association presented five trophy cups, 114 community service plaques, 121 certificates of merit, and two art school scholarships." — From *Chicago Tribune,* January 30, 1941.

Here's the New
DIAMOND

Super Ringer

It's the finest pitching horseshoe ever made! Aluminum and bronze. A beautiful shoe with accurate balance drop forged from special analysis, heat-treated steel. Already the outstanding favorite of professionals and amateurs who know the value of a good tournament shoe. Write for complete information and new catalog No. P. S. 3.

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A Hiker at Eighty-five Years of Age—James H. Hocking of Teaneck, New Jersey, on October 15, 1941, was 85 years of age. Between the hours of 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. to celebrate his birthday he walked fifty-five miles from his home in Teaneck to Bear Mountain, New York. On his 70th birthday he had walked seventy-two miles. When he was 72 years old he walked one hundred forty miles in 29 hours 30 minutes. Several years ago Mr. Hocking with Dan Beard accompanied Dr. John H. Finley on one of his birthday hikes around New York City. Leaving the Hall each had a pedometer. At the end of the trip Mr. Hocking registered 31¼, Dan Beard 30¾ and Dr. John H. Finley 31. The trio were seven hours and twenty-five minutes in making the trip around New York. All finished in fine shape.

Mr. Hocking writes: "At 85 I am feeling fine. I often wonder when this old age bug will get hold of me. I am looking forward, never backward, to my 90th. It seems to me I will be going just as good as on my 85th."

Christmas Toys for Wilson's Children—Approximately 2,400 toys, some new and some old, were collected for underprivileged children of Wilson, North Carolina, in two drives. At a special matinee of the local moving picture theater a toy, old or new, was the price of admission. In this way about 500 toys were collected. In the second drive the Junior Chamber of Commerce toured the town in automobiles to collect toys from local residents, some of whom donated money with which to buy new toys. The toys were turned over to the Department of Recreation where they were repaired and given to the children at Christmas parties.

Landscape Gardening Classes Popular — More than five hundred women and a few men in a dozen communities in King County, Washington, are learning the fine points of landscape gardening through instruction provided by WPA. Subjects of instruction cover whatever gardening activity is of special interest at the time the classes meet. Among these subjects are soil chemistry and preparation, planting, care of flowers and shrubs, rock gardens, and pool construction. Instruction is on an informal basis. Classes usually start out with a talk on a particularly pertinent topic and then the instructor opens the meeting with questions relative to any phase of garden procedure. Most of the enrollees are home owners and gardeners interested in learning how to improve their homes and select the most desirable plants for beautifying their yards.

Cincinnati's Airport Recreation Field—A report issued by the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, states: "The new Airport Recreation Field of 200 acres in operation for the second year paid all expenses of maintenance and supervision and held first place as the center of recreational activity in contrast with all other municipal recreation facilities. The twenty different activities provided drew heavy attendance every day in the week and during both daylight and evening hours."

Regarding Junior Park Naturalists — The National Park Service announces that the position of junior park naturalist in the national parks will no longer be filled by certification from Civil Service registers but by selection from junior professional assistant registers. Anyone interested in making application for a junior professional assistant examination should write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., requesting that his name be placed on the Commission's

mailing list to receive announcements and application form.

"It is important and vitally necessary," states the announcement, "that eligibles selected for such positions in the National Park Service be interested in the interpretation of the natural sciences as distinguished from the purely scientific research aspects."

Child Labor Day — Child Labor Day, to be celebrated January 24, 25, and 26, 1942, will afford opportunity to focus attention on the large groups of child workers in industrialized agriculture. In practically every state agricultural work is exempt from child labor regulations, and federal legislation against child labor in industrialized agriculture is a matter of immediate necessity. Further information may be secured from the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Skating—Skating, along with bicycling and skiing, has become a major individual sport. The 1939 census of manufacturers shows that the total value of roller and ice skates in 1939 was $5,411,479, an increase over 1937 of 16.8 per cent. While roller skating leads three to one over ice skating, more theaters and hotels feature the ice sport. Roller skating has taken a strong hold on teen-age boys and girls, while ice skating appeals to both youngsters and adults.

A related sport to skating is skate sailing. This can be practiced only on a large lake free from crowds. The Skate Sailing Association of America sponsors this sport.

The New Haven Railroad has conducted skate trains to Hatch Lake in the Berkshires. In this way more than five hundred people have been able to enjoy a Saturday out on the open lakes amid the scenic hills of the Berkshires. Music is played for dancing and racing. The train waits on the siding so that cold and hungry skaters may board it at any time. Several trains are scheduled for the winter of 1942.

Negro History Week—Negro History Week, sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, will be observed during the week beginning February 8th. This will be the fifteenth celebration. For twenty-five years the Association has published *The Journal of Negro History,* which appears during nine months of the year. In 1937 the Association began the publication of another magazine, *The Negro History Bulletin* which is designed to popularize the study of the Negro in the public school. Further information may be secured from the headquarters of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Carter G. Woodson is director of the Association.

Good Morning

The distinctive dance manual that has been sweeping the country with great popularity, has been supplemented by our latest release of four new records, December 1, 1941. We now have fourteen EARLY AMERICAN DANCE RECORDS to choose from, recorded by Henry Ford's old-time dance orchestra. These records are excellent for Clubs, Schools, Service Centers and Recreation Halls.

These dances are taken directly from the "Good Morning" book and chosen for their rhythm, simplicity, and popularity—with a variety of quadrilles, circles, and couple dances, including a number of singing calls.

Please fill out the following blank for a catalog listing of these records:

HENRY FORD
Dept. R—Box 100
Dearborn, Michigan

Please send me a copy of your catalog listing EARLY AMERICAN DANCE RECORDS.

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

National Indoor Paddle Tennis Tournaments Announced — The National Indoor Paddle Tennis Open Championship Tournaments for Men and Women will be conducted by the United States Paddle Tennis Association in cooperation with the New York City Department of Parks at Cromwell Center, Staten Island, New York City, beginning February 26, 1942. Entries close February 15th. For entry blanks write to the United States Paddle Tennis Association, Madison Square Boys' Club, 301 East 29th Street, New York City.

Park City's Memorial Community Recreation Center—Park City, Utah, has a memorial community recreation center costing $127,000

which is outstanding in the Intermountain District. The American Legion, which took the lead in campaigning for the center, interested the county supervisors in the project. A one mill levy for the center was voted, and the center was put through as a PWA project. It is estimated that it will be partly self-maintaining, the rest of the money needed to be paid out of county tax funds from the one mill levy. The plan of operation involves family memberships of $5.00 a year and individual memberships at $3.00. At the end of the first month there were 283 memberships involving 500 individuals. There is a charge of ten cents for bowling, and a small charge is made to civic groups for the use of the kitchen. There are separate gymnasium classes for younger boys and girls, older boys and girls, a one o'clock class for married women, a late afternoon class for employed women, and a men's group in the evening. Plans are under way for an orchestra and a singing group. Among other events scheduled are community dances.

"New Leaf Club" in Chicago—Two neighborhood boys broke into a young shoemaker's shop in Chicago last December. Instead of arresting them, the shoemaker realized the wisdom of providing these boys and others like them with absorbing interests to keep them from delinquency. He installed a ping-pong table and a small pool table in his basement and invited the neighborhood boys to come in and use them. Soon the sponsor and his wife were playing games with the boys, helping them with schoolwork, and aiding them in many constructive and practical ways. Now the fifteen boys, ranging in age from thirteen to fifteen, who meet in the basement of the shoemaker's shop have organized into a club, which they call "New Leaf Club." Plans are underway to secure qualified leadership and additional equipment for the playroom from the South End Recreation Committee of the city.

"Plays"—A Drama Magazine for Young People has appeared under the title *Plays*. It will be published monthly from September to June at $3.00 a year; 30 cents a copy. The September number, the first issue, contains sixteen plays and radio scripts on a variety of subjects—Columbus Day, the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, the Junior Red Cross, and others. Some of the plays stress the principle of good citizenship; some are designed for sheer entertainment. Future issues will contain plays suitable for commemorating civic, communal, and national holidays. The magazine is published by Plays, Inc., at 8 Arlington Street, Boston.

Sidney A. Teller Retires

SIDNEY A. TELLER, Director of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is retiring after twenty-seven years of service in Pittsburgh.

During all this period, he has delivered a great many speeches as a volunteer worker for the National Recreation Association. He served as Director of Playgrounds at Butler, Missouri, and as director of a boys' club in Chicago. For six years he served as director of one of the community tax-supported parks in Chicago.

Sidney Teller has always cared deeply for people, has thought in terms of a well-rounded life for each individual, has given himself without stint to public service and particularly to the recreation movement.

The Berkeley Festival—The Berkeley, California, Festival, which opened on May 4 and continued to June 8, 1941, dedicated its first event, the production of "Elijah" by Mendelssohn, to the memory of Phoebe Apperson Hearst. Other events in the series, which this year celebrated Berkeley's seventy-fifth birthday, were: San Francisco Opera Ballet; "Orpheus in the Underworld," Offenbach; San Francisco Symphony Orchestra; "Saint Joan," George Bernard Shaw; and "Twelfth Night," Shakespeare. Charles W. Davis, Director of Recreation in Berkeley, served as chairman of the Berkeley Recreation Department Committee and as a member of the Public Schools Committee. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Festival Association.

Trails—The New England Trail Conference has published a new map covering important hiking trails and carrying information as to the or-

ganization, maintaining the trail, and obtaining guide books. They also have the 1937 edition of "Hiking and Bridle Trails in New England." Distributed free, postage appreciated. W. R. Hamlin, 60 Fearing Street, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Miniature Railroads a Growing Hobby — According to *The New York Times* of June 22, 1941, there are about 1,800 miles of railroad trackage in this country which will be of no use at all in the defense program except that it "carries a load off people's minds." This track is owned and operated by miniature-railroad hobbyists who numbered, according to a recent estimate, more than 100,000. Their combined systems would reach from New York to San Antonio, Texas, and they estimate that they have invested $10,000,000 in their equipment.

Making Art a Family Affair—Art has become a family affair at the Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn where the parents are studying along with their children. None of these mothers and fathers are professionals; they paint only because they love it. The school's Parent Teacher Association recently gave an exhibit of paintings, many of them by the parents. Among exhibitors was a photoengraver who does water color landscapes in his spare time, a mother who is a draper in a wholesale dress house and hopes to become a fashion designer, and a portrait-painting optometrist whose daughter is a musician.

Hotel Naturalists — The Treadway System of Hotels services guests with a nature program as well as golf. Maurice Broun has been naturalist at the Long Trail Lodge, Rutland, Vermont, for four seasons. His bog garden has 400 plants. He leads walks and talks, and his nature trail is an outdoor museum. And the service pays dividends!

A Junior Baseball School—A popular activity in Dearborn, Michigan, was the Junior Baseball School sponsored by the Recreation Department. Sessions were held each Wednesday through July and August from 8:30 until noon, with members of the Detroit Tigers, former league stars, local baseball players, and playground supervisors contributing their services. Boys were taught not only how to play the various positions but how to take care of equipment, how to avoid injuries, and how to treat minor accidents. There were three classes: for boys under thirteen; for boys under fifteen; and for boys up to seventeen.

Do You Bind Your File of Recreation?

THE National Recreation Association has received many inquiries regarding binders for a year's file of RECREATION. Information has accordingly been secured on types of binders and prices.

One type which should be practical and attractive is especially sturdy, being made of leatherette. Each of the twelve issues of the magazine is held in place by a thin rod which fits in the back of the binder. The cover would be of blue leatherette, the shade of blue of the cover on RECREATION, and across the top would appear a replica of the upper part of the magazine. Thus the word "Recreation" would appear across the top of the cover with bands above and below the lettering.

If one hundred people indicate they would like to have this binder, it will be possible to have copies made for $1.50. Because of the shortage of material, however, it will be necessary to act quickly. If you are interested kindly send word to the

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

In-Service Fellowships in Public Administration — The University of Minnesota announces a limited number of in-service fellowships in public administration for the academic year 1942-1943. The period of training will extend through the fall, winter, and spring quarters and in the first term of the summer session. The fellowships, which are open to citizens of the United States not over thirty-five years of age who are graduates of recognized universities and colleges, carry stipends varying in amount from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. Applications for the fellowships for the academic year 1942-1943 must be submitted not later than April 1, 1942. Requests for information should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee on Training for Public Administration, 13 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis,

Box Hockey for Women—Izola Jensen, Extension Specialist in Community Social Organization, Extension Service, Oregon State College, writes that at one of their summer camps they installed a large size box hockey game about three by eight feet. Rather than use the hockey sticks

which are difficult to secure in Oregon, old golf clubs (drivers) were substituted, and old golf balls used as puck. The game was popular with both men and women at the camp.

Fathers Play Ball in Painesville — Stanley Prague, who is in charge of recreation in Painesville, Ohio, writes that the organization of a father-and-son softball game at every city playground has proved a successful activity. Men from all walks of life play in the games and astonish their sons by their ability. A regularly scheduled Duffers' League has been playing in City Recreation Park once a week.

Yorkville Entertains the Service Men—Had you been in the vicinity of 70th Street and Second Avenue in New York City one evening last fall, you might have been surprised to hear the streets echo with sounds of laughter and gay voices and to see 8,000 men, women and children packing the streets, peering from the windows, and crowding the fire escapes and roof-tops. All of Yorkville, New York City's German section, had turned out to give a warm welcome to 200 men in uniform who had been invited to come and join in a block party given in their honor under the auspices of the Yorkville Recreation Committee for Service Men. Girls from local settlements and nationality groups served as hostesses at the affair. First on the program was a turkey dinner at which gift packages of cigarettes, shaving cream, and handkerchiefs were presented to each service man. After dinner, hostesses and guests entered wholeheartedly into an informal evening of folk dancing in the neighboring streets and were cheered on by thousands of spectators. The dancing was led by a picturesque group of Bavarian mountaineers, the men in black leather shorts, and the women in white aprons and flowing print dresses. Later in the evening, the party enjoyed entertainment furnished by a Czechoslovakian dancing group.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 626)

of the Long Trail in Vermont by famous writers. A literary effort as well as authentic fact. Includes 100 illustrations, geological and botanical aspects, and stories.

Trees. "Forests and Trees of the Western National Parks," Harold and Virginia Bailey. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 139 pp. 25 cents.

"Utah." A Guide to the State. Writers Program, Utah WPA. Published by Hastings House. 595 pp. $2.50. Recreation facilities of a state with an individuality. Maps and photographs for both the front and back-seat driver.

Wild Flowers. Congress proposes thirty-odd dams for Missouri streams. According to Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, the Field Museum of Natural History, this will destroy several rare species of plant and animal life. He considers the Ozarks as a survival center of the most ancient life in America. He produces scientific evidence revealing the destructive effects of dams which would wipe out survivors pushing south of the Missouri River to escape the ice invasion. Franklinia which was named for Benjamin Franklin once grew near the Altamaha River in Georgia. It was exterminated. It is to be hoped that Dr. Steyermark will be supported in his effort to protect these rare plants and unusual species of cave animals.

The National Recreation Association and Defense Recreation

(Continued from page 619)

23. Answered inquiries from many individuals and community agencies serving men in uniform on leave furnishing information and literature relative to entertainment and other recreation programs.
24. Helped in maintaining normal recreation services for children, young men, young women and the entire population in the cities and rural areas of the United States during these trying times.

What They Say

From *Paul McNutt,* the Federal Security Administrator:

DEAR MR. RIVERS:

I have just had an opportunity to read the report of your work in recruiting recreation personnel for this Agency, and want to take this occasion to express my deep appreciation for the fine service which you have rendered.

The counsel and advice of one of your wide experience has enabled us to move rapidly in the selection of recreation personnel to meet an emergency situation. We are greatly indebted to the National Recreation Association for making your services available to us, and to you for your untiring efforts.

From *Charles P. Taft,* Assistant Coordinator, Federal Security Agency:

DEAR MR. BRAUCHER:

In connection with our program for the organization of leisure time activities in the communities outside of

the camps, we have leaned heavily on your association both for personnel for our own staff and for advice as to the selection of personnel. Most of the program in these communities will be conducted by the United Service Organizations and part, as much as we can stimulate, by local public recreation commissions. We are counting on you for help in training the latter.

It is a most important assistance that you are giving us in the national defense program. I am more than glad to endorse your appeal for funds of the National Recreation Association.

From *Mark A. McCloskey,* Director of Recreation, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, F.S.A.:

Dear Howard Braucher:

I am moved at this season to write you my personal thanks for the help I have received from you and the National Recreation Association in these past months.

In my post, in ordinary times, as Director of Recreation of the Board of Education I felt the moral and professional backing of you personally and the Association.

As Director of Recreation for the Federal Security Agency in these extraordinary times I have had it even more. As a matter of course I drew, and still draw, without question upon your own veteran judgment and the resources of the Association. Help in the form of advice, personnel and information has been given without stint and without an eye on any other concern than the task immediately before us, and the advancement of what I deeply believe is daily increasing in importance—recreation in the life of the American people.

Paddle Tennis Grows Up

(Continued from page 630)

asts brush the snow from the court and continue their game after a sudden snowfall. There is no stopping a paddle tennis fanatic! The platform players have their own flourishing organization, the American Paddle Tennis Association (more properly The American *Platform* Paddle Tennis Association). Mr. Kenneth Ward of the Manursing Island Club, Rye, New York, is president. While platform paddle tennis is a fine game which will continue to grow in popularity, it is essentially better suited to private and country club than for playground use.

Question: *Can paddle tennis be played on any flat surface?*

Answer: Yes. Paddle tennis can be played outdoors or indoors, on cement, asphalt, composition, clay, wood, or grass.

PLAY PADDLE TENNIS

AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING SPORT

The Senior court, 44′ x 20′, has made the game attractive to the expert lawn tennis player as well as to the beginner.

Paddle Tennis can be played all-year-round on any flat surface. Complete equipment for game can be had for less than the price of a good tennis racquet.

For price list of nets, paddles and balls, write to

THE PADDLE TENNIS CO., INC.

277 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Manufacturers and Distributors of Official Paddle Tennis Equipment

Hit the Nature Trail

(Continued from page 624)

In addition, there are in every community large numbers of nature hobbyists who spurn club affiliations, preferring to pursue their interests either alone or with one or two companions at the most.

The democratic spirit of recreation out under the open sky is testified to by one enthusiast who recalls: "What week ends my family and I have enjoyed out in the country blanketed with snow, where trails lead one off into pine woods filled with invigorating air and where one is free from the rush and turmoil of cities. As time goes on, we seem to appreciate more and more the great outdoors which was given us all to use and enjoy."

Hobby Windows

(Continued from page 608)

strings, hooked rugs, quilts, etchings, steel engravings, Currier and Ives, Lady Godeys. A patriotic window showed flags of all nations. Twenty-four pieces of handmade John Deere machinery pictured rural life.

Now the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph Company display windows are football windows which have become a famous and traditional feature of Cornhusker pigskin seasons. Cornhusker football heroes of other years; Nebraska's first team in 1890; pictures of every Nebraska team since 1900 down to the Rose Bowl pictures bring back glorious memories of Nebraska gridiron deeds, all the hobby of Mr. Ott, the company's advertising manager. One hobby window, carrying out the football theme, contains thirty-six football programs dating from 1929 to the present time. Due credit is given to Mr. J. H. Hartley, commercial artist, whose splendid lettering of the names makes every owner feel a thrill of pride.

Service to the Church Through Leadership Training

(Continued from page 615)

Additional Suggestions

Young married couples working on young people's committees in the church should be encouraged to participate in an institute of this kind. Many church young people's committees are at a loss as to what to do when planning entertainment for a young people's meeting.

It is important that the members of the institute have an opportunity to assist with the planning and directing of the institute program. This can be arranged through the appointment of special committees along the plan outlined in this paper.

References and source material should be furnished in abundance with each program. The source material should be on hand at the local library.

Anticipated Evolution of This Program

The Indianapolis institute has been confined largely to church participation so that a closely knit organization could be developed. There is an opportunity for considerable expansion when all social organizations are invited to participate in the institute.

It is hoped that it will be the desire of the churches to use some of their leaders who have received training in the institute to promote special social occasions in the church for soldiers and sailors in the local camps.

Another plan which has not yet been organized is to arrange "recreation crews" of leaders who have taken the institute training course to run local parties for churches and social service organizations that do not have an opportunity to take advantage of the institute.

Treasures Everywhere!

(Continued from page 611)

have no monopoly on human interest. Nevertheless, old people seem to be naturally more communicative. Exceptions there are among younger groups, many of them. Yet many middle-aged people have a bad habit of being preoccupied with their affairs, and this is certain death to that genial mood of reflection.

So, if you are wearied by the blaring exaggerations of the radio and annoyed by the contradictory newscasts, if bridge has gone stale for the moment and that dinner party seems flat and unappealing, you still need not surrender to enslavement by boredom and despair. These tyrannies — I would like to call them poverties! — of modern life can be escaped.

At this very moment a lonely figure may be slowly walking through the silent park, staring emptily, seeing everything yet seeing nothing. On the corner by the bank there may be standing at this very instant that old man whom the world of today is passing by.

Then there is that old neighbor who seldom has a visitor any more, and who lives alone and in silence while the days slowly pass and the shadows darken. He would be surprised and delighted to have a caller.

Why not put on your hat and take a look for some of this too often unsought and unprized treasure? It's not only a good but a perfectly legitimate excuse for breaking—or to keep from making!—that engagement you have been dreading. And strangely, as you hear of the struggles and hardships of an earlier generation, you will begin to wonder, as I have many times, whether life in 1941 was as difficult and unbearable as you had previously thought.

Noticing the old folks occasionally is not only performing a fundamental humanitarian duty, it is an excursion into a land of surprise and adventure. It is that for yourself. It is that, also, for the individuals who are gladdened by your attention and interest.

And that is not all. Many of the older people are remarkably good storytellers—with some remarkably good stories to tell!

Recreation in a State Hospital

(Continued from page 612)

possession of presents from Santa, we joined in singing "Jingle Bells."

May Day is held each year on the lawn with a May Queen and her attendants, heralds, and a court of honor. In this celebration all unite in song and dance, making a festive picture. This, with the traditional Maypole, colorful costumes, and lively rhythms, always proves a gala affair enjoyed by approximately 1,200 people in the institution, their relatives, the staff, and invited guests. Before the event contests and races are held, and the presentation of awards for winners is made on the afternoon of May Day by Dr. Robert G. Stone, medical director, and two members of the board of managers. The American Legion drum and bugle corps of Trenton, which gives a program lasting fifteen minutes, is always introduced by our Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, Honorable William J. Ellis.

A Sound Program of Community Recreation

BOTH EXPERIENCE and research have shown the values inherent in recreation not only as a checkmate for delinquency and crime, as a positive aid to physical and mental health, as a source of intrinsic enjoyment through self-expression, achievement and social intercourse, but also as a community builder.

It is largely through their social and recreational contacts that youth and adults become more closely identified with the community—as a matter of fact, with every group, outside the home. This *identification* is the fundamental element in community spirit.

Recreation conceived in this light, is thus a civic responsibility, meriting the best talents and resources each citizen can give. It is a means of developing the group loyalty and the esprit de corps which is the essential quality in good citizenship.

To develop these objectives through a civic plan of recreation necessitates the effective, persistent, and orderly development of the five P's—Purposing, Planning, Preparing, Publicizing, and Projecting the Program. The following acrostic is intended only to suggest a few planks in the civic recreation platform. This is but a starter to help you in thinking through your own outline. Carry on!

A sound program of community recreation —

Requires adequate facilities — community hall, library, and playground.

Exacts excellent leadership and organization.

Creates attitudes of tolerance, understanding and cooperation.

Relaxes the individual yet invigorates him—mentally and physically.

Educates participants through new ideas, inspirations, and skills.

Aims at developing well-rounded personalities.

Takes people away from their daily routines.

Includes everyone of both sexes—young and old, rich and poor.

Offers an opportunity to make new friends and to cultivate old ones.

Needs the joint support of all individuals and groups.—From *Dr. R. W. Kerns,* Extension Rural Sociologist, Pennsylvania State College.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Children's Institutions, November 1941

"Suggested Cottage Activities" by C. A. Lindsey. A program for an institution cottage

"The Education and Recreation of Mentally Retarded Children" by Jane Hutchinson

Journal of Health and Physical Education, November 1941

"The Techniques of Publicity" by Bertha M. Keller and Zoe A. Battu

"Esthetic Education Through the Dance" by Joyce Michell

"Opportunities for Guidance in the WRA" by Mildred Adams Lucey. College women's activities

"Recreation in the CCC Camps" by Stanley J. Stann

"An Outdoor Water Carnival" by Betty Carlson and Alex Saudargas

The Nation's Schools, December 1941

"When It's Time to Play" by Eldon I. Jenne. Play facilities for young children

Parks and Recreation, December 1941

"Education and Training for Park Personnel" by Roberts Mann

Pennsylvania Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, October 1941

"Off the Post Recreation for Soldiers" by Thomas W. Lantz

Scholastic Coach, December 1941

"Badminton Fundamentals" by Hugh Forgie

PAMPHLETS

Administrative Manual
Department of Playground and Recreation, City of Los Angeles, price $1.00

Community Organization for Recreation. Report of a Chicago WPA recreation project
Chicago Recreation Commission.

Guidance for Rural Youth
The American Youth Commission, Washington, price $.05

Inter-American Friendship Through the Schools. Bulletin 1941, No. 10. U. S. Office of Education
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.15

School and College Civilian Morale Service
U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

A Study of Recreational Opportunities for Negroes in Providence, R. I., June 1941
Council of Social Agencies, Providence, R. I.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Recreation Commission, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii; Department of Recreation, Los Angeles, Calif.; Bureau of Recreation, Scranton, Pa.; Department of Recreation, Superior, Wis.; Parks and Recreation Commission, Worcester, Mass.

Teen-Age Fun in Conservation Camps

(Continued from page 617)

and other recreational features. Part of the afternoon is also used for field trips, handcraft, and preparation for the evening program. A picnic dinner is provided for the noon hour and a wiener fry, with left-overs from noon, makes the evening meal. After supper, the sunset service, the most impressive meeting of the day, is held just as the sun is setting. A bonfire is built, and there are songs, stunts, and stories in the glow of the evening fire. The day closes with the candle service and the singing of taps at perhaps 10:00 P. M."

The report goes on to state that no less than twenty one-day camps were held in that state the year before, and fifty-eight centers participated in some sort of camp program.

These conservation camps have also been an important phase of 4-H work in Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The recreational features stir up enthusiasm and inspiration for the real work of conservation at which these get-together affairs are aimed. The boys love to swap experiences about their projects, while the county agents and 4-H leaders present indulge in a little justifiable bragging on the outstanding jobs some of their boys have done.

In South Dakota, for instance, one boy received special recognition for the way he saved a deserted quail nest. He had seen the dogs chase the bird off her nest. She never came back, so he took the twenty-eight eggs home, set them under a chicken hen, and hatched twenty-four. In a few weeks they were jumping the fence, and he finally let them go to take care of themselves. They grew up on his father's farm. He protected them against starvation when snow was on the ground, closed the land to hunting, and soon had the biggest game bird population that had ever been seen on his farm.

When a boy hears of exploits like this at meetings, he goes home and throws himself with new enthusiasm into his work. Under such inspiration we now have a great deal of game that otherwise might not have been preserved or might not have existed at all. The movement is developing a new conservation phase by encouraging boys, trees, and birds to grow up together.

These young people are saving thousands of acres of eroded land by stopping washes with vines, bushes, and other game cover, and at the same time they are giving the birds a decent break.

Open House in Westchester County

On October 20, 1941, the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission held its third annual "open house" to show the residents of the county what the Commission is offering them. "We hope," states the publicity material issued, "that in the demonstrations of athletics, dancing, music and camping, in the 'living' exhibits of art, crafts, and in the many organizations affiliated with us, you will find an activity that will bring greater satisfaction to your leisure hours."

Since arts and crafts had been emphasized in the previous open house, this year the athletic program was stressed. Six sports were presented in a demonstration of football and basketball formations by the members of the White Plains High School teams, in a golf demonstration, and badminton and table tennis matches. Various types of gymnastics were presented by the Springfield, Massachusetts, College team in gymnastics.

Various forms of music and dancing conducted by the Commission were presented. Members of the Westchester Negro Choral Union sang two Negro folk songs, and a hillbilly band composed of five young people from Mamaroneck presented the type of musical activity encouraged by the Commission's summer program. The extensive arts and crafts program sponsored by the Commission was presented in a series of living exhibits surrounding the floor of the County Center's main auditorium. A number of booths were given over to the Children's Workshop, junior partner of the Westchester County Workshop, which convenes every Saturday morning. The Westchester Arts and Crafts Guild exhibited paintings and sculpture by some of its three hundred members, and the Westchester Trails Association showed pictures and maps of the many hikes conducted through the county and neighboring territory. The Westchester Drama Association, affiliated with the Commission, was represented by a complete stage set from a play recently produced by one of its member groups.

A Recreation Center for Pueblo, Colorado

(Continued from page 618)

gram lines, so that no commercial recreation may ever take place there. They hope thus to establish in the Fulton Heights center—and in any other similar buildings that may be constructed in Pueblo in the future—a program basis that will prove the real value of non-commercial forms of recreation.

They're Playing Basketball in New York City!

(Continued from page 622)

teammate at foul line, who in turn shoots the ball. Should he miss, the ball reverts back to No. 2 of the A team. The game continues until ten points are scored by either team, when the No. 1 and No. 2 players reverse their positions thereby giving each man a chance to shoot from both under the basket and the foul line. The twenty-first point must be made from fifteen feet behind the foul line, and both players of the winning team must shoot from the 30-foot line to achieve the winning point of the game.

Twenty-One (Variation). When the No. 1 player is successful with his toss from the foul line, his partner then shoots from underneath the basket. If he is successful, he in turn throws the ball to his partner at foul line. The remainder of game is the same as in the original. This variation leads to a sense of cooperation and spirit as one partner is dependent upon the other for another chance to shoot the ball.

Around the World. This game can be played with as few as two participants and as many as may wish to play. An area of approximately forty-five feet in circumference is marked out with numbers running consecutively from one to fifteen. Numbers one to twelve should be in the immediate vicinity of the 15-foot foul line. Number thirteen is about fifteen feet behind the foul line, and numbers fourteen and fifteen on the extreme sides of the basket about twenty-five feet on each side. Each player starts from number one and every successful shot moves him nearer number fifteen. Each individual shoots until he misses. He then continues from where he has missed after all other contestants have had their chance. As each player misses, he places himself underneath the basket to retrieve the ball for the shooter. There should be no waste of time between one contestant and the next. The player who is successful at number fifteen first is the winner. He then becomes the first shooter at the next game.

This game is very popular with the girls and the numbers are placed closer to the basket when they are participating. Number fifteen being placed directly behind the 15-foot line.

"The First Basketball Game"

RECREATION WORKERS will be interested to know that Josephine Blackstock, Director of Playgrounds in Oak Park, Illinois, has written a play, "The First Basketball Game," which is based on the book, *Basketball,* by James Naismith. Miss Blackstock has dedicated her play to the Golden Jubilee of Basketball which is being celebrated this year. Groups cooperating in this celebration will find the play exceedingly helpful in their programs. It will, however, because of its subject matter and dramatic appeal, be interesting for presentation by any recreation group. Price, 15¢.

Hobbies and Happiness in Old Age

(Continued from page 607)

show that women live on an average three years longer than men. May not this be explained at least in a measure by the fact that women do not have to face a crisis period when they must give up their work and hobbies as men so often do? Inability of many men to adjust during the crisis period may contribute to a shortening of life.

The man who has farmed all his life should never retire to a city. If possible, he should live on the farm and turn the management of the farm over to a son or relative. This makes it possible for him to continue in part to direct the farming and thus to maintain interests which have been important to him. Farmers who are able to retire in this fashion do not die for want of something to do.

If a farmer must retire from the open country, he should retire to a small town, but never to the city. In the small town he can raise a garden, keep a cow and chickens, and on a small scale continue the type of life he has always lived. He has also the opportunity to visit with other older people who have been engaged in farming. There is usually a very friendly attitude in a small town so that it is easy to get acquainted. On the other hand, the city is unfriendly, it is difficult to get acquainted, younger people do not have time to bother with the old, and community activities are run by and for young people.

Young people often refer to the home town as being a "dead town"; for the young that may be true. There are no good stores with the latest styles in clothes; the motion picture is open only Saturday night, and there is no public dance. But for the aged person the small town is a lively place. He can engage his favorite hobbies, visit at the general store, go to church on Sunday, and feel that he is worth while in directing the affairs of the community.

In addition to developing interests in activities other than the regular job, development of the social side of life is necessary if one is planning for a good adjustment in the later years of life. The old people who are the happiest today are the ones who visit with friends often and who attend church regularly. It probably is not so much that the going to church makes one better adjusted, but church attendance is apparently an indication of a sociable nature. Those who attend church also visit with friends often, belong to lodges, the ladies' aid, and many other organizations in the community.

Aged people who have hobbies are not as critical of young people and the times as those who are lacking in interests in old age. Those with few interests are critical of the younger generation. Examples of their comments are: "young people are going to the dogs"; "young people are not as polite as we used to be"; and so on. They are also critical of the times: "Things were much better off fifty years ago," or "I wish things were as they were when I was young."

The happy aged more frequently report plans for the future and seem to be looking forward rather than back to the good old days. The unhappy seldom report plans but have reached the place where they have given up hope for the future.

Service Men's Clubs

(Continued from page 605)

the club. The writing room with all its furnishings was given by the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many families far away have been made happier because letters come more regularly.

Shower and dressing rooms are a great joy to the men, especially to those who are going from place to place between trains and busses. The game room offers all kinds of indoor recreation. Pool, ping-pong, and checkers are among the greatest favorites.

The large social room is always ready for dancing, cards, and chatter. Its comfortable chairs and sofas are covered with slips of bright chintz in the same pattern as the curtains. The work and material were furnished by a woman whose son is in service. Curtains in the office and the "date room" were furnished and made by the mother of another soldier. Here men can visit with women friends and relatives.

The Pantry Shelf is an innovation which ranks high in popularity. "Snacks are served to the men at all times, and on Sunday night there is a supper. The success of this much appreciated service is due to the zeal of the group of volunteers in charge. All the food is donated by Indianapolis citizens.

And it is because of the unflagging interest and hard work of volunteers, as well as the office force, that the Service Club has come to fill so important a place in the lives of the service men. Many committees are functioning. There is the Service Men's Governing Committee made up of men from Fort Harrison, Billings Hospital, and the Naval Armory who serve as liaison agents between the Posts and the club. There are the House Committee, the Cookie Committee which solicits the cookies for the never empty jars, and the Public Relations Committee which through a bulletin, through the radio, and other channels keeps the public informed and interested.

Not the least important of the groups working for the men in uniform is the newly organized Service Men's Cadettes made up of several hundred young women. The Cadettes are divided into four regiments, each with fifteen officers. All members must have completed two hours of training under Captain Conder of Fort Harrison and Mrs. Dorothy Buschmann, director of the club, and twelve hours of work at the club before they are eligible to wear their pins. They must also have been passed on by a special committee. Members of the regiments take turns in serving as hostesses at the club on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from four to ten. The doors of the center are open from 8:00 A. M. until 12:00 P. M. every day except Saturday, when the club is open until 1:00 o'clock.

The six months old Service Club in Indianapolis is growing in interest and usefulness and is a monument to the vision, zeal, efficiency, and tireless effort of the people of Indianapolis who are working to make theirs a friendly city for men serving American defense.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

A Program Handbook of Young Men's Activities

Edited by John A. Sessions. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.00.

THOUGH INTENDED for the use of Y.M.C.A. workers, there are many suggestions here, particularly dealing with leisure-time interests, which will be of interest to recreation workers.

Landscape Architecture in the Modern World

By Karl B. Lohmann. The Garrard Press. Champaign, Illinois. $2.50.

THIS BOOK IS DESIGNED to meet the need in the field of architecture for a publication which deals broadly with the field and at the same time takes into account the changes of our modern life. It seeks to contribute to an appreciation of a more enjoyable environment and to assist in the shaping of the physical surroundings of homes, neighborhoods, and communities. Gardens and fountains are discussed, as well as park systems and water forms such as lakes and swimming pools.

Integrated Handwork for Elementary Schools

Teachers' Guide in Use and Techniques. By Louis V. Newkirk, Ph.D. Silver Burdett Company, New York. $3.20.

THIS BOOK IS DESIGNED to meet the demand created by the recognition of handwork as an integral part of elementary education. It is clearly pointed out that it is not craftsmanship for its own sake that the schools need but the craftsmanship that serves useful educational purposes. Part One defines handwork, shows its relationship to industrial arts, fine arts, social studies, science, and discusses and illustrates the use of integrated handwork as a teaching procedure, and suggests equipment and proper school facilities. Part Two explains and illustrates methods of doing the more common types of handwork. There are many illustrations and drawings.

Chess Step by Step

By Frank J. Marshall and J. C. H. Macbeth. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $1.50.

THE IMPORTANCE of starting right in chess cannot be overestimated. Here is a sound book dealing with fundamentals which is at the same time simple, clear, authoritative, and thorough. It may be used as a first book for the beginner or as an aid to the player who wishes to reform his play and place it on a correct basis.

Work Camps for College Students

Prepared for the American Youth Commission by Kenneth Holland. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $.25.

SINCE 1937 the American Youth Commission has been studying and evaluating types of experience for youth that combine work and education. Included in these studies have been camps of the CCC, resident centers of the NYA, work camps for high school students, and work camps for college students. This pamphlet is based upon a study of a group of work camps for college students maintained during the summers of 1939 and 1940 under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. The purpose of the study was to discover what values of the work camp movement might be translated into the structure of general education. The conclusion was reached that these camps have many values for general education and as a new technique for the study of social conditions deserve the thoughtful consideration of all educators, but especially of all teachers of social sciences.

A Guide to Community Coordination

Coordinating Councils, Inc., 145 West 12th Street, Los Angeles, California. $.25.

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD councils are growing in large and small communities. This guide to the organization of community councils and their responsibilities and opportunities deals primarily with the needs and conditions existing in communities under 25,000. It is an exceedingly practical booklet offering a step-by-step procedure for organization. The appendix contains a condensed statement regarding the recommendations of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy and also a directory of national organizations selected because of the value of their publications or field service to American communities.

The Public Welfare Administrator

By Elwood Street. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $4.00.

HERE IS A PRACTICAL MANUAL covering the entire range of administrative responsibility in the local agency and individual institution as well as the functions of a local department of public welfare. Speaking of recreation in the field of public welfare administration Mr. Street says: "Although some public welfare systems do include recreation services such as parks, playgrounds and community centers, these activities belong rather in separate recreation departments because they serve all the people." He discusses the importance of recreation in institutions, both for inmates and staff members, and advocates the employment wherever possible of a recreation director.

Dress Accessories You Can Make.

By Elizabeth Varick. Home Institute, Inc., 109 West 19th Street, New York. $.15.

Handcraft groups and dressmaking classes at community centers will find much of practical interest in this booklet telling how to make belts, necklaces, bags, and other "finishing touches" which add so much to the individual's appearance.

The Honolulu Plan—A Program for Effective Community Organization.

Honolulu Community Chests and Councils, Inc. $1.00.

This is the report of a survey made by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., under the auspices of the Honolulu Council of Social Agencies and United Welfare Fund. The mixed racial and cultural backgrounds of the inhabitants, the presence of a large percentage of army and navy personnel, and the economic as well as social conditions existing make any study of Honolulu's plan for community organization a particularly interesting one.

One section of the report deals with the leisure-time and recreation program, and a picture is given of the work of the Recreation Commission and of the private agencies such as Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Salvation Army, and Palama Settlement.

A School in the Country. The Adventures of a Small Town Superintendent.

By Chalmer Richardson. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.00.

This chronicle of the adventures of the head of a country school who chose a small town for his career shows how closely the life of an educator is interwoven with the daily pattern of the people among whom he lives and how great his influence can be. Throughout the story is evident the realization of his dreams for his town—the new school, the library, and the recreation center—all achieved through one man's ambition to make his community "a decent place in which to live and love and express oneself."

Successful Teaching in Physical Education.

By Elwood C. Davis and John D. Lawther. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $3.00.

What constitutes successful teaching in physical education? The authors have given us a clear presentation of all that is involved from the understanding of the individual child and the adjusting of the program to him to understanding and adjusting to the community.

How to Make Etchings.

By John J. Barry. Bridgman Publishers, Inc., Pelham, New York. $1.00.

This is the third edition of this book in which the author has included all of the essentials of the etcher's art and has endeavored to make the various phases of the process easy to follow. There are illustrative diagrams and a number of reproductions of etchings.

Teaching Social Dancing.

By Augusta Harris and Donnabel Keys. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.50.

This book not only contains detailed information on dancing techniques, positions and teaching procedures, but discusses the important subject of ballroom technique and the courtesies associated with social dancing. In the final chapter descriptions are given of twelve early American dances.

Cues for You.

By Mildred Graves Ryan. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York. $1.50.

A book on the social arts, this volume discusses the many conduct problems which confront adolescents. It attempts in the words of the author "not only to point out the correct thing to do, but to build a mental attitude that will mean happiness and make for successful living." Some of the chapter headings are: Good Appearance Counts; Entertaining Problems; Behavior in Public; the Art of Conversation; and Suggestions for Poise.

Brightmoor—A Community in Action.

Brightmoor Community Center, Inc., Detroit, Michigan. $1.00.

This report presents a picture of a struggling American community on the outskirts of Detroit and of the community center which is seeking to help the community find itself. The director of the center and his associates have taken time from their daily tasks to try to state the goals they are hoping to achieve, to evaluate accomplishments, and suggest the next steps to be taken. They studied the adult education program, their activities for youth, and their work for boys and girls, and with honesty and clear-sightedness ask themselves what they are accomplishing and what more they can do.

Recreation workers and all interested in community planning will find this a challenging booklet.

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Keep Living Even in Wartime

A BOY IN THE AIR CORPS said, "Two things I am ready to fight for—Jones Beach and The New Yorker—Jones Beach, America caring for her people; The New Yorker, a people freely expressing itself with discrimination and distinction."

Fitness, mental health, stability, poise, strength—all this is not possible except as we keep on *living* even in wartime. We must keep what machinery there must be in our lives oiled so that we run smoothly.

No matter if our sons are flying in the Air Corps, are in the Navy on the high seas, are in the mountains of Hawaii, nevertheless we are going "to keep smiling within" even as they do, and take it all in our stride.

There is a dirty job to be done and we are going to do it without too much talking about it and without any heroics.

So we just cannot let our bodies, or our minds, or our souls run down. Recreation, physical activity, walks, music, singing, drama, making things with our hands—whatever keeps us from tension, gives us rhythm, so that we can swing along as lightly as may be—even though our numbers may soon be up—that is what we must continue to do.

Recreation and the municipal recreation system—we say to our city fathers—is a first-line trench to be given up at our peril. It is not just fun, entertainment, something that does not matter—it's what keeps the right heart beat, the right alertness of mind, helps to keep resoluteness of soul, without anger or heat. We just must keep living in an emergency like this if we want to continue effective.

Again let us add that nothing takes the place, however, of religion, of a world view, of real character and moral stamina. Without this first essential education, recreation, health matter little.

We expect perspiration, we do not expect to be too comfortable, we will give up all extra baggage. Old clothes will go pretty well. As long as we can get our vitamins we will eat very simple food. We will not make ourselves uncomfortable just for the sake of being uncomfortable, but for the duration we are ready to jettison all the things that are not very essential.

But beauty and sport and music and reason—which after all cost very little—we the American People will not go without.

Howard Braucher

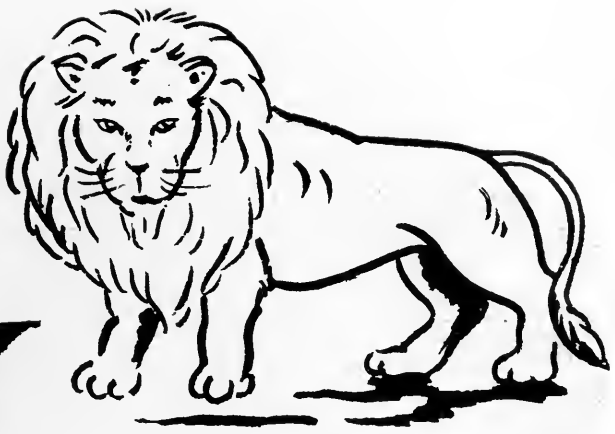
FEBRUARY 1942

February

Photo by Jack Garber

"Me Get Off the Swing?"

LION and LAMB PARTY



MARCH IS A CHILD of rare gifts but uncertain temper in a large and otherwise predictable family. Her entrance and her exit have always been a subject of great moment to those who live in the north temperate zone and have the opportunity of enjoying the drama of the seasons at its best.

From Candlemas Day, on the second of February, when the ground hog comes out to see whether he can cast a shadow, Old Man Winter — sometimes subtly, sometimes with open ferocity — is contending with the advancing springtide, knowing full well he is fighting a losing battle!

March plays sometimes on the side of spring, which she is in nature bound to deliver to us around the twenty-first, but it is her delight to keep us guessing. Long ago some old wiseacres observed that quite often, if she came in gently, she made a fierce exit, and if she came in with the roar of a lion she would go out meekly as a lamb. She sometimes fools us, even on this score, but it has held good often enough to become a tradition.

This tradition has suggested as an appropriate and somewhat different March social activity a "Lion and Lamb" Party. Since spring and winter vie all through the month for first place, what could be more appropriate than to have an evening of contests between the Lions and Lambs?

Divide the guests into two groups — the men may be the Lions and the ladies the Lambs — or mix the groups, if that seems more desirable. The illustrations shown in this article suggest two types of cards on which the names of guests may be printed, thus dividing them into two groups.

There are many types of contests simple enough for everyone at the party to enter. The more difficult contests may be used by selecting a few contestants from each side and asking them to perform in front of the group. If you listen to the radio, you are no doubt familiar with "Information Please," "Take It or Leave It," "Truth or Consequences," and other similar programs. The rules governing these contests may be adapted to almost any party theme. We have taken a number of the popular contests and developed them partially so as to suggest how they may be done. Once a committee begins working on them, they will be amazed at the information they can find on lions and lambs.

Conundrums

There is an appropriate conundrum found in the Old Testament, and for the entire story one should read the fourteenth chapter of Judges. Samson went to Timnath to secure a wife, and at a feast given for thirty companions he suggested a riddle:

> "Out of the eater came forth meat and
> Out of the strong came forth sweetness."

The feast was to last seven days, and if they could give the answer before it was over, they would receive as a reward thirty sheets and thirty changes of raiment. If you do not know how they were able to say to Samson at the end of the seventh day, "What is sweeter than honey and what is stronger that a lion?" turn to the story in your Bible and read it.

Take It or Leave It

One of the popular contests is "Take It or Leave It." The rule of this contest is that the contestant receives a dollar if he is able to answer the first question. He may keep the dollar or decide he wishes to take a chance on being able to answer the next question, for which he would receive two dollars. If he misses, he loses the dollar already won. Each time he answers a question he doubles his money. Thus he may win one, two, four, eight,

sixteen, thirty-two, and finally sixty-four dollars. He may win any of these amounts and stop; if he decides to go on and misses a question, he must give back his winnings. Instead of paying money, the hostess may arrange a "grab bag" of inexpensive gifts. Several lists of subjects should be posted so the contestant may choose one with which he is familiar. For instance, lambs and lions mentioned in history; facts about lions and lambs; lions and lambs mentioned in the Bible.

Here are some questions you might use for the latter theme:

Question: Who was cast into the den of the lions?
Answer: Daniel
Question: Who slew a lion while tending sheep?
Answer: David
Question: Who found honey in a lion's carcass?
Answer: Samson
Question: In the prophesy of the Peaceable Kingdom what is said of the lamb?
Answer: "The wolf shall lie down with the lamb?"
Question: What is the same prophesy about the lion?
Answer: "The calf shall lie down with the young lion."
Question: Quote a verse in the New Testament about the Good Shepherd and His Sheep.
Answer: "I am the Good Shepherd and am known by my Sheep."
Question: What animal is used to symbolize the Saviour?
Answer: The lamb

Multiple Choice

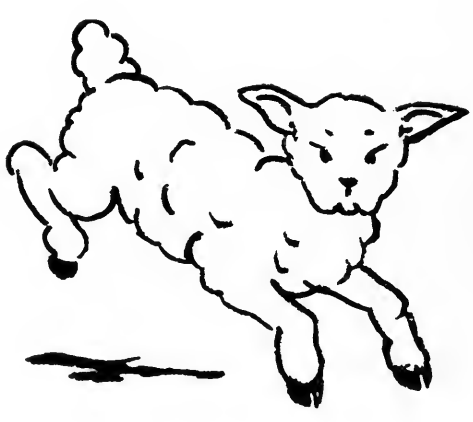
Questions about lambs or lions are written ahead of time on separate sheets of paper, and a number of suggested answers are given below each question. Check the correct answer. The sheets are passed out to the guests who have a limited amount of time in which to answer them.

Here are some examples:

When a lamb eats, it
√1. wiggles its tail
2. holds it still
3. holds it straight up

A lamb has teeth in
1. upper jaw only
√2. lower jaw only
3. both jaws

A lion is a native of
1. India
√2. Africa
3. Australia



A lamb is kept in captivity in a
1. pen
√2. fold
3. corral

A lion is
1. herbivorous
2. diurnal
3. biennial
√4. carnivorous

A lioness is distinguished by its
1. large mane
2. small bicuspids
√3. lack of mane
4. color

Truth and Consequences

The rule is simple. First ask the question. If the player misses the question, he must pay the consequences.

"Facts about the month of March" is the subject of this quiz. The committee should think of a number of consequences pertaining to this month, such as "Dramatize Caesar and the Ides of March," etc.

Here are some suggested questions:

Question: What is the source of the word "March"?
Answer: The pagan god of war, Mars.
Question: Place the month of March in the winter solstice.
Answer: At the end—December 22nd to March 21st
Question: What is the birthstone for March?
Answer: Bloodstone or jasper
Question: What are the Ides of March?
Answer: March 15th
Question: Name the special days in the month of March.
Answer: St. Patrick's Day and sometimes Easter
Question: Who was the March Hare?
Answer: A character from "Alice in Wonderland," by Carroll

Challenges

To play this game, one person is chosen from each side and each is "challenged" to recite the most poems or jingles in which the word "lamb" or "lion" is used. To make it easier, allow them to use also the word

(Continued on page 696)

"Compulsory" Recreation for Mothers

By VERNE B. THORPE and JENA V. HOLLAND

In the State of Utah, during the past three years, more than 4,500 mothers have found "compulsory" recreation to be just recreation in a most satisfying form!

"COMPULSORY" recreation! What a misleading term to apply to a program of recreation activities! And yet, that is how many of the 4,500 mothers of preschool children in Utah have become active participants in an extensive recreation program. When the Community WPA Play Schools for preschool children were organized in Utah, simultaneously an organization for mothers was developed which has become one of the most interesting recreational organizations of the state.

Organization and Operating Policies

In 1938, the Work Projects Administration issued operation procedure W-16 which authorized the organization and establishment of play centers for preschool children under the direction of the WPA Recreation Project. In the early organization period, state staff members recognized that planning for the mothers of the children was as important as planning for the children. After considerable discussion on the importance of linking parent-child interests in the child play center movement, the following policies were adopted which, at the outset, compel mothers to become active participants in the child-parent play center developments as members of an organization known as the Mothers' Clubs:

1. An organization known as the Mothers' Club shall be organized in each community before a play school center will be established. Each mother of the Mothers' Club will have a definite appointment as an officer of the club. The following elective officers will be set up yearly for each local club: president; vice-president; secretary; historian; chairman or member of the following committees: building committee; supply and equipment committee; finance committee; home and school coordination committee; or publicity committee. All officers are to be filled through popular vote of the group of mothers. Each mother will have a definite responsibility in the club, and in keeping with good community organization consequently will feel "needed" as an active member of the group.
2. Mothers' Clubs are to meet as a group not less than twice a month for not less than one hour and a half. Respective committee groups are to meet as often as the respective committee chairman or president of the Mothers' Club calls a meeting.
3. Every mother must be registered as a member of the local Mothers' Club before her child may be admitted to the play school.
4. If a mother is absent from the Mothers' Club meetings three times in succession without a legitimate excuse, she forfeits her membership in the club and and her child is automatically dropped from the play school. The child is replaced by another child whose name is first on the waiting list, and the new mother becomes a member of the club.
5. Dues for the Mothers' Club shall not exceed $3.00 per annum for each mother. However, groups of mothers may assess themselves whatever they agree on for special projects for the play school.

Courtesy Heber City, Utah, Play School

6. Each mother must visit the play school for one entire session at least twice every month. This will constitute a unit of laboratory training for the mother.
7. A training program for mothers who wish to assist in the play school will be developed. Any mother wishing to assist as a play school leader in the play school will be obliged to attend a preservice training conference and must assume an assistant job for not less than one month for a daily afternoon or morning session.
8. Suggestive yearly programs are to be made available to the presidents of the Mothers' Clubs through the state recreation office.
9. The state recreation staff shall be responsible for conducting a state-wide survey on child development problems to determine if possible in what areas mothers of preschool children seem to need help most.
10. Following the state-wide survey, which would reach over one thousand mothers of preschool children, the state staff will assume responsibility for writing bulletins which will serve as discussion manuals for Mothers' Club meetings. These bulletins would deal, in the main, with areas in which the survey revealed the majority of mothers had limited information of modern practices with preschool children.
11. The state staff would also prepare leaflets for discussion on problems which the survey showed were not of major importance to the majority of mothers, but of importance to some mothers.
12. Leaflets are also to be prepared in various areas not covered in the survey such as: "Suitable Books for Preschool Children"; "Educational Toys and Their Value"; "Stories for Preschool Children and How to Tell Them."
13. All play school leaders shall be trained in techniques of conducting Mothers' Club meetings and also in techniques for conducting women's recreational activities.

Over fifteen hundred mothers are active members in the Mothers' Clubs in the state of Utah each year. Each club has a membership of twenty, as twenty is the maximum number of children who are enrolled in any one session of play school. (The morning sessions of play school operate from 9:00 to 12:00 A. M. and the afternoon sessions from 1:30 to 4:00 P. M.) A child is enrolled in either the morning or afternoon session, but is never allowed to attend both sessions because of the need for other children to attend the play school. In many communities the demand for admittance to the play schools is so great that a split-session procedure is used, which means that forty children would be enrolled in the two sessions the first half of the year, and forty new ones for the second half of the year. This necessitates the reorganization of the Mothers' Club at midterm, but mothers are invited to attend the club meetings throughout the year and succeeding years. The Mothers' Clubs are not limited solely to the mothers of the play school children, but are open to all persons interested in child welfare in the community. However, only mothers of preschool children have voting power in the clubs. Many of the Mothers' Club meetings are held in the evenings and are largely attended by the fathers.

Minimum Requirements for Child Play Centers

From the list of operating policies previously reviewed, it is clear that the Mothers' Club is the sponsoring agency for the play schools. The Mothers' Clubs are responsible for having the local play school meet the state minimum facility and equipment requirements for play school set up by the state staff of recreation as follows:

Indoor Space Minimum Requirements. Indoor space of not less than thirty-five square feet per child must be provided to permit the conducting of several different activities without crowding. This space must be well ventilated, free from dampness, supplied with enough window space that artificial lighting is necessary only on the darkest days, and serviced by a heating system which will maintain an even temperature of approximately seventy degrees Fahrenheit. There should be in the indoor space:

Inside toilets available at child level.

Sufficient exits to evacuate all in case of fire.

Sanitary drinking water readily accessible.

Soap and individual towels and cloak hooks.

Standard table and chairs of suitable height. (All tables with rough surfaces to be covered with wall board or inlaid linoleum.)

Library table and chairs and book rack or case.

One or more sand tables and large and small blocks.

Individual locker for each child where he may place individual playthings, rug, etc.

Art display board and two or more standard easels.

Three or more low open shelves where material and items to be used by all children may be placed.

Individual rugs for resting of appropriate texture, size and color.

The September 1940 issue of *Recreation* contained an article by Mr. Thorpe and Mrs. Holland under the title, "Play Schools for the Preschool Child." In this article the authors, who are, respectively, the State Supervisor and Assistant State Supervisor of Recreation for WPA, tell of the important part being played by Mothers' Clubs in the operation of play schools throughout Utah.

An adequate supply of materials which appeal to young children, such as simple puzzles, large crayons, plasticine, costumes, weaving looms, colored cubes, toys.

All floors in poor condition must be painted or covered with linoleum, the latter preferred, and all equipment and woodwork in the facility should be painted to harmonize into an attractive color scheme.

Outdoor Area Minimum Requirements. If possible, have an area which can be used in all seasons, with shade for summer and a well-drained surface for winter. Sixty square feet per child is recommended.

There should be one or more sand tables and two or more swings, balance boards and other child playground equipment which encourages large muscle development activities. The area should be located so that it can be reached without unusually bad traffic hazards.

This plan gives the mothers a direct interest in the development of the local play school. It also places the responsibility in the hands of those persons in the community who ordinarily are most concerned with child development.

A Typical Mothers' Club Meeting

The Mothers' Club meetings are conducted by the president of the club. A typical program might be as follows: Greetings by the president; reading of the minutes of the last meeting and roll call by the secretary; report from mothers who have visited play school since the last meeting; introduction of discussion leader followed by the discussion of a problem relative to child development; committee reports by committee chairmen; discussion of play school developments and problems by the play school leader; social activities directed by the social committee. The following social activities have seemed to be most popular: picnics, sewing bees, candy pulls, toy making sessions, card playing, and group singing.

Parent Activities Resulting from Play Center Program

However, the social activities engaged in as a part of the regular Mothers' Club meetings are only a minor portion of the recreation activities which are enjoyed through membership in the Mothers' Club. For example, each mother is invited to act as co-hostess with the play school leader when her child has a birthday. What gay and worth-while experiences the mother enjoys in being able to have a party for her child in a setting which is conducive to children's parties, where children's games can be enjoyed exuberantly! There were uniform tables which held attractive centerpieces and favors; chairs for each child; a piano for music; plenty of space indoors and out for the party games. And what pleasure to plan with a person who is technically trained to assist her with her plans! Instead of a mother being "worn out" after entertaining for her child, she has had as much fun as any of the children.

Children and mothers enjoy Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Valentine parties together, and on one happy day each year the children entertain their mothers and do all the planning. In addition to these activities enjoyed by the mothers and children together, there are at least four times each year when the children give demonstrations of what they like to do for their mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters. These demonstrations may consist of a "Rhythm Rendezvous," as one play school called its entertainment of rhythm band numbers, free rhythmic interpretations of animals and birds, and creative individual rhythmic body patterns which they had been enjoying at play school. Another demonstration, called "An Evening in Mother Goose Land," gave the children an opportunity to recite, sing, tell and dance adaptations of antics of characters associated with Mother Goose which they had always known. The demonstrations are followed by refreshments and basket luncheons, and complete the family-child picture by having the whole family present.

Father is also present at another interesting recreation activity. The supply and equipment committee invites the fathers to many craft classes in the late afternoons and evenings, where they engage in making suitable equipment for the play schools. Many enjoyable hours are spent by the fathers as they discover heretofore unknown ability in fashioning sturdy child furniture for the play house corner, or making multiple large and small blocks, in constructing individual lockers for each child, in demonstrating fine workmanship

on the easels, and in building an attractive library table and book rack.

These all represent many happy hours of worthwhile craft. The mothers, too, participate in the craft activities. They have sewn carpet rags which have been woven into individual rugs which the children may use for resting; they have made attractive curtains and drapes for the play school, and in many of the schools have studied interior decorating and assisted in decorating the play schoolroom, always artistically, since one of the minimum requirements of all play schools in the state is an attractive color scheme carried throughout the facilities.

The finance committee of the Mothers' Club occasionally presents to the club ways and means of raising money for special child play equipment or materials or other attractive child projects. The group determines whether or not it wishes to undertake a special project. Each Mothers' Club during the past three years has accomplished one special project, and many clubs have completed several during the year. Junglegyms, pianos, large rugs for group activities, graphonolas, standard tables and chairs, complete innoculations and vaccinations and dental care are some of the special projects the Mothers' Clubs are realizing.

Raising money for these special projects also gives the mothers opportunities for recreation activities. Many of the clubs have produced three act plays; one club put on a Negro minstrel; another had a bazaar; still another club had a candy and cake day in which the mothers met at the high school domestic science rooms and all cooked together. One club selected a suitable movie for children and had fine cooperation from the local theater in obtaining a substantial percentage from the proceeds. A club in a rural community sponsored a community fair and the exhibits were sold to urban people who visited the fair. A hobby show was one group's project. The pleasureable recreation activities enjoyed were the high points—not the completion of the project.

Because excursions and nature activities are an integral part of any five year old child's plan for happiness, mothers and children are again brought together in joyful experience in making the acquaintance of social and related sciences. Mothers accompany the children on their many excursions. Hikes and field trips are enjoyed by mothers and children together.

Other Values

While mothers are enjoying this extensive program of recreation activities, they are also learning, through the Mothers' Club meetings, the newest techniques of meeting child problems. Inasmuch as play fills the greatest portion of the child's life, the mothers are being trained through actual participation in discussion groups, experimentation, lectures and demonstrations, on the underlying principles and philosophies of play and successful modern practices with young children.

What this training may mean during the war period to the fifteen hundred mothers who are trained in child development yearly in the state of Utah only time can show. However, what it means to the family of every mother will always be apparent. And during the training period, it is such fun! The "compulsory" recreation for mothers was compulsory only in the beginning as records show that twelve is the maximum number of mothers in any one year who have been dropped from the Mothers' Clubs over the entire state.

If any justification is necessary, perhaps "compulsory" recreation for mothers is, to a certain extent, comparable to compulsory education for children of the United States. Every individual needs to reach a certain level in order to live intelligently and thus happily. Frequently this level will never be reached unless there exists an organization to introduce the individual to its many avenues and acquaint him with his opportunity to contribute to the joy of living through active participation.

In connection with the play school program, the WPA Recreation Project has issued a series of Play School Activities Bulletins designed to promote the exchange of creative program material between the various play centers throughout the state, and, further, to encourage creative expression on the part of the play leaders working on the project. The Bulletin is prepared by the leaders and the material is entirely original.

As an example of the material contained in the Bulletin, the January 1942 issue, which is the eighth of the series, features a number of stories, some songs and rhythms, a collection of short poems, several arts and crafts projects, and suggestions for hobbies. The leaders have found the use of this material highly successful at their respective centers and are glad to contribute it that "other children may enjoy many happy hours."

A Mad March Hare Party

By
ELOISE FERRIER

MARCH, SO OFTEN COLD, windy and generally disagreeable, is just the time of the year when fun-provoking, jolly activities are welcome. So why not have a March Hare Party for the younger children attended by their Alice in Wonderland friends?

The Invitation

The mad March Hare
Is coming here.
He always comes
This time of year.
So come to the party and don't be late,
March the eleventh is the date.
Address Time

The invitation may be written in zigzag fashion to make it look like Bill the Lizard, or it may be written backward, to be read in a mirror. Use some bright colored paper — green or yellow or pink is attractive. Write the invitation with a gay colored contrasting ink — bright blue on Renoir pink, or sulphur; navy blue on fuchsia.

Party Games

In looking for new party games, do not be discouraged if you come across the same old games in different dress. Remember the old saying, "There's nothing new under the sun." It's the new way of presenting a game that makes it different. Use some of the old favorites in new garb. The supply of new games never quite meets the demand, so it helps to try to make the old ones "different."

A Card Hunt. Paste pictures of people from Alice in Wonderland and from Mother Goose and other nursery rhymes on cards the size of playing cards. These characters may include Alice, the White Rabbit, the Queen of Hearts, the Cheshire Cat, Humpty Dumpty, Simple Simon, Old King Cole, Little Jack Horner, Old Mother Hubbard, and others. Hide these cards all over the room—in the fireplace, under cushions, back of curtains and doors. The children can hunt for the cards, and when all have been found a prize may be given to the child who has found the most cards, and a consolation prize for the child who has found the fewest. If you wish, use toy playing cards instead of picture cards. Then let each child sit on the floor and make a design with the cards he has found.

Rabbit Race. The two competing teams stand back of a line. Each child places hands on knees (or hands at either side of head), forefingers pointing upward like long ears, and jumps like a rabbit to a goal about ten feet away. At the word, "Go," a boy or girl from each team begins to jump. The second person in each line cannot start until the first passes him on his way back and touches him off. The rabbits must jump to the goal, but are permitted to *run* back.

Or if the children are very small, you need not have teams. Each child may hop like a rabbit down the length of the room and back. The first child back wins. If a prize is given to the winner, it is well to give a consolation prize to the last one back.

Rabbit in the Garden. Select two well-matched runners to play "gardener" and "rabbit." Have the others form a circle by holding hands. The gardener stays outside the circle (his garden), strolling around it. He suddenly looks up and discovers the rabbit inside the circle and says, "Who let you in my garden?" The rabbit replies, "No one," and then the chase is on. The rabbit weaves in and out of the circle, around the players, with the gardener in pursuit following the *exact* path of the rabbit. If the gardener fails at any time to follow, the leader calls, "Time," and the rabbit selects a new gardener. If he catches (tags) the rabbit, the gardener joins the circle, and the rabbit becomes the new gardener.

As soon as players have learned this game they should play it under their own leadership in small groups of eight or ten.

The Race of the Red Queen and the White Queen. The two competing teams stand back of a line. At the word, "Go," the child at the head of each

team takes two steps forward and then one step backward. Again he takes two steps forward and then one step backward. This continues until they reach a goal a few feet away, or the opposite wall. The second person in each line cannot start until the first passes him on his way back and touches him off. The players are permitted to walk back naturally, but they are not allowed to run.

Going to Wonderland. Arrange chairs as you would for "Going to Jerusalem" in a row in the center of the room, so that they face alternately in opposite directions, one chair to one side, the next to the opposite side, and so on. The children take seats, and the leader gives each child a name of some character in Alice in Wonderland — Alice, the Cheshire Cat, the Dormouse, the Pig, the White Rabbit, the Nurse, the Duchess, and others.

The leader then tells a story bringing in the different characters. As their names are called, the children rise and march around the row of chairs. After they have all marched, one chair is taken away so that there will be one chair less than the number of players. When the leader ends her story with, "They fell into the pool of tears," all scramble for a seat. There will be one person left without a seat. The child left out may continue to tell the story if he is good at it. The game continues until there is one child left, who is given a small prize. The children must not touch the chairs as they march about them, nor climb over them to reach an empty chair on the opposite side.

Follow the Hare. The leader might wear a March Hare hat and carry a cane. He walks around the row repeating, "I'm going to Wonderland! I'm going to Wonderland!" in a singsong voice. When he knocks with his cane on the floor behind the chair of some player, that player gets up and follows the leader. The next player summoned with the cane follows this one, and so on until all are moving around in single file. The leader may reverse his direction at pleasure. When all the players are up, they continue to march about to music which may be slow or fast time. At any moment the music may stop suddenly. Then the players scramble for seats. The player left without a seat retires from the game, taking with him one of the chairs. This continues until there are two players and one chair left. The one who secures the remaining chair wins the game.

There are some interesting historical facts and traditions associated with the month of March. Before January and February were introduced into the calendar, the Roman year had only ten months, and March, named in honor of the god Mars, was the first instead of the third month. In the Middle Ages the year was usually reckoned as beginning March 25th, and England did not abandon this practice until 1752. The last three days of the month were once supposed to have been borrowed from April, and according to an old proverb they are always stormy. Everyone is familiar with the old saying about March: "If it comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb."

The March Wind (Rhythmic Play)

Music—Light, quick music that children can skip or run to.

Formation—Single circle—all hands joined. Facing center (partners). These children are "the wind." Several children standing about in center of circle, without partners. They are "the trees."

PART 1

The Wind: Eight counts. children, forming circle, skip lightly to the left (or eight little running steps to left).

Eight counts. Repeat above to the right.

The Trees: Children in the center of circle raise arms up and down and move fingers quickly to look like leaves.

PART 2

Eight counts. Children, forming circle, join left hands with partner and skip lightly around partner (or eight little running steps).

The Wind: Eight counts. Join right hands with partner and skip lightly around partner (or eight little runnning steps).

The Trees: Children in center skip (or run) lightly, in little circles to look like leaves fluttering in the wind.

Repeat the dance. The music should be light and very quick. This time the children in the center can bend like trees for Part 1, and slap hands together very lightly to suggest falling rain in Part 2.

Let's Go to the Dining Room

Write "The Way to the Dining Room" on small cards and give one to each child. Have the directions written backwards so that they must be held in front of a mirror to be read.

The entrance to the dining room must be made to look like the door to the March Hare's home—"the rabbit hole." Place branches and pussy willow buds across top of door and branches at the sides and bottom of entrance. To enter, the child should lift his feet carefully and step through the rabbit hole. *(Continued on page 691)*

The Soldier in Daytona Beach

By ROBERT HUNTER
City Publicity Director
Daytona Beach, Florida

AS MANY AS 5,000 soldiers have made over-night visits to Daytona Beach, and the choice of the great majority when individual leave-taking comes is to re-visit this resort city which has made so great an effort to make them happy while they are here.

The City Recreation Department, headed by C. R. Allen, has approached the problem from the point of view that if sufficient wholesome recreation facilities are provided there will be a minimum of complaints from citizens and non-military visitors. The program has worked most successfully in our city with the result that citizens have found groundless their fears that too many soldiers would have a harmful effect on the city's normal tourist and vacation population.

Less than 100 miles from Daytona Beach is huge Camp Blanding which is training 60,700 draftees. Soldiers visit the city not only on their personal leave periods but on training manoeuvers, and the city has designated a large camping ground for the men where it is a common sight to see hundreds of pup tents, field pieces, military kitchens, and other army trappings.

Daytona Beach has five community buildings and an athletic field which are open to the soldiers and operated to serve them. Activities at the center include a checking service where the soldiers may leave packages without charge, table games of all types, and dancing.

The city itself provides ample opportunities for "on your own" recreation. It has a superb ocean front promenade or boardwalk and a massive band shell where programs of music or amateur nights are frequently staged. The bands with the convoys are invited to use the band shell and loud speaker equipment free of charge, and thousands of people gather to hear these concerts. Concessions of the carnival type line the boardwalk.

There is ample opportunity for public dancing and other entertainment. The Recreation Department, however, under the leadership of Mrs. Betty Lyons as hostess, some time ago decided to arrange dances at a casino owned and operated by the city. Assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Janes, WPA defense hostess, she has tackled the problem of making it possible for the boys to meet girls similar to those with whom they associated at home.

Over 325 women were secured from among the membership of women's clubs to act as volunteer hostesses. Each hostess was listed by the Recreation De-

(Continued on page 698)

National Trends in Defense Recreation

By CHARLES E. REED
National Recreation Association

As we begin a new year of activity, a year in which the recreation movement must play an increasingly important part in the total war effort, it is helpful to review briefly the trends of the past year in defense recreation, and some of the developments in a rapidly shifting scene. Mr. Reed's summary of national trends was given at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Park and Recreation Association held at Trenton, New Jersey.

ONE DEVELOPMENT which has especially attracted the attention of recreation leaders, both public and private, has been the increasing recognition given to this phase of our national life by the federal government. This extended interest began largely with the federal emergency program of relief and re-employment. We are all familiar with the tremendous expansion of facilities on federal, state and local property which were made usable for recreation, and with the large numbers of workers assigned to both public and private recreation programs. A number of regular federal departments, as well as new emergency agencies, enlarged their recreation services. While these extended recreation assets were, in a sense, the by-product of what was fundamentally a relief and re-employment program, government forces—federal, state and local—recognized, as never before, the role of recreation in maintaining public morale in a time of severe economic crisis. As evidence of this, among the leaders who participated in the discussion of national defense problems at the National Recreation Congress in Baltimore were prominent representatives of the Army and Navy and of a number of federal departments.

When the present national defense program was set up, recreation for men in training and for workers in industrial centers was considered, from the outset, as one of the most important factors. Whereas in the first World War, the War and Navy Departments, through a joint commission, called upon outside private agencies to provide recreation for service men within the camps, this time the military and naval authorities accepted full responsibility for giving such service as an integral part of the government's training program. In addition, through the Federal Security Agency, the federal government assumed responsibility for helping individual localities organize their local recreation resources to serve men in training and workers in defense industries.

Significant, too, is the increased responsibility which the federal government has accepted to meet the cost of recreation services in the defense program. Within the camps, this cost is met entirely by the Army and Navy Departments. In addition, substantial sums have been made available through the Federal Security Agency and other agencies to provide field organizing service and to erect club houses in communities adjacent to training centers, primarily for the use of service men. The assistance provided by the United Service Organizations in manning these buildings is being financed from private funds. In the first World War, funds used to provide recreation service for men in the camps and in the adjacent communities, and for the workers in the industrial defense communities came from private sources.

Both before and since the inauguration of the defense program, the President has stressed repeatedly the significance of recreation as a vital element in total defense. Recently Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking as Assistant Director of Civilian Defense, was reported to have told representatives of some forty youth organizations that the largest contribution they could make to civilian defense activities would be insistence on increased recreation facilities in the average community, particularly in the important defense centers. The United States Office of Civilian Defense has included within the framework of its program the promotion of a nation-wide campaign of physical fitness designed to stimulate public and private agencies on all levels to a maximum use of all the physical education and recreation resources at their command.

What is significant with reference to recreation leadership? For one thing, the role of the volunteer leader and helper in defense recreation is already important. Public recreation agencies in cities which reported their work for 1940 in the Year Book of the National Recreation Association

showed 35,054 volunteers (approximately 37% of them as activity leaders) as compared with less than 25,000 in 1938 and 8,216 in 1930. These figures do not include the large numbers of additional volunteers who serve the programs of private recreation agencies. In the all-out effort of the National Civilian Defense Program to recruit, train, and assign unprecedented numbers of volunteers to all of the phases of our national defense effort, there will be added to the leadership of public and private recreation programs a very large number of such workers. We find splendid examples of extensive use of volunteers in defense recreation and other community endeavors among our Canadian neighbors.

In thinking of the stimulus which the national defense program will bring to increased funds for recreation, let us not lose sight of the many extra contributions which will become available continuously from private sources in all of the localities. Substantial funds have already been raised by the USO, by denominational church groups, and by other regional or national bodies which will be using at least portions of their budgets for special recreation services, particularly in the communities near camps and in the defense industrial communities. Included also are increased programs and funds provided by industries, especially in the expanded manufacturing centers. Add to these contributions the value of all of the volunteer leadership service, and the total will represent an impressive expenditure beyond the regularly allotted budgets of established public and private recreation agencies.

"Post Defense Planning" and "Planning the Kind of World We Want After the Defense Emergency" are slogans heard particularly from some of the leaders in Washington. Such slogans reflect increasing recognition of the place of long-range planning in the consideration of our national developments.

Early in the present defense planning, the Federal Security Agency, through its Division of Recreation, proclaimed that the community club houses to be built in camp communities and industrial defense localities should be planned so as to provide a continuing service to the communities after the defense emergency had passed. Too, where such camp or manufacturing communities were without a locally financed public recreation program under full-time leadership, the Federal Security Agency has urged the communities to establish such a service as the basis for much of its community-wide recreation provision for the men in uniform and for industrial workers. In both of these respects in the first World War, the government and the localities planned only for the immediate emergency needs. No special consideration was given to continuance of such services permanently.

In cities everywhere last year, new centers were established or existing facilities expanded to meet the needs of the service men

Courtesy Monroe, La., Recreation Department

This long-range attitude of the federal government in the present emergency is further indicated in the following statement made by Governor McNutt at the recent National Recreation Congress in Baltimore: "The American people need recreation as a part of national defense, but it will be a tragic mistake to regard it only as an emergency stimulant for national morale."

We are told that the National Resources Planning Board has available a list of essential public works projects for post-defense development if necessary. No doubt many of these call for the development of park, school and other types of publicly owned properties suitable for recreation purposes. In addition, one sees how the work of many state and local planning bodies now in existence will touch recreation as well as other aspects of community life during and after the defense period.

In the concentrated industrial centers, in particular, the federal defense housing program, though slow to do so at first, is now giving increasing consideration to adequate recreation.

United Thinking

What should be considered with reference to cooperation among recreation agencies? The national defense needs present a new call for more united thinking and for consistent cooperation on the part of all community forces, national, state and local, both public and private. No one group has a mandate to do all, to the exclusion of others. In a recent joint session, the National Social Work Council and the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., included the following among other items of a working document: "All social agencies, public and private, local and national, owe a heavy obligation to their supporters to make the most effective use possible of every dollar made available. This end will not be achieved if competition rules out cooperative planning. Cooperative planning becomes increasingly imperative in a period when our givers face heavy new financial obligations."

During the recent emergency years, the National Education-Recreation Council has held frequent meetings to consider cooperatively problems faced by national education-recreation agencies, both public and private, including federal departments. Since the emergence of the national defense program, two meetings of the Council have been held in Washington to facilitate attendance by representatives of more of the government agencies engaged in or concerned with recreation.

On the community level, the years just passed have brought more evidence of joint meetings between local park, recreation and school boards and planning bodies, as well as between representatives of both public and private forces. There has been greater awareness by all of the need to work together on the total public recreation needs of the localities. Too, a demand for greater economy in the use of tax funds and of private contributions will be part of the urge for increased effectiveness in the administration of our recreation services.

Agencies Volunteer

On every side, the inauguration of the national defense effort brought offers of assistance to the government by recreation agencies and authorities from all functioning levels. Especially have the local public recreation forces in the nation felt a responsibility to cooperate with the Federal Security Agency in the government's new undertaking. Many of the staff members of the Recreation Division of the Federal Security Agency have been drawn from the personnel of municipal recreation departments, while others have come from both public and private national agencies.

Throughout the depression years, as well as in the present defense period, the National Recreation Association has felt a special obligation to cooperate as fully as possible with all agencies of the federal government which have been given outstanding responsibility for important programs of recreation service. In recent months several members of the Association's field staff were given leaves of absence to work with the Federal Security Agency. Much time and effort by additional staff workers has been contributed to this and to other government forces in an effort to make available to these new programs full information derived from the Association's community work in the first World War, as well as from its thirty-five years of service to American communities.

What of the special significance of the community as a focal point in our national defense preparations? More and more we realize that for you and for me national defense is right where we live; hence, every community in America is a defense locality. Since this is so, we need to be on guard that our zeal for the more spectacular national phases of our present program does not lead us to neglect important recreation needs of our normal home communities. We have all heard expressions of concern from people in our locali-

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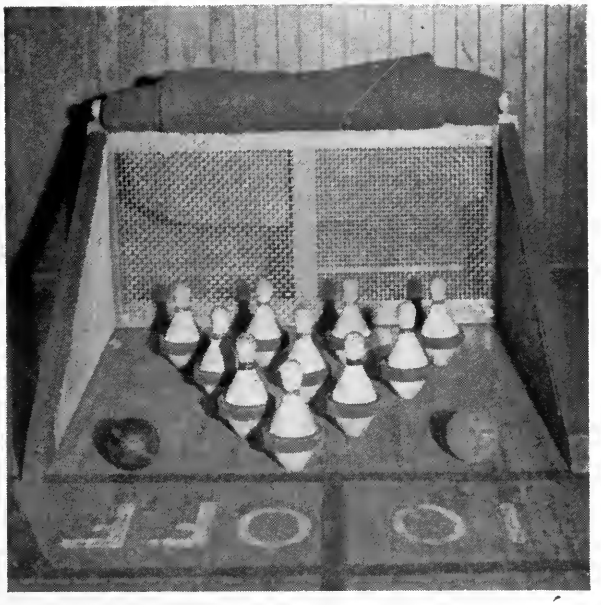
A New Bowling Game

By GRANT D. BRANDON
Director of Recreation
Lancaster, Pennsylvania



Has it ever occurred to you to go to the bowling alley in your neighborhood for equipment for your community recreation program? You'll be surprised to learn what a good bowling game can be devised from discarded duck pins, some rubber balls, and a homemade cage, plus, of course, some native ingenuity!

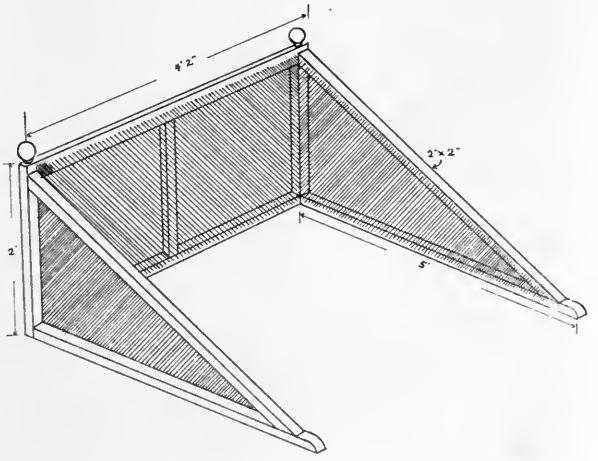
WHEN THE LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, Recreation Association discovered that duck pins were available from a local bowling alley, it was only a short time before a new game had been devised which is proving an excellent lead-up game and a substitute for the regulation game of bowling.

Equipment Required

The Ball. A two pound, 14-inch ball of hard red rubber similar to a baseball is used. The ball was especially constructed for the game. In our experimentation we found a red ball preferable to the black rubber as it left no mark on the floor. The red ball is also more resilient.

Duck Pins. Discarded duck pins from local alleys are used. If pins with rubber around them can be secured the game will be much more quiet.

The Cage. The cage was made in our craft shop by one of our instructors. It is constructed of two by two inch wood and half inch wire mesh, with a mat over the wire to absorb the force and noise of balls and pins. Angle irons are used to reinforce all corners. The dimensions are: length —5 feet; width—4 feet 2 inches; height at greatest point—2 feet.



The Game

The pins are set up in a regular bowling triangle, the pin spots being twelve inches apart. The distance from the foul line to the pins may be as short as desired, depending somewhat on the age of the group, and should not be longer than a regulation bowling alley. Any small gymnasium or recreation room where there is adequate length may be used.

Regular bowling rules and procedure are followed, and scores are kept on score sheets which were obtained from our local alleys. If the group which is bowling cannot find a non-bowler to set up pins, they themselves set up a certain number of frames. This procedure has worked very well, and it is not unusual to find youngsters eager to set up pins for a short while.

The game is popular with both boys and girls, and their interest runs high when they make their first strike or spare or improve their former score as they increase their skill.

Navajo Weaving

By EDWARD T. HALL
Founder
Universal School of Handicrafts

NAVAJO WEAVING may well be considered for recreation programs since the needed equipment may easily be built with simple tools and is inexpensive when purchased.

The illustration below shows a small Navajo loom used in teaching the simple techniques and principles followed by the Indians of the Southwest. Each student makes a miniature rug. While most of the Indian looms are larger and constructed to fit their rugs, ponchos and blankets, one frequently sees such small looms in use as that shown here.

When constructing a loom for a given rug the Indian first makes a sturdy frame A B C D. (See illustration on opposite page.) This is well anchored to the ground or placed against a wall or other firm object. The warp threads form a figure eight around the smooth straight beams, E F. The upper beam is tied to an intermediate cross bar G, the lower beam is tied to the frame D. The intermediate bar is lashed to the top frame B in such a manner that the rug may be lowered from time to time during weaving.

A Navajo rug is woven from the bottom up, the Indian sitting cross-legged on the ground or with his feet in a trench. When work has progressed to a stage where the weaver has to reach too high, the completed section is folded around the lower beam F and sewed at right angles, the upper beam being lowered by extending the lashing.

As shown at the right side of the drawing, the shed "m" and counter shed "n" in weaving indicate the spaces through which the weft thread passes. To draw every other warp thread forward, a heald rod "p" is used to which are looped with string the alternate warp threads. The loops of string are called the leash. The counter shed is made by raising the shed rod. To beat the weft against the finished rug, a batten stick is used.

If you study a Navajo rug you will notice certain characteristics. When one color meets another color forming a vertical line, the weft threads from each side overlap since they pass around the same warp thread before turning back. This gives the appearance of saw teeth. When the pattern forms a diagonal line it is usually formed by dropping back one warp thread each time the weft thread is passed forward. This forms a series of tiny saw tooth steps. You will therefore notice that the angles of slanting lines in a given rug are parallel.

An Indian weaver frequently continues a pattern with a single color that has a slanting edge. She later carries the next color upward. The reason for this is that she can sit still for each color and does not have to continually move back and forth.

This small loom was picked up on a reservation by Mr. Hall's son, an anthropologist

When Navajo weaving is mentioned we usually think of rugs, though they are a modern development. Early Navajos wove garments.

A woman's dress was made of two identical pieces measuring about 30" x 40", sewed together at the shoulders and down the sides to within a few inches of the bottom. The selvage cords at the edge were used to form tassels at the four corners. The earliest colors were black and blue, red being added later.

A man's shirt was woven flat with a slit in the center like a poncho.

There were fringes at the edges. The colors were black, blue and red. Early women's blankets measured 45″ x 60″, and men's 50″ x 70″. They were woven with horizontal stripes. Ponchos had figured patterns and were three to four feet wide by six feet long.

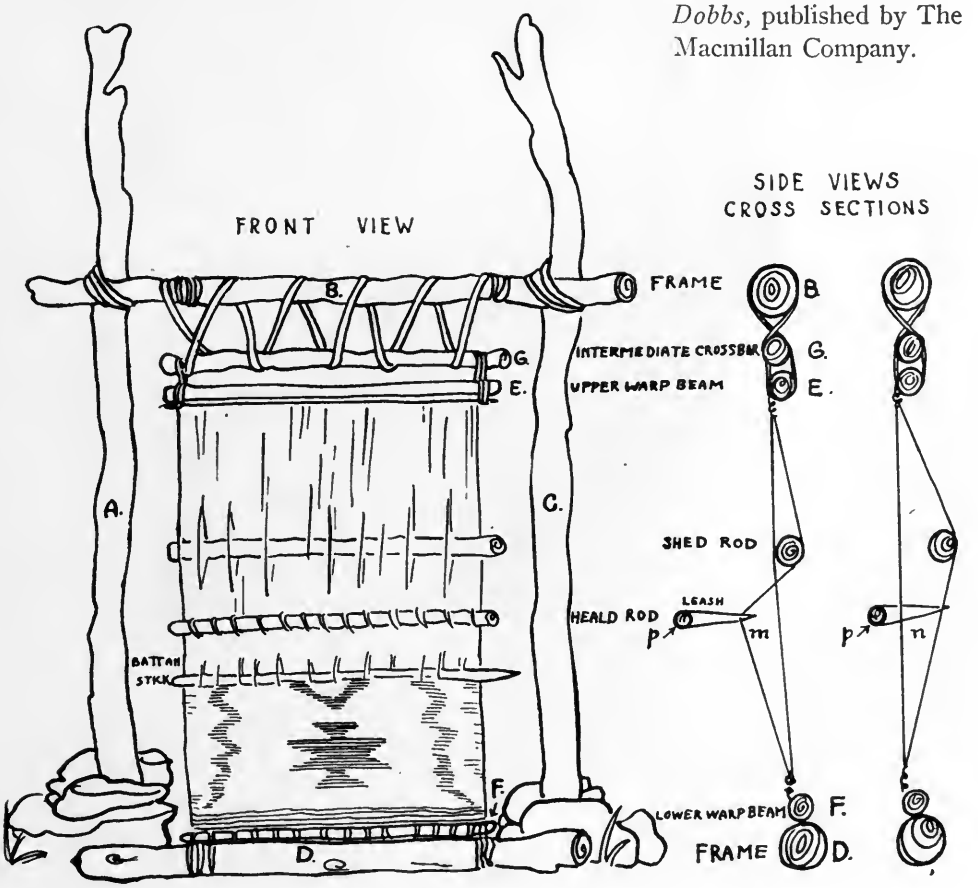
Saddle blankets were one of the finest products of the looms. Twilled weaves, very soft and fine, formed a square double blanket. A saddle throw measured about 20″ x 30″. They were very handsome, with tassels at the ends. Tufted saddle throws were also made and were popular with the women. Ceremonial blankets were woven of fine yarns and bore representations of Navajo divinities.

The technique used in weaving the ceremonial sash is much more complicated than the Navajo blanket technique, and is similar to that employed with the Chinese draw loom and the Opphämta weave. A rod is tied to the warp. The heddle cord includes two threads in one loop leaving a space of eight threads between each loop. This pattern rod is tied in front of the held rod. In planning the patterns they used the heddles as counters and wrapped the weft thread around the two threads producing a corded effect. The pattern is picked up thread by thread between the cords.

"It is great fun to weave! What is more delightful than to work at a hand-loom! The little boat-shaped shuttles of hard wood—smooth as satin—fit the hand pleasantly and make a charming, whirring noise as they travel back and forth between the stretched threads of the warp. The dull thump of the batten is a very satisfactory sound. And there is pure magic in the way a beautiful fabric builds up, thread by thread, before one's eyes.

"We are all weavers by nature! Weaving is an art as old as the human race, and until a short hundred years or so ago everyone knew how to weave as a matter of course. A hand-loom was as regular a part of household equipment as beds or a cooking place. It is really amazing that weaving should have become almost a lost art in America in the course of no more than three or four generations. We should be thankful that it never did become wholly lost, and we owe a debt of gratitude to those who carried the tradition down to our day. There is a thrill in the thought of the long, long line of craftsmen by whom our art has been passed down the generations from hand to hand—and from heart to heart—through the centuries. It is a fine thing to have a part in so great and lovely a craft." From the *Book of the Shuttle-Craft Guild of Hand-Weavers.*

"Only a few of us, perhaps, can ever learn to paint a picture, but many of us can experience the same thrill of creative expression in the manipulation of materials. Among the most fascinating of these processes is weaving." From *First Steps in Weaving,* by *Ella V. Dobbs,* published by The Macmillan Company.



Ice Skating for National Health

And there's bicycling, too, an excellent complementary sport

"ARE WE FULLY aware of the healthful benefits derived from ice skating?" asks Kenneth A. Hill, Recreation Director at the Los Angeles, California, Playground and Recreation Department, as he urges Americans young and old to "get off those easy chairs, get out your skates, and skate for fun and national health."

Mr. Hill enumerates the benefits of skating as follows:

Ice skating is one of the most pleasant and beneficial of sports activities. It develops the muscles, heart, and lung power; it improves the circulation and stimulates the glands of the body. It increases the appetite, and it promotes the habit of proper posture except perhaps in the beginner, who may frequently assume the supine or prone attitude until he acquires skill!

Ice skating develops the basic coordination which makes for efficiency in all other activities, both mental and physical. It is a wholesome and invigorating activity, and it is difficult to find any form of bodily exercise that does so much for the maintenance and promotion of normal health. Last year it was surpassed only by swimming in the number of participants. Alice Marble, national tennis star and United States Assistant Director of Physical Fitness, speaking recently before a gathering of Los Angeles playground and recreation directors, advised ice skating amor other sports for wholeson fun which will help keep th general public fit for its tas of defense and of prosecuting the war.

Increasingly schools are recognizing ice skatin as an activity to be encouraged as part of physic education. School credits are being issued at mar points where rin management ha done the necessar work to merit th desired recognitio

Hundreds of ic skating clubs ar being formed amor the employees c the defense indu tries in Souther California, and th movement is grow ing in momentum.

Courtesy Rutland, Vermont, School Board

Skating is "tops" as a winter sport, but there are other forms of winter fun making for happiness and health

Photo by Reynold Carlson

In an article b Roland C. Geis under the title "Cycling an Skating," he says:

"Bicycling and skating ar two perfect complementar sports. Bicycling is a three season sport and skating a one season sport, and both ma thus be enjoyed the year round They are also complementar in that similar sets of leg mus cles are used. A sense of bal ance is the key to cycling an skating.

"Good cyclists are usuall good skaters. Ice skaters trai on the bicycle when skating i not possible, and skaters rid a wheel during the summer.

"Just as there are differen kinds of bicycling, such as rac ing, trick riding and tanden riding, there are many varie ties of ice skating—speed, plain

(Continued on page 690)

The Speech Arts in a Recreation Program

Skill in some of the speech arts is an asset which brings both joy and usefulness to the one possessing it

We recognize the fact that the individual born without power of speech is severely handicapped. We do not so readily realize that a man with normal speech organs who does not know how to use them in expressing his best thoughts and emotions is also handicapped. How can such a person get more pleasure and profit from avocational activities than acquiring skill in self-expression?

It may be objected that such a program is hard work, not leisure. But a person who makes that objection does not realize how much pure enjoyment lies ready for discovery in the study and practice of the speech arts.

For convenience let us divide the speech arts into three divisions: oral speech, dramatics, and written speech. This division is open to criticism but forms a working outline.

In suggesting possible topics for class work in a recreation program, we must note that any speech study can be made vocational and laborious, or avocational and pleasant, depending upon the way the individuals work. There is a measure of skill and expertness possible to a person who devotes his vocational labor to an activity that is seldom possible to an amateur. We are advocating the use of the speech arts as an avocation, hence we do not require the heavy labor nor expect the perfection of skill found among professionals.

One of the most popular classes among adults is that of self-expression. The personnel of this group is made up largely of busy people who, as members of church, lodge, social group, school meeting, find difficulty in expressing their opinions effectively. Such persons do not want to make an exhaustive study of public speaking. They want to join a group in which there is opportunity to talk, debate, take part in mock trial, play at participating in a political convention or legislature, and thus gain confidence in speaking. These individuals want to be able to give a short after-dinner speech, or take an active part in a church group. Many individuals very rapidly reach these simple goals. Hardly less recreational value is found in the social intercourse, friendly rivalry, exchange of opinions, and consciousness of freedom in speaking. No cut and dried program is needed for this group. Readings, skits, short plays, debates, discussion of important questions and display of spontaneous humor will be easily forthcoming once the ice is broken. A light lunch served pot luck style at the close of the hour will do much to enhance the social value of the class and put the members at ease.

"If it gives joy to an individual to put colors together and reproduce a sunset, or sounds to make a song, why is it not a pleasure to portray one's thoughts and emotions skillfully by the use of words?"

Speech Defects

The effort to cure speech defects such as stammering, deafness, lisping and other serious speech weaknesses is more difficult. Such an effort belongs, in all probability, in the field of education proper rather than in recreation. However, the need is so pathetic in some cases that it hardly seems worth while to quibble over titles when we ought to do something for the individuals handicapped in this way. Such persons must be grouped according to affliction and dealt with very tactfully. They are extremely sensitive. Sometimes such affliction is beyond the power of any but the most skilled specialist to help, but there are many cases in which a little help may do much to relieve the situation. No attempt along this line should be made without careful investigation of the need and the skill available to supply that need.

The Art of Interesting Conversation

Few among us are interesting conversationalists. One individual talks about himself when we want it quiet so we can talk about ourselves! Another is silent and responds in monosyllables to our best efforts to draw him out, while still another harps on one idea until we are almost distracted. Few can find a conversational meeting place with a casual acquaintance. Yet there are a few simple rules which if known and applied will transform many a bore into a pleasant companion. These simple principles can be learned and practiced during the class period. During the week each member can observe and listen in on conversations which he can

report to class. This combines theory and practice in a very splendid way.

Debate

A man said to those around him, "The preachers are all hypocrites. They are after the money and easy life." A companion asked, "How many ministers do you know personally?" The man replied, "I know one and he is a rascal." "But, my dear man," answered his companion, "there are one hundred thousand ministers in the United States. Assuming that the one is a rascal, do you think that convicts the entire hundred thousand!"

This man was giving a concrete example of the shallow, superficial way in which thousands of people reach their conclusions on political, economic, and religious questions. The study and practice of debate gives even the amateur some definite methods and principles by use of which to evaluate the true and false in the propaganda around him. There is nothing American people need more as citizens than ability to analyze and evaluate the flowing rivers of material which pour out from the press, the platform, and the radio. The uninitiated can hardly realize the pleasure derived from ability to select the facts from the assertions and know why one is reliable and the other is not.

"Too often, in this machine age, one works at his vocation as a slave driven to his task, but in his recreation he works as one travels who hears happy voices just beyond the horizon and hastens to partake in their joy."

Storytelling

A storytelling club provides an interesting and profitable recreation. Stories can be secured from experience, from literature and from life. It is necessary that stories for use in this club be worth while. Just "swapping yarns" will not meet the purpose of this study. The stories may vary from light adventure to religion, but anything cheap or vulgar must be banned. Individuals should be encouraged to bring original stories to the club.

The Open Forum

The open forum is gaining a place in America both as recreation and as an educational activity. While great skill may be needed to lead a forum with hundreds in attendance, one with moderate ability can conduct a forum discussion with a small group. Since individual self-expression is the chief goal, the small group gives better opportunity for expression of individual opinon than a larger group. Subjects of interest are numerous. One may choose a local question such as, "Should the City of Carlton Build a Swimming Pool?" or a subject of national or international interest, or "The Liquor Problem." The meeting may be opened by a short speech by some one well informed on the subject, or by either a symposium or panel discussion. Either of these should stir up interest and insure a lively discussion by the members of the audience. The purpose of an open forum is not so much to settle a question, as to induce study and exchange of opinions.

Speech Organization

Few there are among us able to organize our thoughts in such a way as to convey them clearly to our fellow men. A study of English fundamentals including paragraphing, spelling, organization for emphasis and accurate selection of words is sure to interest a group of people in any community. Most individuals attempt to write for publication at some time in life. The fact that most of us do not succeed in crashing the editorial gate does not alter the fact that we are interested in writing and speech organization. Writing for some may be a poem to a lover, a story for the magazine, or an article for the daily paper. With such motivation the study is a pleasure if the student can feel that he is making progress.

America Speaks

America speaks daily through the comics, the movie, through advertising and the radio story hour. What language is spoken through these mediums? Why do we laugh and cry with "Orphan Annie" or wait anxiously for the next interplanetary adventure with "Buck Rogers"? A live-wire group would find search for the answer interesting.

Reading Clubs

Reading clubs are popular among women. There is much to be gained by extending such organizations to include more of the youth and of men. A wealth of materal is easily available ranging from light fiction to philosophy. A reading club gives the member an opportunity to analyze a book or article carefully and present his findings before a group. He thus gains confidence in his own power

(Continued on page 693)

Where Service Men Were Always Welcome!

By LLOYD A. ROCHFORD
Research and Publications Consultant
Long Beach Recreation Commission

"Inquiries from readers of *Recreation* regarding specific features of the club and its program," states Mr. Rochford, "will be answered by the Long Beach Recreation Commission as fully as possible."

WHAT IS THOUGHT to be one of the oldest recreation centers for United States service men, from the standpoint of continuous operation, is the Service Men's Club at Long Beach, California. The program was originated and club rooms equipped as a community service during the first World War. At the close of the war, when troops were mustered out of service and the only remaining military activity in this area was provided by the regular Coast Artillery at Fort MacArthur, seven miles across the harbor, the club activities were maintained for the benefit of these men and for the men of the United States fleet anchored here.

The original club was located at the seaward end of the old Pine Avenue pier where a large building was equipped with reading and writing rooms, lounging nooks, and a large dance floor. Reading and writing materials were provided, and musical instruments and games, including pool tables, contributed to the recreation of men on leave. Landing facilities were constructed by the city at this pier, and as a result the club rooms were the first place the men came in contact with on their way to town.

When, in 1929, the people of Long Beach voted a city charter amendment setting up the Recreation Commission under a coordinated school and municipal plan, the Service Men's Club activities were taken over as a part of the

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Mrs. Crutshaw, manager of the club since its establishment, has had over twenty years of experience in providing the kind of program men far from home appreciate

"It's Your Equipment!"

By VIRGIL C. STEVENS

IT'S NOT A NEW IDEA, but I wish I had been given a quarter every time I have said, "It's *your* equipment, fellows!" And as a result of the constant repetition of this phrase we believe there has been developed a rather unusual attitude on the part of the boys of our community.

As each new 7-B group of students arrives at our school, they are given a talk on the care and use of the equipment provided. The boys are told that the equipment is theirs and theirs alone—not theirs in the sense of individual ownership, but theirs as a group. It is carefully explained that if any of the equipment were to be found missing or any of it damaged, they (meaning all in the group) would be the losers. It is pointed out that the equipment does not belong to the coach nor to the school, but to the boys. The school purchased the equipment with taxpayers' money and gave it to them. The manner in which the equipment is used is up to them. If anyone should take a ball from the playground, there would be just one less ball at the disposal of all the boys of the school, and since all the equipment is available for all to use after school, a large number of individuals would be affected.

Our equipment is always ready for the boys to use. All any boy needs to do is to ask for any of the equipment he wishes, and he is provided with it not only during school hours, but after school and on Saturdays when a WPA playground leader is stationed on the grounds. No checking out or checking in has ever been necessary. The boys understand it is their equipment, and all they need do is ask for it when they wish to play.

Several years ago I was away during the two weeks of Christmas vacation and the WPA worker who assists was left in charge. When I returned at least a dozen boys came to me and said, "Coach, Johnny Jones has one of our basketballs." (Johnny Jones had attended our school and was now on the Class C basketball team at the local high school.) I asked my assistant what he knew about the missing ball. He told me that one of our basketballs proved to be missing when he had collected the equipment at the end of a day's play, and the boys and girls had searched every inch of the playground and the ball could not be found. Several days later Johnny Jones had appeared on the playground with a ball of the same make but with his name printed on one of its sides with indelible pencil. It was, he said, his ball. The boys on the playground thought otherwise and told him so. Johnny stuck to his guns, however, and continued to insist that it was his ball.

The first time I saw Johnny after vacation I quietly asked him when he was going to bring back the ball. At first he attempted to look blank, but after several days and more quiet requests to bring back the ball he replied, "O. K., I'll bring it back tomorrow." It was a hard lesson for Johnny as his name remained on the ball for several weeks while it was being used on the playground, and many of the boys knew every detail of the incident.

One more example of the value of this idea of ownership and consequent responsibility. Every summer we conduct a midget league of softball for boys under the age of sixteen. During these games a number of foul balls are hit into neighboring yards. To replace them, balls are handed out in a manner which would seem very casual in most communities. Several years ago two softballs were missing. Again no one seemed to know where they could have gone. Finally a boy came to me and said that Jack Smith, the catcher on one of the teams, had the balls. Jack had the reputation of being rather "sticky fingered." Nevertheless I began my campaign by slipping up to him and asking when he thought he might be able to bring back the balls. I was not at all sure I would get results from this method, but just two days before the end of the summer season, while I was conducting a night ball game, Jack came

(Continued on page 691)

In discussing the care of equipment, the author has opened up a subject which is becoming increasingly serious. In view of the shortage of rubber and other material needed for the manufacture of balls and similar supplies, what can recreation departments and other groups conducting recreation do to conserve athletic supplies and equipment on hand? What suggestions have you, for example, on prolonging the life of balls? You may have some hints which will be invaluable to a fellow worker. So let us hear from you.

Rural Arkansas Revives Its Folkways

The Arkansas Traveler rides over the trail and plays his tune in three hill counties

By JUNE DONAHUE

The Cellar Creek string band led by one-eyed champion fiddler "Uncle Joe" Morrison was featured at the Searcy County Festival

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER travels again! Riding over steep mountain trails, deep in the Ozarks, he found his way last summer to three ll counties where he stopped long enough, be-re traveling on, to speak his piece and play his ne.

The occasions for his visits were the three huge lk festivals held in Searcy, Benton, and Stone unties, as part of the state-wide folklore project veloped by the rural recreation leaders of Ar-nsas under the guidance of the Agricultural xtension Service.

Of course the Arkansas Traveler is a legendary ure, but what is a folk festival without its gends? And of all the tales told hereabouts, the ory of the Traveler is perhaps the favorite and ost widely recounted. It is known in every sec-on of the state, though told with interesting and morous variations by individual storytellers, and ffering in minor points, depending upon the cale of each telling.

"Hello, there, my friend!"

"Howdy, stranger!"

"Does this road go to Little Rock?"

"Stranger, I've lived hyar all my life and I in't never seen hit go anywhar yit."

On goes the story of how the stranger asks the rkansawyer why he doesn't mend his leaky roof d, with rare wit, the old settler explains that hen it's raining he can't repair the roof, and hen it isn't raining the roof doesn't leak. The old ountaineer has been sawing away monotonously at a fiddle tune during the entire conversation and at last the stranger shows him how to play an ending for the tune. This proof of musicianship wins over the Arkansawyer who now gives the stranger the best hospitality his cabin affords.

Thus was born the story and tune of the famed "Arkansas Traveler," according to pioneer legend.

Arkansas is rich in tradition. The state is a veritable gold mine of folklore and folk crafts. On the plantations of the delta, in mountain settlements of the Ozarks and Ouachitas, in the rice-land and vineyard localities, everywhere in Arkansas, families for generations have lived "the good life" and handed it down to the children of the following generation, just as they received it from those who passed it on to them. Ancient crafts and skills, arts and talents have thus been maintained in the same families for hundreds of years.

Now, for the first time within this present generation, the folkways of Arkansas are becoming endangered. Consolidation of schools, better roads, radio—these things, although blessings of progress, are the very influences that are leading the young folks of today away from the folk arts which are their heritage. And so, the Home Demonstration Clubs and 4-H Clubs, of Arkansas, assisted by the Farm Bureau, are uniting their efforts in a concentrated drive to save this rich

store of folk culture before it is too late. Special emphasis is being given to folklore in the study programs of these rural clubs throughout the state. Club recreation leaders, as well as most of the members, are becoming enthusiastic folklorists, collecting old ballads, hymns, games, fiddle tunes and anecdotes. Community histories are being written and historic landmarks erected. Antiques, including all sorts of old musical instruments, are being discovered and restored in remote mountain homes. Weavers, spinners, hookers, basket makers, and woodcarvers are coming into their own, and their products are finding ready markets.

We have been especially fortunate in the sites that were available for the first three county-wide festivals which have already been held. Each had historic and scenic value in itself and was a "natural" for staging such an event as a folk festival. The Searcy County festival was held at a place known as "The Rock House," a natural amphitheater formed by a huge overhanging cliff on the picturesque Buffalo River, far back from the main traveled highways. Since the days of the earliest settlers, this "House" has served as a shelter for livestock and hay during severe weather. Long ago it even sheltered people who had not yet found time to build their first rude cabins in the Arkansas wilderness.

"Come down to Devil's Den or Calico Rock or some other picturesque spot where we're planning to hold a folk festival next summer, and enjoy a day of fun and fellowship with us."

Here, on April 18th, there gathered 2,500 people, the largest crowd ever known to have come together in one spot in that mountainous and sparsely settled county. It was a sight to behold, early that morning, to see whole family groups, most of them on foot, collecting at designated places along the highways all over the county where the school buses were to stop to pick up loads and carry them to the festival and back at ten cents a head. All were dressed in their best,for this was to be a day of reunion for many friends and relatives who hadn't seen each other for forty years. All carried baskets of food, since, according to the old custom, there was to be "dinner on the grounds." Contrary to unwarranted beliefs about the Ozark mountaineers, no "feudin' " broke out during the day, nor was there the least evidence of liquor in the entire assemblage. St. Louis and Kansas City newspapers covered this event.

The Benton County Festival was held at Park Springs, an old resort which the county officials cleaned up and restored for this occasion. A large and beautiful spring, backed by a sheer vine-matted cliff, formed the background for the program, with the audience sitting upon a hillside under the deep shade of a natural woodland. The 2,500 people in attendance came from several counties and even states. The program was broadcast by the Siloam Springs radio station, KUOA, during part of the day.

In the latter part of August, the people of Stone County celebrated their day of merrymaking at the foot of Mitchell's Bluff near Blanchard Springs, back in the cool depths of the Ozark National Forest. A county-wide holiday was declared and from all over nothern Arkansas and southern Missouri, and in every sort of conveyance, the people came, until the Forest Service boys who took charge of registration reported 3,000 individuals by actual count. These included several well-known authors and a camera man from a big newsreel company. Folks from the longest distance came over the night before and camped at the spring, in order to be there bright and early for the next day's festivities. An old-time barbecue was prepared in a pit under the cliff during the night, and a great quantity of delicious meat was ready to serve at noon on festival day.

All the festivals have featured antique exhibits, handcraft fairs, and presentations of the pageant, "My Little Cabin Home." This pageant is merely an outline, prepared by the Extension Service as a suggestion, and adapted by the local counties to their own available talent and history. The festival committee, in building up the acts of the pageant, first must visit many homes and communities where "auditions" are held and the most representative numbers selected for presentation at the county festival. An effort is made to have every settlement represented by some performers in the final program that is developed. Through these preliminary community tryouts, repetition is eliminated and a great deal of interesting folk talent and folklore is unearthed.

When actual tunes, games, and dances have been selected, the committee does a great deal of research on the backgrounds of each number to be used on the program and all possible information about the performers and their particular selections are incorporated into the souvenir program, which makes the printed program educational from a literary standpoint. These souvenir programs

are patterned somewhat after the printed programs of the National Folk Festival, in which every act is given an interesting explanation.

Committees which serve are: central committee on arrangements, which holds auditions and builds the final program; stage and grounds committee, which sees to seating and stage arrangements, public address system, and the only man-made "prop" used, a log cabin "front"; publicity committee, usually composed of the editors in the county; hospitality committee, in charge of registration, parking, greeting, and comfort; foods committee, in charge of food and drink stands or barbecue; handcraft fair committee, in charge of constructing arbor booths and assigning space to artists, craftsmen, and exhibitors; exhibits committee, in charge of antique display, including gallery of old photographs.

Individuals who have important jobs on festival day are: the master of ceremonies, who does all the announcing and keeps the program moving; the song leader, and the contest chairman who is in charge of the noon time contests, signing in the entries, obtaining judges, and awarding the prizes.

There is no general rehearsal. It is desirable that the central committee be composed of community chairmen, who are responsible for getting the acts selected from their particular communities in shape for the public performance.

The pageant outline follows:

My Little Cabin Home

Folkways Pageant Showing Ozark Arts of Living

10:00 A. M.

Prelude—"Arkansas Traveler" —Combined string bands of entire county.

Special numbers by each band.

Opening remarks, purpose of festival, introductions, etc.—Presiding Officer.

Community Singing—
"America."
"Arkansas"—led by president of local Singing Convention.

Keynote Talk—"Folk Arts in American Democracy" — by a good speaker.

Theme song of pageant—"Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane"—Chorus.

Episode I—Our Old Country Heritage

A. Court Dance, "Country Gardens" by a 4-H Club, dressed to represent Lords and Ladies of Early England.

B. Traditional ballads (English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh).

C. English Peasant Dances, "Looby Loo"
"Green Sleeves"—by 4-H Club dressed as English peasants.

D. Other nationality groups in the county put on characteristic acts in native tongue and costume.

Episode II—Early Days in (Name) County

A. Interview and pay tribute to oldest person in county.

B. Legends of Early Days, dramatized (include "Arkansas Traveler").

C. Old remedies and superstitions (read or dramatized).

Episode III—Early Day Musical Instruments

A. Dulcimer solo

B. Old-type accordion

C. Musical saw

D. Jews harp

E. Gourd banjo

F. Hurdy-gurdy

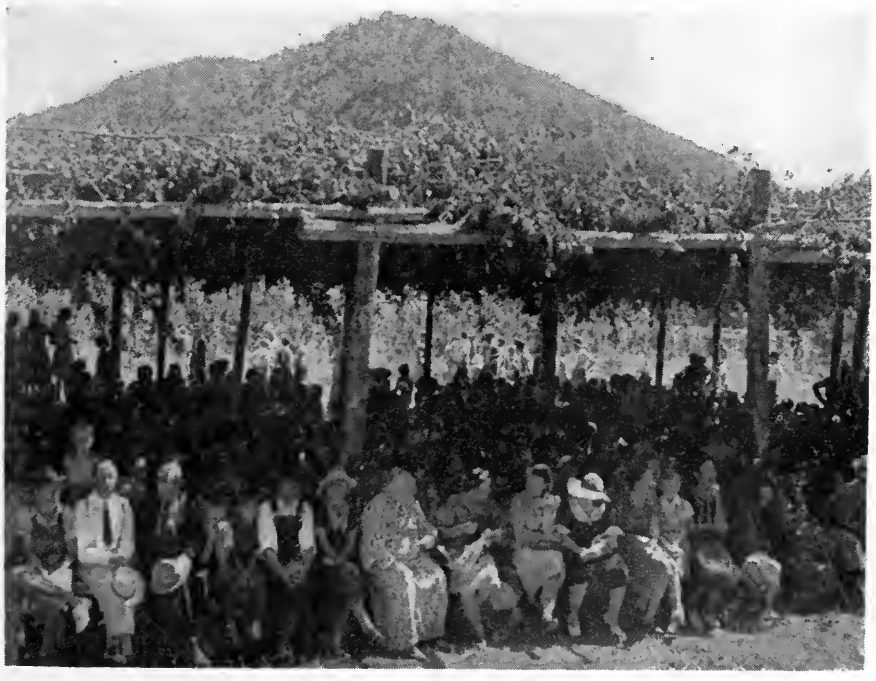
G. Others

Episode IV—Family Fun

A. Group of relatives, accustomed to singing, playing, or having some other form of old-time fun together put on a "family act."

(Continued on page 692)

A part of the crowd of 3,000 comfortably seated under a huge brush arbor built especially for the Stone County Folk Festival



What They Say About Recreation

"WORTHY USE OF LEISURE is certainly a primary aim of education. Education which does not prepare for this part of life is incomplete, for the master of the art of living effectively combines work and play, labor and leisure." —From *An Educational Program for the Youth of New York State.*

"There can be no victory without the satisfactions of the spirit." — *Grove Patterson* in *Think,* November 1941.

"Some see farther than the means of living. They recognize that man is not really human unless he takes some part in creating and enjoying the beauty of life, and in understanding the world of which he is a part. Here is the basis of the culture that creates a full life."—*Arthur H. Compton* in *Think,* November 1941.

"The community school should be so planned and have such an influence on community growth and living that it continuously plays a part in the lives of all adults as well as youth."—*Engelhardt* and *Engelhardt* in *Planning the Community School.*

"Recreation is not just diversion to be turned away from for more important things. Recreation *is* an important thing. . . . We must never look upon recreation as a means toward body and character building. We must look upon it as a generous opportunity for the re-creation and more complete development of all of our faculties."—From *Parish Service Bulletin,* Catholic Youth Organization.

"To get people in all walks of life, with varied ideas, ideals, and objectives, to face a recreation problem in a democratic fashion is an increasingly important task. Integrated local community groups working cooperatively, harmoniously, and effectively for community improvement are essential to the national defense." — From *Seventh Annual Report,* Chicago Recreation Commission.

"The two great and universal preparations for an age of leisure are many friends and a love of the open air. These two condition all other forms of recreation and they do not decrease with the years."—*Henry S. Curtis,* Ph.D.

"The recognition of individual worth and dignity is the keynote of all good educational practice. It is also a chief tenet of all great religions, a basic assumption of democratic theory, and the point at which the American way of life differs most sharply from the totalitarian."—From *Education and the Morale of a Free People.*

"I have always been deeply interested in programs designed to provide recreational outlets for the youth of this country, for I feel that they can be of great assistance in preventing juvenile delinquency."—*J. Edgar Hoover.*

"There is a winning music in the world and it persists through and above all fears, whether of hard times or of war's destructive force. It is the music of the common people, making homes, creating citizens, producing by their toil the world we live in." — From *Brightmoor — A Community in Action.*

"Remember that good times in good company help build high morale. Make sure your town has places where young people, girls, boys, defense workers, soldiers, sailors, may find fun, enjoyment and companionship. These are great human needs." From *Social Hygiene News.*

"Mobilization for the defense of democracy in the face of the greatest danger which has ever threatened freedom must be the mobilization of every possibility the people have, not to defend themselves, not to resist, but to build higher and to build stronger the house of freedom on this ground, to create in America the thing so many men have dreamed of and have never seen — democracy itself—democracy in action."—*Archibald MacLeish.*

"We need national character as well as national defense."—*Rev. Henry Darlington.*

"Children in a democracy have a right to recreation, to build the sense of joy in living which gives a tremendous backlog to meet the things everyone has to meet as he goes through life."—*Eleanor Roosevelt.*

A Clubhouse for Caddies

Caddies in New Orleans may boast with pride of their new headquarters and recreation building with its equipment for comfort and enjoyment

Sports reviews and magazines are available, and a bulletin board gives last minute golfing news from all parts of the country. An outdoor recreation area is being developed.

GOLFDOM'S No. 1 problem of keeping caddies out of mischief while awaiting call for duty has been solved impressively at City Park, New Orleans, with the construction of a new caddie house by the Work Projects Administration.

Adequate facilities for occupying the leisure time of the caddie was the chief consideration which went into the planning of the attractive structure which serves as a general headquarters and recreation center. But the mere construction of the building was not all. Steps have been taken to provide sufficient recreation leaders to direct outdoor games such as shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching, and indoor activities such as Chinese checkers and reading.

City Park's golf course and buildings are among the finest in the South. The caddie house adds to the attractiveness of the unit and fits appropriately into the Colonial style of architecture followed in the earlier construction of the Golf Club House, also a WPA project.

Constructed of brick, the caddie house consists of one large room, approximately 24 by 46 feet, overlooking the beautiful eighteen-hole golf course. It accommodates three hundred boys and is equipped with a sound system for the starters' and cashiers' desks so that the caddie master can be notified, without loss of time, which caddie is needed.

"In visiting more than fifteen caddie houses in scattered sections of the country," said Marcel G. Montreuil, superintendent of City Park, "I discovered that most of them were defaced by the caddies for the simple reason that they don't know what to do with themselves between calls. Consequently, to pass the time, they take to whittling and cut window frames, benches, desks and anything they can get their hands on.

"If the caddie has a resting place he can refresh himself and ready himself for another trip around the course. After walking five and a half miles to cover the usual eighteen-hole course and carrying a golf bag weighing anywhere from twenty to fifty pounds, he definitely needs rest."

An important feature of the caddie house is the large open fireplace where the caddie can warm himself and dry his clothes in inclement weather.

A nine-hole putting green was constructed on one side of the building so that the caddie, himself a potential golfer, may learn the game of golf and the uses of the different irons. This is a big help to the out-of-town players who are not familiar with a level course.

(Continued on page 696)

A Multiple-Use Roller Skating Rink

By FRED C. STEWART
Superintendent of Recreation
Norfolk, Virginia

ROLLER SKATING has always been popular in Norfolk, Virginia, but for a long time it presented a serious problem to recreation leaders. Boys and girls with no place to skate had resorted to the streets. Then last year Park Supervisor Fred Heutte and the writer devised a roller skating rink which could be adapted to multiple use for the outdoor playground season. Norfolk had already tried rectangular skating areas and found them fairly satisfactory, but this new area had to provide maximum utility and at the same time be inexpensive. Eventually the following plan evolved.

The area shown in the diagram was laid out and graded to a depth of four inches below the surrounding turf. No base was necessary. The problem of constructing a foundation below the frost line was eliminated because of favorable climatic conditions.

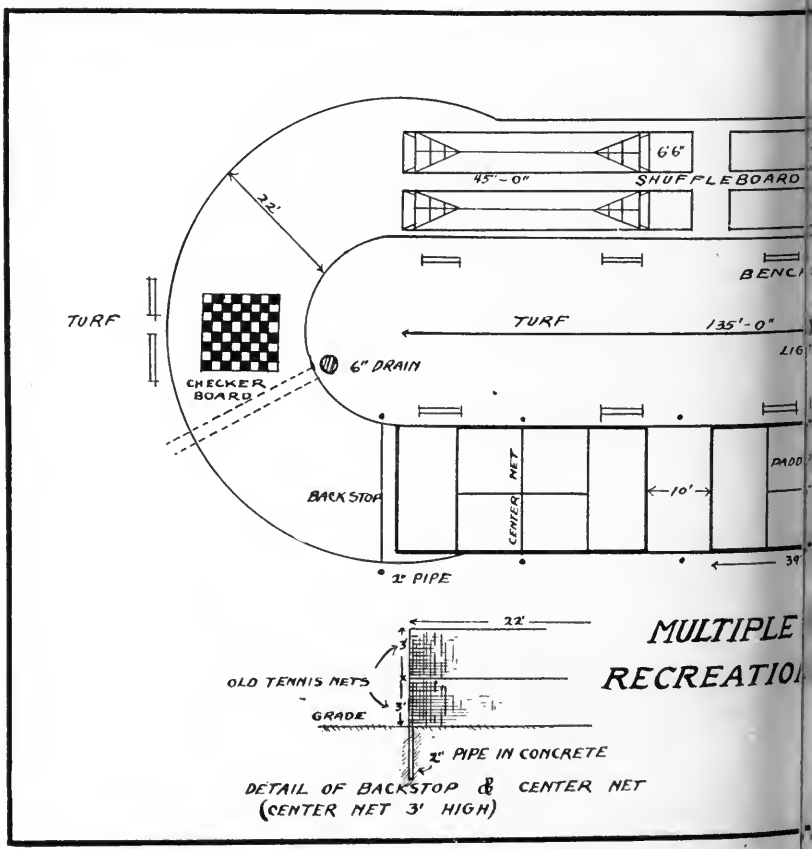
Forms were constructed so that one-quarter of the track could be poured at a time. A 1-2-4 mix was used and the surface was hand trowelled for smoothness. One hundred and twenty cubic yards of concrete were required for the area, and the entire construction job including grading, materials, and cement finishing cost $1,400.

Preliminary plans called for banking both ends of the track. A professional roller skating rink operator, however, warned that this would encourage skaters to race. To prevent this the ends were graded the same as the sides of the track — a pitch of two inches from the outside edge towards the center. The whole area was graded four inches end to end to insure adequate surface drainage. Adjacent to the low point of the track a drain was constructed to remove excess surface water, but up to the present time the turf in the center has absorbed all of the drainage from the sides.

For the summer playground season game courts are painted on the tracks with traffic paint. (See diagram.)

Shuffleboard and paddle tennis courts are marked out on the side tracks with portable backstops set up between them. The paddle tennis backstops are made by cutting a discarded tennis net in two and lacing the halves together one above the other as shown in the diagram. This improvised net is then tied to portable backstop poles which are inserted into pipes countersunk in the ground on each side of the track. The shuffleboard courts are cut off from one another by two-by-fours laid across the track. These are attached to pipe elbows which have been inserted into the ground.

A hop scotch area and giant checker board are painted at the two ends of the track and one of the end areas is used for dancing at night. Benches have been installed six feet from the track so that they will not constitute a hazard for children who may run off the sides. Trees and shrubs have been planted to give the new area a "finished" appear-

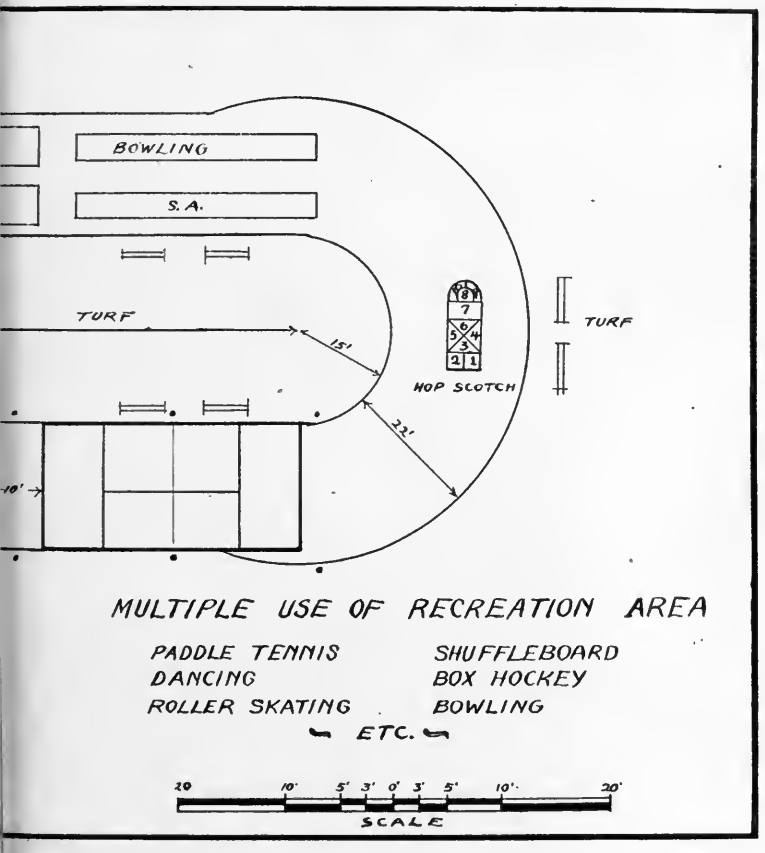


Norfolk's multiple-use play area provides not only a roller skating rink, but courts for shuffleboard and paddle tennis, an area for hopscotch, and a giant checker board. Space at one end provides for night dances.

ance and to provide shade for spectators watching the play.

The need for a roller skating rink in Norfolk has resulted in this year-round play area which is unique in multiple-use possibilities. The adaptation of discarded tennis nets for improvised backstops demonstrates the keen resourcefulness in planning. It is a comparatively simple matter to provide night lighting for a facility of this type and thus increase its utility.

Built on the same principle, a slightly wider track would offer additional program possibilities. More space could be made available for off-side play on the courts and for such games as volleyball, badminton, deck tennis, and even basketball with portable equipment. The present layout might be adapted to allow more space between paddle tennis courts for back-end play.—*The Editor*



The laying out of play areas in a way which will make them usable for a number of different activities in various seasons is a subject which is arousing much interest. The steps which the New York City Park Department has taken to make such use of its facilities are described in an article in the April, 1939, issue of RECREATION under the title, "The Multiple Use of Recreation Facilities," by James V. Mulholland. Here wading pools have been designed so that they may be used for such group games as basketball and volleyball, as well as for ice skating in winter. Swimming pools, too, are made to serve as playing areas, during the spring and fall, for handball, basketball, volleyball and paddle tennis. Equipment, which is portable, is removed from the pools during the summer to make way for swimming.

"Fitness for Victory"

Announcing a pictorial pamphlet which has been prepared to help American communities in their campaigns for physical fitness

THE NATIONAL recreation movement is making a great contribution to America through many services. Not the least of these is the emphasis on physical fitness, which is a by-product of the games, athletics, hiking, and other physical activities promoted by recreation departments and private groups.

It has seemed to the National Recreation Association that a pictorial presentation of what is being done to promote fitness among our citizenry would be exceedingly valuable at just this time. And so the Association has prepared a pamphlet under the title, "Fitness for Victory," which it is hoped will help local groups in calling attention to the importance of keeping fit and in making the citizens of the communities throughout America more aware of what local recreation departments have to offer their cities in the present emergency.

Printed in gay colors and profusely illustrated with pictures showing the various types of summer and winter sports available, the pamphlet appeals to all Americans to keep fit. The photographs included show defense workers in three shifts who are finding lighted play areas an oasis of health and recreation, as well as men and women, boys and girls enjoying every type of sport. Captions state: "Skill at sports and games helps the worker keep the assembly line at top speed."

In addition to the photographs, the booklet contains a list of the cities and towns in all states which have established recreation facilities and are now ready to serve the citizens of their country.

A limited number of sample copies have been made available by a contributor who has hoped that his gift might result in the use of a much larger number of copies by local recreation departments and similar groups. If you find that copies of this booklet will help you in your local fitness campaign, the Association will be glad to supply them in quantity at the actual cost of printing plus carrying charges. If the demand for copies warrants a second edition, the cost of additional copies will be as follows:

1-24.....15 cents each plus carrying charges
25-99.....12½ cents each plus carrying charges
100 or over...10 cents each plus carrying charges

It has been suggested that it may serve to strengthen local support of your program if you send a copy of this booklet to a carefully selected list of individuals who help build public opinion in your city. Such a list might include members of the Board of Estimate, City Council, luncheon clubs, patriotic organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, Parent-Teacher Associations, women's clubs, and other civic and religious groups. In connection with your use of the booklet you may want to insert a printed or mimeographed statement about your local activities as a part of the national fitness campaign which is being carried on by recreation departments throughout the country.

"America has need of every citizen to fight her battles at home, in the factory, in the office, and in the armed forces. To help win victory, every one of us must be at his best physically. Our morale must be high. Physical fitness is within the reach of practically everyone."—From *Fitness for Victory.*

"Health should be a positive thing. It should go beyond the mere absence of illness. It should be a realization of the fullest possibilities of the individual. In this phase especially recreation plays a vital part. This is partly the recreation of wholesome physical exercise, of games, sports, and play. It also includes mental and social recreation, companionship, and a chance for young people to meet and mingle with other young people in a wholesome environment."—From the *American Youth Commission.*

"We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows. And in the dark hours of this day—and through the dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. For, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well—our hope and their hope for liberty under God." — *Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

What Kansas Is Doing in Defense Recreation

By LESTER B. KAPPELMAN
Assistant State Supervisor
WPA Recreation

AGRARIAN KANSAS has moved quickly and efficiently to meet the special recreation problems brought about by Uncle Sam's expanding defense program. For several months now splendid recreation centers in the military post towns of Junction City, Manhattan, and Leavenworth have been established to serve both soldier and civilian. A year and a half ago none of these cities had even envisioned a program of this type.

Existing community recreation programs in Kansas City and Wichita are being expanded to meet special demands created by large increases in population resulting from defense industry "booms" in those communities. Parsons, Baxter Springs, and Pittsburg are planning community leisure-time programs in anticipation of needs created by new ordnance plants near-by.

Junction City Serves Fort Riley

Junction City, a mushrooming town of 11,000 population nestling at the west gates of Fort Riley, world's largest cavalry school and at present home of the army's cavalry replacement training center, experienced problems in the World War which its alert citizenry did not readily forget. When the impact of the present influx of troops hit, civic leaders acted speedily. A local defense council and recreation sub-committee sprang into being, and technicians from the army's morale department and Kansas WPA recreation project were called in to assist with the planning. City fathers turned over the 90′ x 90′ dining room on the first floor of the beautiful new $285,000 community building and completely furnished it with WPA-made specially designed oak furniture upholstered in rose-hued leather. There are hundreds of pieces, including inlaid game tables, fluorescent-lighted writing desks, reading lamps, magazine racks, library tables, bookcases, divans, occasional and straight-backed upholstered chairs, which transform the room into a huge comfortable and homelike living room.

When formal application by the defense council was made, WPA assigned Frank D. Gage, recreation director and musician, to head up the professional staff of sixteen recreation leaders who conduct the community program. Purposely the recreation committee chose to name its brainchild the "Social Center," in order that equal emphasis might be placed on the participation of both civilians and soldiers without specific mention of either. Soldiers delight in coming to the social center where they may sing, play, browse, write letters, or recline in an informal homelike atmosphere with new-found civilian friends. It is not uncommon to see high school younster and soldier vying mightily over a game of table tennis, or a white-haired grandmother earnestly singing at the piano side by side with the man in uniform. During a representative five-hour period on a recent Saturday in the center, one letter was left to be mailed every two minutes—indicative that soldiers write often to father, mother, wife, sweetheart, and friend, when they are provided with excellent writing facilities.

Saturdays and Sundays more than 2,000 soldiers use the facilities of "Junctown's" social center, and there are between 500 and 600 nightly visitors in addition during the week. Because of the program's growth it has become necessary to expand the facilities, and space is being provided in adjacent rooms for dancing, handcrafts, and other allied activities. On the second floor of the building is a spacious combination ballroom-gymnasium in which can be handled as many as 1,200 dancing couples. Well-known bands from over the whole country have been booked at popular prices regularly during the fall and winter season, and it is a rare occasion when the hall is not crammed to capacity.

Junction City's recreation program is not wholly confined to the community building. There is a fine park system for outside activities, including a brand new municipal swimming pool which has proved of great popularity during the summer season. Various churches of the town present "social evenings" for the men in uniform on different nights of the week, and have cooperated to provide refreshments for the participants at the downtown social center.

The defense recreation program in Kansas has some especially interesting features: Two play centers for preschool children established at Leavenworth are very popular with children of army men. Community nights are occasionally staged at the Leavenworth military prison. An appreciated innovation in the Kansas City program is a bookmobile carrying several hundred popular books which stops periodically at the Army and Navy air bases where service men can readily check out the volumes.

With its acute housing conditions, Junction City has been less fortunate in its attempts thus far to find indoor quarters for the many colored troops who frequent that community. The colored WPA supervisor in charge has conducted outdoor activities during the summer and cooperated with churches in producing evening programs of social recreation. Several soldier dances have been held in the spacious community auditorium. Expected government approval for construction of a new colored recreation center should provide within a few months adequate opportunities for leisure-time activities.

A USO Club operated by the Jewish Welfare Board has been opened recently on the second floor of a midtown store building to assist in providing adequate recreation opportunities for the numerous soldiers in Junction City. A kosher snack bar is a feature added to meet a special need for the large numbers of Jewish youths stationed in Fort Riley.

Manhattan Establishes Soldier Centers

Junction City's early successes in meeting its soldier problems last spring set a pattern for the thriving college town of Manhattan, twenty miles distant across the expansive reservation. Owing to the fact that Manhattan is more than twelve miles from Camp Funston, easternmost cantonment on the Fort Riley reservation, the city had time to act more slowly in making ready its program for the 10,000 men in the Second Cavalry Division. The mayor's defense coordinating committee made available a building erected for soldier recreation during the World War and since used as a community meeting house. It is a large two-story building with kitchen, showers, and game rooms on the ground floor, and a social hall with stage on the second. There is adequate office space on the main floor and on the balcony overlooking. Extensive renovation of the facility as planned by the city will add greatly to its usability.

Manhattan, like Junction City, equipped its center with special design, low cost furniture made by WPA, adding to it a quantity of furnishings already on hand, and then invited both the USO and WPA recreation programs to provide a combined staff. In the beginning, due to the smaller number of soldiers who were visiting Manhattan

because of its distance from the Fort, the staff pursued a different course in gaining participation. It was quite apparent that special programs and events would be needed to focus attention of soldiers on the center. Most popular with modern army youth, apparently, are music and dancing, and it is to this co-recreational desire that Manhattanites have catered.

A strong Junior Hostess Club of several hundred unmarried young women between the ages of eighteen and thirty years was formed, and through the efforts of this group of girls dancing partners in adequate numbers are provided each evening for soldiers who come to the center. Girls who attend must present their Junior Hostess cards to the chaperones of the Senior Hostess group upon arrival. Those whose deportment is considered undesirable may have their membership cards revoked upon call. Music is furnished by the "juke" box or small informal dance orchestras made up spontaneously of men who attend the center. Admittance at all times is free. Often during the latter part of a month, when nickels are few and far between, dancing is entirely carried on to the accompaniment of the piano, around which is invariably gathered a group of those who enjoy singing the popular music.

On nights when the dances are big, accompanist and singers retire to the large lounge and game room downstairs where, undisturbed, they can lift their voices to the lilting strains of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "I've Been Working on the Railroad," the martial air of "The Caissons Go Rolling Along," or the rich sentimental melody of "My Buddy," and many other songs popular with the service men.

Dancing lessons, bridge lessons, community sings, skating parties, checker tournaments, picnic outings, and many other varied events keep the atmosphere alive around the Manhattan center. Sunday evening usually brings a talent show or an instrumental music hour in addition to the regular informal program. Talented soldier artists from the Post, as well as townspeople and college attaches, have contributed liberally to these performances.

Swimming tickets to the municipal pool have been sold to soldiers at the recreation center at reduced rates. A complete information service for soldiers and their families is being set up through a battery of volunteer committees. Information on eating places, rooming houses, addresses of officers located in Manhattan, is being compiled for the convenience of military people. Churches are cooperating in keeping cookie jars filled, and various civic organizations are taking turns in supplying free refreshments for the huge Saturday night crowds. The WPA library project and the city library have made available several hundred books of the latest and most popular reading materials. Donations of countless magazines, sheet music, and newspapers have been accepted from residents of the community. One of the building's four pianos was a contribution from a retired army colonel and his wife.

At Manhattan, in anticipation of a new already approved building to be constructed under the federal emergency appropriation, a temporary

center has been secured from the board of education for colored troops on leave from Fort Riley. A comfortable lounge, books, magazines, game tables, piano, and a small space for informal dancing is available. Next door, the Douglas school auditorium provides housing for the larger shows and entertainments. Adjacent is the municipal pool for colored people, and admission prices are nominal. Outside the building is the school playground with courts of horseshoes, badminton, croquet, and shuffleboard which insures a well balanced recreation program. Churches have also been active in providing recreational activities for colored soldiers.

Volunteers from other communities near Fort Riley have helped materially by securing girls for both colored and white dances held each week in the army service clubs on the post. Colored committees have been organized in cities almost halfway across the state to provide dancing partners at the colored dances.

The Soldier-Civilian Program in Leavenworth

Although not pressed with the urgent problems of the cities adjacent to more heavily populated military establishments, the city of Leavenworth is doing everything possible to make off-hours pleasant for visiting soldiers from its namesake, Fort Leavenworth. A beautifully decorated social recreation center has been established in the city hall auditorium with a professional WPA director and staff in charge.

A bond issue was voted to provide funds for complete renovation of the center and for the cost of furniture especially designed to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. A large assortment of divans and chairs, game and reading tables, writing desks, floor lamps, smoke stands, and a beautiful cabinet radio give the place a comfortable and homelike atmosphere. WPA, through its art project, has provided a permanent art exhibit. Through its music project, WPA has continued to supply dance orchestras for the free Thursday night dances given for the troops from the induction center. A Junior Hostess club of more than 200 recommended Leavenworth girls provide dancing partners for the men in uniform. Many children and townspeople enjoy the recreational facilities with the soldiers in Leavenworth.

George Stapleton, executive director, in addition to his work at the center in the city building, has conducted a varied program of games, sports, crafts, and community nights in the parks and swimming pools of the community. Once each week the project presents a music and dramatic show for newly inducted men in the Post recreation center or on its accompanying outdoor stage. The director has been charged with planning and conducting a program of physical activities for the several hundred "detainees" in the Fort Leavenworth disciplinary barracks.

Colored troops were by no means forgotten in recreational planning. Not far from the auditorium in Leavenworth, an unusually attractive center for Negroes has been established by the city. On the Post proper what, less than a year ago, was an old stable is now a beautiful recreation center for the use of the colored detachment. Once each week the colored WPA band from Kansas City, Kansas, is brought in to play for a dance in the social hall. Musical shows are also frequently arranged. Facilities include game room, a snack shop and canteen, bowling alleys, gymnasium, and furnishings for social recreation.

Fairfax Air Base in Kansas City

In order to supply adequate recreational opportunities for the several hundred men at the naval reserve air base in Kansas City, Kansas, the WPA Recreation Department has cooperated with naval officers in organizing a program of sports and games and furnishing leaders to conduct the activities. Successful dances have been held in the Soldier-Sailors Memorial building through cooperation with women of the Service League.

Both Leavenworth and Junction City have taken advantage of a new Kansas enabling act permitting local sub-divisions to levy up to one mill for recreation in cities of counties adjacent to military reservations. There is indication that this legislation will be the forerunner of permanent city departments in these two communities.

Activities in other Kansas cities might be mentioned. The December 15th Recreation Bulletin issued by the Recreation Section, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, FSA, tells of activities in Wichita. Here the local Park Department, in cooperation with the recreation staff of WPA, has in operation eight neighborhood centers and school buildings which are open on a four-night-a-week basis. These projects are serving many defense workers in the neighborhood. The craft work is especialy popular, and the recreation directors at the plants are reported to fill up all the groups as they are organized.

If We Knew the Same Songs

Prepared by AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG

"Let us make these songs really our own, singing them with full enjoyment and meaning on many a suitable occasion that is now overlooked or is not used because we do not know very well a fair number and variety of songs we could all sing together."

IF ALL OF US were familiar with a fair number of the same songs, knowing their words and tunes by heart, there could be much more social singing among us that is thoroughly enjoyable and inspiring. We could much more readily then become in truth a singing people with all that this can mean in developing a basic and happy unity and strength of spirit among us in communities throughout the country. This business of having to have books, leaflets, lantern slides or some other reading device before we can sing is often a deterrent, and it tends always to make for less hearty, less thoroughgoing and less enjoyable singing than is possible when a song is sung freely from memory by a whole assemblage.

It may be that the mere announcement by newspapers, radio or a bulletin, and by school, recreation center and community music leaders, of a list of songs chosen as being well suited to general familiarity and use would in itself be likely to arouse greater interest in having such community singing.

Songs to Sing

With these ideas in mind, we suggest the following songs for such a list; and we suggest also that the promotion of its purpose and use be looked upon as a local affair of the community's schools, recreation centers, civic organizations and other interested agencies, and that therefore it be subject to some modifications, if desired, to fit it as well as possible to the local interests as well as national ones:

Of Patriotic Songs:

1. *The Star-Spangled Banner* (Two verses)
2. *America* (First and last verses)
3. *America, the Beautiful* (All four verses)
4. A state or community song (For example, *Carry Me Back to Old Virginny* for that state; *Illinois* for that state, and so on)

Of Other Songs:

5. *The Old Folks at Home* (Two verses)

   The best known, and, for many people, the most beautiful of the songs of our most beloved composer.

6. *Dixie* (Two verses)

   This most animated of our songs is usually and rightly regarded as being a patriotic song, but we present it here for its original character as a fun-song of the American "minstrel show," for its rollicking good humor and its strong individuality. It is intensely American and its belongs to all of us.

7. *Home on the Range* (Two verses, the second one commencing "How often at night . . .")

   A song associated everywhere with the hardy romance of the cowboy's trade and of the great open ranges of the West and Southwest.

8. A sea chantey. *Cape Cod Chantey* or the *Boston Come-All-Ye* for New England; *Rio Grande,* pronounced by the sailors "Rye-o-Grand," for the Southwest; *Shenandoah,* perhaps, for Virginia and the Missouri River country; *Sacramento* for California.

   Between the War of 1812 and the incursion of steam-driven vessels, American craftsmen produced the best sailing ships in the world, which sailed to all the ports of the world to these and other lusty songs of the hauling sailormen. (See Colcord's annotated collection of "Songs of the American Sailormen" entitled "Roll and Go.")

9. *I've Been Workin' on the Railroad*

   Most closely associated with the amazing expansion of our country is the building of the railroads. Let this song, so much better known than any other railroaders' songs, stand at least in this first list, for the great "westering urge" that enlisted and followed the work of the railroad builders.

10. *Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party* (First and last verses)

    An old college song especially liked, as is No. 9, by spontaneous vocal harmonizers. It can stand also for the very neighborly party in which friends and neighbors gathered to join

the hostess in making a beautiful bed-cover for her home. There was jollity also, especially after the men-folk arrived, at dinner and at games, and dancing through the evening. Quilting parties have continued to flourish in some rural places, and a revival of the craft of quilting in some recreation centers may bring the parties back again even to some city places.

11. *Down in the Valley* (Three verses)

Surely everyone should know at least one of the hundreds of fine folk songs of the Appalachian folk, the direct descendants of Anglo-Celtic first settlers of the eastern part of our country. This is one of their later folk songs, not so individual nor so unusually beautiful as many others are, but very likeable, as is proved by the wide familiarity it has already won.

12. A Negro spiritual. Which of the many shall it be? *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot* is best known, and *Nobody Knows the Trouble I See* is almost as well known and is one of the most beautiful. Yet we would choose, where only one is to be chosen, *I Want to Be Ready* ("to walk in Jerusalem just like John"). It is so strongly animated with a most engaging rhythm and shape of tune, and also with a forward vision that might be interpreted as being of a "promised land," a better way of life, right here on earth. Compare the closing lines of William Blake's poem, "Jerusalem":

> "I will not cease from mental fight,
> Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
> Till we have built Jerusalem
> In England's green and pleasant land!"

13. *Cielito Lindo*

For our neighboring peoples in Mexico and and all other countries of Latin America, and for our Latin American fellow citizens. The most singable English version we know is in the song book "Singing America" obtainable from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. Vocal edition, $.25. Complete accompaniment book, $1.50.

14. *Alouette*

For neighboring Canada and for the fun of a gay accumulative song, and of singing it in French.

15. *The Prayer of Thanksgiving* (Three verses)

A folk-hymn of the Dutch, but by its nature and use it is a universal hymn whose resounding words of courageous faith and freedom set to a great simple tune are a superb spiritual tonic. It is in several American hymn books and community song books.

That most or all of these songs are already familiar in varying degrees to large numbers of people, a few of them well known to everyone, is an encouraging advantage.

Another advantage is that with the exception of the English words for *Cielito Lindo* and for the *Prayer of Thanksgiving,* none of these songs is copyrighted, and therefore they can be reproduced freely by anyone for general use. And permission to reproduce for the purpose the *Cielito Lindo* English version (copyright by C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston) and the *Prayer of Thanksgiving* (copyright by G. Schirmer, Inc.) would probably be granted.

With the exception of four of the tunes, all of the songs arose here in the United States. It would be a sadly wasteful narrowness to regard only such songs as being ours. On the contrary, among the countless beloved songs to be found among Americans, among a people drawn from all the nations of the earth, are hundreds that had their origin in other lands. These also are in a sense American when they are a very part of the life of the American citizens whose native heritage they are, and are greatly enjoyed (or could be) by large numbers of other American citizens. It is well, however, to start with songs that are already in some measure the common possession of a large proportion of the people. And there is unquestionably a special and very important value in, and a most general acceptance of, these songs that have arisen significantly within our own borders.

Sources of Words and Music

There is no one single book containing all of the songs. However, words and complete accompaniments for fifteen of the songs listed below are to be found in the accompaniment edition of "Singing America," available for $1.50 from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The words and melody for the first eleven songs, and the words only for the last four songs listed are included in the vocal edition of "Singing America," obtainable from the Association for 25 cents.

The National Recreation Association is preparing an inexpensive publication containing the words and music of the songs suggested. When copies are ready for distribution, announcement will be made in *Recreation.*

(Continued on page 692)

Toy Loan Centers in Indianapolis

By MARION C. KEENE

From time to time word reaches the National Recreation Association of toy lending libraries, or toyaries, as they are often called, which are operating with great success in various parts of the country. We are happy to call attention to the work being carried on in Indianapolis.

JUST THREE YEARS ago, in the spring of 1938, when the Wheel and Distaff Committee of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, considered a welfare project for its members, the idea of a toy lending library was sufficiently exciting to warrant careful study. Mr. Harry E. Wood of the Vocational Education Department, Indianapolis Public Schools, told the group about the recently organized toyary at Flanner House, the community house operated for and by colored people. With its resident staff and well-equipped work shop, this toy loan center had already proved so successful and popular that Wheel and Distaff members enjoyed the prospect of offering toy lending facilities to youngsters in other parts of the city.

Several features of the enterprise appealed to the committee: children from underprivileged homes could be given the chance to use a variety of playthings possible to few actual owners of toys; habits of respect for property and personal responsibility could be fostered; and, above all, a lot of fun could be provided for the young patrons of the library.

Room was procured in the Northeast Community Center where walls were freshened and cupboards built to house the motley array of toys collected by the energetic committee. In January 1939, blanks were sent to the pupils of the schools

(Continued on page 695)

Too Many Spectators!

By EVELYNE BORST

There are too many spectators and too few participants in America's recreation, says this writer

AMERICANS have been described as inclined to get most of their recreation on the seat of their pants—even their sports. At football games, twenty-two carefully picked players engage in active play, while thousands sit on the sidelines and engage in cheering and cracking peanuts. At basketball games, ten individuals dash across the floor while members of their audience sit on the bench merely stretching their necks and watching the score.

We are certain that it is important to use leisure time wisely and to learn to play, yet we place such strong emphasis on skill and championships that only a minority of persons get a chance to star or even to participate. The majority are marked for the position of spectator. We even admit that play is a natural form of expression, but practice seems to be removed from preaching when we glance at the overworked performers who have to do all the exercise for the roaring thousands parked on the sidelines.

Photo by Reynold Carlson

Change in Emphasis Urged

What can be done to persuade more persons to actually participate in sports instead of getting exercise only on the sidelines? By changing our emphasis from skill to enjoyment and from winning to the thrill of participating, we may develop fewer efficient peanut-crackers but more active players.

One of the hopeful steps being taken in this direction is the widespread expansion of the intramural sports program which stresses the fun of playing. Recreation leaders and educators are realizing the value and need of getting the person of average ability into the game and are giving intramural activities a more prominent place in the physical education program.

Intramurals Gain Popularity

The growing importance of intramurals can be seen at many of our more progressive schools. Recreational sports like tennis, golf, swimming, badminton, archery, handball, hiking, and riding are being offered so that individuals can learn to play and enjoy activities that will carry over into later life.

This is particularly important, for if a person is to be kept out of the game because he does not possess the required skill, he will never find the enjoyment which comes from participation. By stressing enjoyment rather than skill we will have more persons off the bench and on their toes playing the game.

"There is no harm in watching paid athletic performers do their stuff as there is no harm in going to a movie or a theater. There may even be great aesthetic pleasure in so doing. Moreover, you can learn much about the sport in which you are interested by watching stars in action and observing their technique. But there is no special virtue in it. Watching is not sport and has no relation to it."—*John R. Tunis* in *Democracy and Sport,* published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Every once in a while we need to remind ourselves that there are great satisfactions in doing things ourselves instead of watching others do them. "The happy man," says Jay B. Nash in *Spectatoritis,* "will be the man who is sculptoring or painting, cultivating roses, building a boat, weaving, playing the violin, writing a book, having a supreme personal enthusiasm. From this great world the spectator must be excluded."

Gardening for Victory

By JAMES B. WILLIAMS
Washington, D. C.

The importance of gardening in the national emergency is being increasingly stressed. Because of the growing interest in the subject we are publishing a detailed report of the National Defense Gardening Conference called jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and held in Washington December 19-20, 1941. The recommendations coming out of the conference will be of interest to recreation workers.

THIS MEETING of representatives from agencies whose programs are directly or indirectly related to a garden program adopted as its general subject for consideration the joint report of the Department of Agriculture Garden Committee and the Nutrition Subcommittee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The joint report emphasized that in 1942 a vigorous effort must be made to encourage (1) farm gardens; (2) home fruit gardens; and (3) community and school gardens. It also emphasized the importance of growing vegetables in order to extend school lunch programs.

Recognizing that millions of men, women and children in the United States do not have an adequate dietary standard, the joint report urged the growing of more vitamin-filled, productive foods on land already under cultivation, but cautioned against converting city backyards, parks, playgrounds or other land proved to be unsuited for the purpose into gardens, as was commonly done during the last war. Better methods and more careful gardening, it is stated in the report, will produce an abundance of nourishing food for human use from land already under cultivation. The program as set forth in this joint report calls for a garden on every farm.

Two hundred and fifty persons were present, more than half of whom were official representatives of public and private agencies, publishing and supply houses, newspapers, magazines and broadcasting companies.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard emphasized the significance of two great agencies of government joining in this invitation and of many other agencies participating in the program. It is symbolic, he said, of the hand-in-hand policy that all of us must follow from now on if the objective, "Victory," is gained. All of our resources, all of our thoughts, all of our energies must be directed to winning the war. The Axis powers have taught us a great lesson in the necessity of organizing for a purpose, their one purpose being to make war. The big job before this Conference is to so mobilize the gardening efforts of the nation that they will help supply the food we must have to win the war. They must be aimed in the same direction as the other food production activities of the nation. Even though the total acreage and total production devoted to vegetable gardens on farms and in towns may be only a small fraction of the 7,000,000 or more acres devoted to commercial production of vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes, they do make a vital contribution if they are well directed. Incidentally, it was stated at the Conference that one acre of garden is equal to nine acres of corn.

The advantages of home production for family consumption as brought out by the Secretary of Agriculture might be summarized as follows:

1. More and greater variety of foods are consumed by the family; this tends to improve its health.
2. The food supply is where it is to be used.
3. Reduces the necessity of transporting foods, thus making available needed transportation for other things.
4. Releases more of the commercial vegetable production for other uses.
5. Relieves the necessity for packing foods in tin cans which are becoming scarce.

The Secretary said that the extension of the garden food production program beyond the farms of America should receive full consideration, but it was his opinion that a widespread, all-out campaign intended to put a vegetable garden in every city backyard or on every vacant lot would lead to waste of time, effort and materials, and to little production. He advocated community gardens, provided the plan and operation of such gardens can be given experienced direction by someone who is familiar with good gardening practices, who knows what vegetables can be grown most successfully, who can select the location with some discrimination, who understands soil preparation,

and who recognizes the enemies of vegetables and fruits and knows how to control them.

It was the Secretary's belief that gardening is one activity that has great possibilities as a useful outlet for the urge of people to do something, and also that there is a spiritual uplift in seeing things grow. It was also his opinion that fruit gardens should be included in the garden program. Ornamental planting was approved, provided it does not interfere with the immediate task of 1942 of producing the needed vegetables, and provided that time taken in ornamental gardening does not interfere with time needed in direct war services.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt emphasized the point that this country learned twenty years ago what food can do to win a war and the part that home gardens can play in helping to increase the nation's food supply. At that time it was a great cooperative movement with the voluntary organizations supporting and implementing the government garden program. This same cooperative endeavor is even more vital at the present time.

It is fortunate, Mr. McNutt said, that during the past quarter century great strides have been made in scientific agriculture, public health and nutrition, and because of this knowledge the nation is now prepared as never before to produce food and to utilize that food efficiently. Improving the nutrition of the American people is now the major goal toward which increasing the nation's vegetable gardens is directed, he said, and it was his opinion that we shall not now think in terms of "Meatless Mondays" or "Coffee without Sugar," as during the last war, but rather in terms of a balanced diet. Conservation must be practiced, but it must be positive rather than negative, and its object should not be to do without certain foods but to utilize food wisely for human health, strength and courage.

The talk by Governor Cooper of Tennessee on "The Home Food Supply Program of Tennessee" is a clear indication of what can happen when the chief executive understands a program and takes an active interest in its realization. The Governor was asked to speak because of the leadership and interest in the "Home Garden Program" in Tennessee. This program was started in 1939, and by 1940, 66,000 families had enrolled in a program to produce at least three-fourths of what they consumed. The number has now increased to more than 200,000 farm families for 1942, or four-fifths of the total 247,000 farm families in the state. On the basis of five to a family, one-third of the entire population of Tennessee is now largely supplied with food from its own gardens.

The simplicity and effectiveness of this whole program is impressive. Each family is enrolled on a card, on which a score is kept of the food produced on the basis of its importance to the diet. The total possible score is 1,000 points, and every family with a rating of 750 points, which indicates that it has produced three-fourths of the food it consumes, is awarded a certficate of recognition signed by the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the State Director of the Farm Security Administration. Governor Cooper emphasized the point that the machinery for operating the program in his state, as well as in others, already exists and, as a consequence, the expenses were very low. Even the wooden frames with glass for the certificates are made at the state prison. The Governor mentioned that the certificates are awarded at harvest festivals held throughout the state, and that as many as 3,000 farmers were present at some of these festivals.

A little different turn in the discussion took place when Mr. Richard Wright, Editor of *House and Garden,* spoke for the gardeners. They constitute a host of people, urban and country, experienced in gardening, he said, and therefore are qualified to give leadership in this particular movement. Some striking figures were cited by Mr. Wright, indicative of the growth and interest in gardening since 1917:

1. The circulation of magazines devoted entirely or in greater part to gardening as opposed to farming has increased from a total of about 300,000 to more than 5,500,000.
2. The number of gardening books published has doubled, and today the authorities are drawing

"Greek mythology tells us of Antaeus, a giant who compelled all strangers to wrestle with him on the condition that he would kill them if he threw them. He always did throw them, for though they might weary him, as soon as he touched the earth he sprang up with the renewed strength of seven men. There is truth in this old legend, as many a man has found who, worried and even in despair, has turned his energies to the land. So now those whose lives are dislocated by the ferocity of economic conditions, as well as by the bereavements inevitable during the course of the war, may find solace in aligning themselves with Mother Nature and harnessing a small part of their colossal energies to the project of adding to the nation's store of vital nourishment."—*Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton,* United States Public Health Service.

on their own rather than European experiences.

3. Flower shows over all parts of the country did not exist in 1917; today they are common throughout the country, with an attendance in some instances of hundreds of thousands.
4. The Garden Club of America was only three years old in 1917, and the Federated Garden Clubs had not even been dreamed of.
5. Contrary to 1917, the gardeners of America present a united front.

"We the gardeners are asking ourselves, 'What can we do, come peace, please God, to make this a better world for all people? What can gardening bring to men and women who have not yet enjoyed its benefits?' Food, yes; health, yes; the sustaining beauty of flowers, yes. But more respect for the land is needed, love for the land. Each of us must determine to make our plot of land bring forth greater increase so that our town, our village will be a better place in which to live. In the end, what we defend most by our defense garden is our dream for a better world." — *Richardson Wright,* Editor of *House and Garden.*

Mr. Wright was definitely of the opinion that a garden should be so planned that the greatest benefit will be derived from the foods produced and the greatest pleasure from the flowers. It is as necessary for the maintenance of morale to grow flowers as it is necessary to supply the body with fresh vegetables. As an indication of the necessity of the growing of flowers, he cited the fact that annually this country sells and sets into gardens between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 rose bushes.

Commissioner Studebaker of the Office of Education spoke of the 9,000 vocational agricultural teachers and the 10,000 home economics teachers as potential leaders in the garden movement. Dr. Hamilton, of the Public Health Service, in his plea for the retention of beauty in the garden said, "When the pansy beds go, the spirit goes with them."

Points gleaned from reports of committees on various aspects of the Conference follow:

All committees recognized that the Food-for-Freedom program of the Department of Agriculture will insure plenty of food and vegetables for everybody and that there is no need for any hysteria about food shortage.

The unanimous recommendation of all committees was that the program should be named the "National Victory Garden Program."

The committee on farm vegetable gardens asked that efforts be made in each state to set up standards for an adequate victory garden and recommendations as to varieties and kinds of vegetables that would best meet nutritional defense needs. It was recommended that horticulturists, home economists, seedsmen, and representatives of the land-grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture meet in each state to formulate specific plans for the garden program in the state. Farm gardens, village gardens, part-time farm gardens will be included, but people will be cautioned against plowing up land such as backyards and parks. The committee recommended demonstration gardens to teach people how to plan, plant, and handle farm gardens for the greatest use in the defense program.

The committee on farm fruit gardens recommended that immediate steps be taken to encourage such practices as pruning or manuring as will tend to increase farm fruit yields next year, and that such information as

will aid farmers in obtaining seeds, plants and trees be made available without delay.

The committee on conservation and preservation of fruits and vegetables recommended as wide as possible use of fruits and vegetables in the fresh or unprocessed state. It urged that accepted standards of processing and standards for the use of tin and glass containers be set up in view of the shortage of materials affecting the manufacture of such canning equipment as pressure cookers. It also suggested that information be made available to people in all states on the types of fruits and vegetables which are best preserved, under circumstances made necessary by defense priorities, by storing, dehydrating, and by the newer methods of storing and preserving made possible by such developments as cold storage.

The committee on community and school gardens recommended that an advisory committee be appointed from the Conference to serve for the duration of the war. It also recommended that an emblem be designed consisting of two carrots, forming a V, with a tomato between them on which is inscribed "I have a garden." The committee suggested that the Conference adopt Secretary Wickard's slogan, "Vegetables for Vitality for Victory." It also recommended careful consideration and planning for garden projects so as to conserve supplies, equipment and human energy. The final recommendation was that a conference be called by the extension service of each state college of agriculture in January 1942 to form plans for the execution of the Victory Garden Program in each state.

The committee on conservation of lawns, flowers and shrubs recognized the importance of encouraging home gardens, including lawns, shrubs and flowers, as a factor for developing morale in defense. It called on women to assume the principal responsibility in this phase of the garden program.

The committee on educational materials and methods recommended that boys and girls should be given every opportunity and encouragement to participate in the garden program through their activities in 4-H Club work, Boy Scouts, Future Farmers of America and other rural youth groups. In addition, the committee recommended that the Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges be the primary source of subject matter for the Victory Garden Program; that there be set up a continuing advisory committee on coordination; that state conferences be held for the purpose of outlining the objectives of the Victory Garden Program.

The reference in the report to the cautioning of people against plowing up such land as backyards and parks is of special interest in view of the experience of England. Speaking of the wartime cultivation of playing fields, the National Playing Fields Association of London, in its Annual Report, 1940-1941, says:

"The Association has been called upon to deal with numerous proposals for the cultivation of playing fields or parts of them. Such proposals may be made either by the local authority or by the County War Agricultural Executive Committee. Councils now have the power under defense regulations to utilize wartime allotments any land vested in them, notwithstanding covenants in conveyances or statutory restrictions forbidding them to do so. Many Councils, however, have definitely declined to permit the cultivation of laid-out playing fields; others have allowed such areas to be cultivated. In rural areas where, in consequence of the calling up of many workers, it is often found difficult to secure the cultivation of existing allotments, the destruction of the only recreation ground available for the use of young people can seldom, if ever, be justified.

"As a general principle, it cannot be a sound economic proposition to break up cricket and football pitches which have been especially prepared at great expense for the playing of games, bearing in mind the value of food likely to be grown on them. Apart from its use for organized recreation, in reception centers such land is essential to keep children from playing on the roads; it is also required by troops under training or by the Home Guard. It will inevitably cost many times more after the war to restore the playing pitches than the intrinsic value of the crops produced. Moreover, it must never be forgotten that the land will probably remain arable for two years after peace returns, and that it will be at least another three years before it can be got ready to stand the hard wear and tear of team play. Meanwhile, the demobilized man now in H. M. Forces will return to his home only to find that he has no playing field. For these reasons, save in cases of proved necessity, the Association feels that the conversion into arable lands of sites laid out for recreation at great expense must be regarded as unjustifiable."

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

AIRPLANE. The thirty-eighth anniversary of the first successful "flying machine," which took off December 17, 1903, was celebrated at Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial, North Carolina. Orville Wright, still living, was born April 16, 1867.

Arboretum, University of Wisconsin, Madison, now has 1,137 acres. Work started in 1933. One of the most interesting problems is the making of a Wisconsin prairie of eighty acres. The "Juniper Hillside" is an interesting plant group started in 1936. The carpet of ever-changing wildflowers in the open spaces between the junipers is quite dramatic. The entrance is being developed as an oak opening. A CCC camp has made the program possible. It is an outdoor laboratory that is not only scientific but also promotes appreciation of the beautiful.

Audubon Society of Massachusetts is "stepping-up" its educational program. Circulars on duck identification were provided for Coast Guard Stations, and training courses and circulars are made available to leaders of youth groups. The Society helps to sponsor a Conservation Van which travels from camp to camp. The nature lore course conducted in Essex County by Kenneth Pike was so successful that the work will be expanded. Evelyn Bergstrom, a graduate of Massachusetts State College, has been added to the staff.

Big Bend International Park is being developed on the Texas-Mexico border. It is proposed that Mexico contribute 500,000 acres and Texas nearly 800,000 acres. This project has deep significance for international good will.

Bird Feeders and Shelters. Illustrated directions for making these projects and a reprint of an article are available from J. R. Benjamin, Division of Conservation, Columbus, Ohio.

Club Leaders. "Volunteer Leaders Are Essential to the 4-H Program," Extension Service Circular 347. U. S. Department of Agriculture, February 1941. 29 pp. Highlights of the study: Job most difficult is developing community and parental cooperation. The most successful leaders plan their work ahead. Clubs having junior leaders as well as adults tend to be more successful. Being of service to boys and girls is the greatest satisfaction that adults derive from 4-H leadership.

Club Magazine. "Hobbies, Jr.," is published by the Junior Hobby Club, Buffalo Museum of Science. The November number aims to educate its readers on skunks.

Conservation. The Cornell Rural School Leaflet for 1941-42 will deal with the wise use of such inorganic resources as the soil, water, and minerals. It is published at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. On Thursdays at 10:30 A. M. demonstration programs are broadcast. Dial your radio at 850 if you would like to hear the material.

Eskimo. "On Arctic Ice," Frederick Machetanz. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1940. 105 pp. $1.50. Adventures of an Eskimo boy and his primitive ways of living.

Falconry. Experiments recently conducted with falcons in Signal Corps and other branches of the service are practically nil. This was thought to be a way of intercepting pigeons carrying messages. It received much lurid publicity. Falconry still remains a popular sport.

Fishing. A new film entitled "Let's Go Fishing Again," featuring Tony Accetta, all-round bait and fly casting champion, and narrated by Ted Husing, will be distributed without charge to clubs in both 16 mm. and 35 mm. films. Fisher Body Division, General Motors.

"Forest Trees of Illinois" is the title of a pocket manual published by the Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois. This seventy page illustrated booklet will help the people of Illinois to enjoy their woodlands. Rev. George M. Link, the State

The Massachusetts State College at Amherst announces the Ninth Outdoor Recreation Conference, to be held March 12-15, 1942. The slogan adopted is "Recreation for Morale." Fourteen sections have been planned, and the subjects discussed will range from archery to physical fitness. Nature and gardening, a "Little International Livestock Show," and an extensive exhibit are among the features. Printed programs will be available March 1st.

Naturalist, is stimulating nature recreation throughout the Middle West in his own vitalizing way.

"Ghost Town," a booklet dealing with ghost towns of Nevada, is being prepared by the Reno Chamber of Commerce. This may be of interest not only to those who are attracted by historic backgrounds of the Old West but also to those who see similar values in their own communities.

Leadership. The Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, in cooperation with Scoutland, Inc., a member of the Boston Community Federation, has an in-town program which aims to develop groups of older boys as cooperators. They help younger boys learn to live in Scoutland. Films on wild animals and the woods were followed by trips to Scoutland.

Leadership. "New Government Aids for Teachers," free list from U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Museum. "Exploring the Earth and Its Life in a Natural History Museum," James Lindsay McCreery. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1940. Revised edition, 312 pp., illus. $2.50. The underlying thought and purpose of the American Museum of Natural History which might be applied to any museum. It is a summary of vast knowledge in a nutshell.

Museum News by children and for children, under the title of "Parnassus," is sponsored by the Rochester, New York, Museum of Arts and Sciences, Division of School Service. A nature trail workshop, museum dramatic clubs, and explorers club report. The nature trail members have an opportunity to join a botany, geology, ornithology, or entomology club under Betty Mitchell, a new teacher. They hope to meet in the new museum this year.

"Plants in the Home," Frank K. Balthis, horticulturalist at Garfield Park Consersation, Chicago. The Macmillan Company, New York. 172 pp., 16 pp. of drawings. $2.50. Winner of the $1,000 Macmillan Garden Book Award.

Promethea Cocoons. This is the month to collect these trim cocoons from naked branches of the spice-bush, sassafras, and wild cherry.

Rose Garden, City Park, New Orleans. It is carved from a forest of oaks and bordered by fox wood. At each end is an arbor covered with old historic Cherokee roses. Hundreds visit this beauty spot daily.

Snakes, "Guide to the Snakes of New England," issued by the Junior Explorers of the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The fifteen cent guide was published in connection with a recent snake show. This museum, one of New England's oldest free institutions, has operated for seventy-seven years without support from city or state.

Snowflakes. In 1555 twenty-three woodcuts and descriptions were produced by Archbishop Alaus Magnus of Sweden; ninety-six drawings are found in an Arctic report by William Scoresby, Scotch explorer, in 1820; "Snow Crystals," which included 2,300 photographs, was issued by Wilson A. Bentley of Jericho, Vermont, in 1931; Vincent J. Schaefer, research scientist, General Electric Laboratories, Schenectady, New York, is now making snow prints in plastic resin. Snowflakes are born in a cloud, always are six-spoked wheels, and wholly transparent. The growth of snow crystals and the game of catching them is one of the most fascinating hobbies for naturalist or artist. Don't let the "big" boys have all the fun. Catch some flakes on black velvet and use a small lens. Some day nature-gramers may be exchanging rare forms. (Adapted from "Current Science," December 8, 1941.)

"Theater Under the Stars." First presented in the summer of 1940 by the Vancouver Board of Park Commissioners. Giant cedars and firs make a unique setting. The entire park of 1,000 acres is almost entirely surrounded by water.

Trailside Museum, Chestnut Ridge Park, Erie County Park Commission, Buffalo, New York, under the direction of Ellsworth Jaeger, the new Curator of Education, Buffalo Museum of Science. A new council ring, Seneca Indian rituals, a course for camp nature counselors, and explorer hikes are some of the features of this new adventure.

Travel. Utah is providing a "new line of merchandise" for the American traveler in 1942. Colored photographs of scenic Utah in a new travel folder are being supplied by the Department of Publicity and Industrial Development, Dooly Building, Salt Lake City.

Woods, "Cornerstones of California," 63 page illustrated booklet on woods, including scenic beauty and romance of the state. Bank of America, Pine and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

World at Play

Dancing Mothers and Wondering Daughters

FOR SEVERAL years the Griffith Playground in Los Angeles, California, has been the scene of an annual city-wide women's tap dancing festival. This year the event drew dancers from every playground in the city, and small children looked on in wonder as their mothers "cut capers."

A Girls' Battalion in El Paso, Texas

THE DEFENSE Recreation Council of El Paso, Texas, is conducting a girls' battalion rally to honor local girls and women who have served in the soldier recreation program and to enroll new members. Announcement was made that there was need of 2,000 more girls who would give their time and services to planning social events for the men of Fort Bliss and William Beaumont General Hospital. The Council also enlisted the aid of parents to furnish transportation for members of the girls' battalion.

Regarding Comic Magazines

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of leisure-time reading of children in the 9-14 age group is spent on one hundred twenty-five different comic magazines, of which there are sold 180,000,000 a year. These facts were presented to three hundred thirty persons attending a Children's Book Week luncheon in November 1941 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. They were compiled by George J. Hecht, President and Publisher of *Parents Magazine,* who termed this form of reading a threat to character development and called on publishers of children's books to counteract the comics' effects. Mr. Hecht said that his own magazine is trying to fight fire with fire by publishing three comic magazines, hoping to check the comics by substitution rather than prohibition. He suggested that lower priced books might be the answer to promoting good reading by making it possible to own more books and thus showing the children that books are fun.

An Early American Dance Institute

UNDER THE auspices of the Dearborn, Michigan, Department of Recreation an Early American Dance Institute was held on the evenings of December 1, 8, 15, and 22, 1941. The Institute was under the direction of Benjamin B. Lovett and music was provided by Henry Ford's old time dance orchestra. Over 150 people attended the first session including representatives from the University of Michigan and other educational institutions, from the recreation departments of a number of Michigan cities, and from clubs and groups of various types. In addition to dance demonstrations and instructions, each session included a discussion period for the exchange of ideas.

Reading Interests in 1941

WARS AND rumors of war are responsible for a decrease in the nation's reading and for drastic changes in the types of books read during 1941, according to the annual December survey of reading interests by the American Library Association, which is based on summaries by librarians in representative communities all over the country. Further information about the study may be secured from the Public Relations Division, American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Prize Winning Photo in Amateur Contest—The picture which won first prize in the amateur photo contest conducted by the New York City Park Department is reproduced on page 646 as the frontispiece of this issue of RECREATION. The photograph was taken by Jack Garber of Brooklyn, New York.

Recreation Committee Appointed in Ohio—Willis H. Edmund, Director of Recreation in Akron, Ohio, has been named Chairman of a twelve-member Ohio Recreation Committee appointed by Kenneth C. Ray, State Education Director, "in recognition of the importance of constructive thinking as to what part recreation and leisure-time activities may play in the vital job of education."

America's Greatest Junior Air Show!—The 1941 national championship model airplane contest held in Chicago last summer proved highly successful from every point of view. There were 1,381 entries from 43 states, and an estimated 100,000 spectators jammed the Chicago Park District's model flying field and the International Amphitheater at the stockyards to witness the indoor and outdoor events.

Bicycle Club in Beaumont, Texas—Ten girls gathered at the Y.W.C.A. in Beaumont, Texas, when the call went out that a bicycle club was being organized. After a talk by the Safety First man from the police department on traffic rules for riding bicycles, the club got into full swing. The girls meet once a month and plan one field trip a month. On this trip the members bring their lunches and ride out of the city about ten miles for a picnic.

"America's Children"—In the November 1941, issue of RECREATION announcement was made of the organization by the Camp Fire Girls of a new division for senior girls to be known as "Horizon Club." The community service project which members of this group are undertaking is known as "America's Children." The clubs are finding out what is being done and what needs to be done for the physically handicapped children of their communities and are compiling this information in service inventories. The project is being carried out with the aid of the National Citizens Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and the bulletin outlining the project has a foreword by Marshall Field, chairman of the Committee, whose headquarters are at 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Betty Eckhardt May is director of the National Citizens Committee.

Coasting Zones in Scranton—A total of seventeen children's coasting zones are being operated this winter by the Bureau of Recreation of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Distributed throughout this city of more than 140,000 population, these coasting zones permit safe afternoon and evening coasting on some of the city's best hills. Standard barricades and red lanterns bar all approaching streets. Relief workers furnished by the Department of Public Assistance directly supervise each zone. For years there has not been anything even approaching a major accident in Scranton coasting zones.

Ice Skating for National Health

(Continued from page 662)

school figure, ice dancing, and free skating. Figure skating may well be compared to unicycling. Both

require years of training and practice, and in both it is a question of the fine art of balancing.

"Both skating and cycling are advocated in the national physical fitness program. For some time Irving Jaffee and Margaret Ives of the New York Skating Club have been organizing a series of lessons in ice skating for beginners at the Center Theater and at Madison Square Garden, New York City. President of the City Council, Newbold Morris, has interested himself in skating and has been instrumental in building a city ice rink where skaters may enjoy an afternoon of ice skating at only twenty cents a session.

"Bicycling and skating combine two of the finest outdoor sports. Both appeal to men and women of all ages and require only an initial outlay.

" 'Glide in winter—roll in summer.' "

A Mad March Hare Party

(Continued from page 654)

The Table. The table for a March Hare Party can be made very attractive. Cover it with crepe paper. Green or several colors may be used. Place in the center of the table a light brown crepe paper rabbit seated on his hind legs on the top of a flat box to which he is glued. Dress him in a swallow-tailed coat, small check or plain, plaid tie, white collar, and stovepipe hat. He may carry a cane or an umbrella under his arm. The presents or favors may be placed inside the box. The top may be lifted off when you wish to take out the presents. If you use noise makers for favors, have each one different. For candy boxes use little square boxes with pictures of characters from Alice in Wonderland and Mother Goose.

When a buffet supper is to be served, the March Hare's house might be used as a centerpiece. You will remember the chimneys looked like rabbit ears and the roof was thatched with fur. Arrange branches and pussy willow buds around the house.

Refreshments. Plain lettuce sandwiches and a fruit salad that looks like an egg make attractive refreshments. The salad is made by putting a slice of pineapple on a lettuce leaf and covering it with cream—mayonnaise dressing. On top of this place a half peach, dome side up, which looks like the yolk of an egg. For a drink, vanilla milk shake colored with yellow vegetable coloring will carry out the color scheme still further. For dessert have ice cream and place upright in each dish a paper stick on which a little rabbit cut from paper is pasted at the top.

"GOOD MORNING"

OUR ever popular dance manual "GOOD MORNING" is now supplemented by fourteen Early American Dance Records, recorded (with and without calls) by Henry Ford's old-time dance orchestra. Four of these have been released since December 1941, and more new records will be announced shortly. They are constantly in demand by clubs, schools, service centers, and recreation groups. Chosen from the "GOOD MORNING" book for their rhythm and simplicity, they include a variety of quarilles, circles, couple dances, and singing calls.

Be sure to fill out the following blank for a listing of these records, as they compose an almost indispensable teaching aid and add to the enjoyment of the well-established class.

HENRY FORD
Dept. R—Box 100
Dearborn, Michigan

Please send me a copy of your catalog listing EARLY AMERICAN DANCE RECORDS.

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

If you prefer a vegetable salad instead of a fruit salad, have a carrot ring, or carrot and celery salad.

Recipes

Carrot Ring

1 cup creamed peas
1 cup cooked carrots
1 tablespoon butter

Put peas on platter. Melt butter and add to carrots. Put carrots around pease. Serve hot.

Carrot and Celery Salad

4 carrots (small)
4 pieces celery
pinch salt
2 tablespoons olive oil

Grind carrots and celery in the food chopper. Mix carrots and celery with olive oil and salt. Serve on lettuce.

"It's Your Equipment!"

(Continued from page 666)

up to me and said, "Steve, here are those two balls."

I fully realize that this system will not work in every community. Nevertheless I believe that in our particular community it has been a great help

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER
SOFTBALL BATS
29 MODELS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE
OFFICIAL
LOUISVILLE SLUGGER
SOFT BALL MODEL 6
IT PAYS TO PLAY
Powerized
THERE is no doubt now about being able to get a softball bat for every type of hitter, for Hillerich & Bradsby have developed 29 softball models from which to choose the bats that will exactly fit the batting style of your team members. Do you have the 1942 catalog? A free copy will be sent you on request. Enough copies of the 1942 Hillerich & Bradsby "Softball Rule Book" and "Famous Sluggers of 1941" will be sent you without cost for members of your teams. Please address Department R for copies.
OFFICIAL SOFTBALL RULES
19 42
HILLERICH & BRADSBY COMPANY, Incorporated, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

and there are undoubtedly other places where it might prove successful if given a trial. It is my sincere belief that during the last six years our boys have taken practically nothing from our playgrounds. They realize the equipment is theirs and always at their disposal, and it is their responsibility as a group to see that it is cared for.

NOTE: Mr. Stevens, Physical Education Supervisor in the public schools of Monrovia, California, also serves as Director of Recreation during the summer months. In this dual capacity he has an unusual opportunity to know the young people of his community.

If We Knew the Same Songs

(Continued from page 680)

Alouette
America
America the Beautiful
Cielito Lindo
Dixie
Old Folks at Home
Rio Grande
Sacramento
Shenandoah
Star-Spangled Banner
Thanksgiving Prayer
Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party
Carry Me Back to Old Virginny
Down in the Valley
Home on the Range

Sources of words and music for other songs noted in this article are listed below:

Boston Come-All-Ye. "Songs of American Sailormen," compiled by Joanna C. Colcord. Revised edition of "Roll and Go." Norton Publishing Co., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. $3.50.

Levee Song (I've Been Workin' on the Railroad), No. 54, and *Swing Low Sweet Chariot,* No. 25

The above songs included in "Twice 55 Plus Community Songs—The New Brown Book." C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. Single copies available from the National Recreation Association, 15¢.

Nobody Knows the Trouble I See, No. 71 in "Twice 55 Community Songs—The New Green Book," C. C. Birchard and Co. Single copies available from the National Recreation Association, 25¢.

I Want to Be Ready, No. 185 in "357 Songs We Love to Sing," Hall and McCreery Company, 434 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 50¢.

Rural Arkansas Revives Its Folkways

(Continued from page 669)

Episode V—(for certain counties) The Negro in (Name) County

A. Anecdotes, remedies, superstitions learned from Negro servants.

B. Negro Spirituals.

—(for certain counties) The Indian in (Name) County

A. Person of real Indian descent tells Indian lore.

B. True experiences that pioneers had with Indians.

NOON HOUR—Old time contests in fiddling, jigging, hog calling, jumping, wood sawing, imitations.

2:00 P. M.

Episode VI—The Old Singing School

A. Songs from old shaped-note harmony books, by choir of elderly people from all over county. (Age limit of singers, 70 and above.)

B. Demonstration of song leading by old time methods, using tuning fork and "lining" the song.

Episode VII—Early Day Wedding

A. Parade of old wedding gowns, worn by owner or descendant.

B. Marriage ceremony for the oldest married couple in county, using same clothes, preacher, witnesses, etc., as original ceremony, if possible.

C. Honor all couples present who have been married fifty years or more.

The National Folk Festival Comes to New York

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its nine-year history, the National Folk Festival will be held this year in New York City. The New York Post Festival Association is sponsoring the festival which will be held at Madison Square Garden on May 4th following its presentation in Washington where it has been staged for four years.

At a meeting held on January 7th, Sarah Gertrude Knott, founder and director of the Festival, announced that while there will be no slighting of familiar United States expressions, such as spirituals and square dances, this year there will be increased reocgnition of Latin American cultural origins.

A number of groups from recreation departments and similar organizations have taken part in the festival in past years. This year, with the increased need for a national cultural program to bind together the various racial strains, more recreation groups will wish to take part. Miss Knott may be addressed at 820 Eighteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Episode VIII—Good Old Mountain Music

A. String band.
B. Singers, with guitar accompaniment.
C. Novelty acts with bones, jugs, spoons, washboards, etc.

Episode IX—Pioneer Play Party

A. Demonstration of play party games.
B. Demonstration of square dance, with string band and a good caller.

Episode X—America Today

A. Military tap dance.
B. Salute to flag by audience.
C. "Star-Spangled Banner"—all, led by President of local Singing Convention.

The counties that had festivals in 1941 are all planning to make an annual affair of this event, and at present three new festivals are under way.

The Speech Arts in a Recreation Program

(Continued from page 664)

to speak and valuable knowledge in selecting, summarizing and evaluating reading materials.

Dramatics in a Recreation Program

Easy Dramatics for Busy Folks. Any person enjoys a play, a skit, or a burlesque. It is easy to build on this interest in forming an amateur dramatics club. The individuals constituting the membership of groups of this kind are not interested in the stage as a profession. They are expecting no flattering offers from Hollywood. They want the pleasure and poise to be acquired through preparing and presenting an amateur play. Plays chosen for this group should be simple, brief, involving not more than four to six characters. Any production with a considerable number of characters will meet great difficulty in securing attendance at rehearsals regularly enough to do good work. Several plays using four characters will be better than one play with a dozen characters.

Impersonation. A study group in impersonation is easier to lead than one in drama. There are simpler costumes, and few problems are involved in stage setting, lighting and equipment. Subjects for impersonation are all about us. Such study will develop our powers of observation and understanding of people.

Written Speech

This is a very tempting field, but one which should be left to a specialist in English to outline. However, the short story, amateur journalism, letter writing, diaries, poetry, articles, autobiographies, browsing through current authors, political platforms vs. presidential messages, and the best sermons of fifty years ago vs. those of our day offer very tempting territory.

Conclusion

In any community the work attempted must be measured by the ability of the teachers available and by the needs and desires of the community. The best policy is to make a careful list of the teachers together with a list of the subjects they can teach and judge whether that meets the com-

AERIAL TENNIS DART
Similar to Badminton

Excellent for schools, playgrounds and military training camps. Played indoors or out. Singles court 20'x50'. Doubles court 26'x50'.

A game of skill. NOT A TOY. Economical because broken feathers can be replaced with refills, prolonging life of birdie.

Birdies have solid, live-rubber base with small nipple at tip; each equipped with six selected white feathers. Paddles are of 3/8" plywood, with built up handles and leather tips. All equipment minutely fashioned. Sent on approval.

SELLS AERIAL TENNIS COMPANY
4838 BELINDER ROAD KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

munity needs. If not, attempt to find teachers to fill in the vacancies in the program. Following this plan, it is unlikely that all the above courses would be offered in any one community. Some courses not suggested here would no doubt be in demand, but we have here a suggestion of possible courses many of which are valuable and practical in any community.

National Trends in Defense Recreation

(Continued from page 658)

ties that the determination of policies affecting certain community functions was being assumed too largely by the federal and state governments. A lay member of the defense recreation committee in one of our important camp communities recently said: "Some in this community still cling to the idea that this just isn't their show; that Uncle Sam is putting it on and, apparently, paying the bill."

We *do* want our government to be responsive to the needs of people in American communities, but the concern of the government should include helping the community, first of all, to square up to its own responsibility to meet the local recreation or defense problems. In other words, local autonomy is still a basic principle of our American democracy. That principle is weakened when a locality thinks of the federal government as a means of relieving it of its rightful share of the load. The intimate services of neighborliness and family contact, which are so vitally needed by service men, can be supplied only as the local people themselves give it and live it with these guests. Accordingly, our defense endeavors, in the sense of making our people strong in body and spirit, will afford a constant reminder that, after all, what we are trying to do as workers representing a great variety of public and private forces on local, state and national levels is to be helpful to people who live in specific localities; to do so, we must think of their needs for recreation and other services from the standpoint of the total community.

The total contribution of all of our agencies and programs has sometimes seemed very complex and confusing if not, at times, conflicting. If, in our endeavors, we have confused rather than helped people, the localities will be quick to detect or even censure. On the other hand, if our help is genuine and effective, not only shall we have contributed to the defense objective, but we shall also have advanced the cause of recreation permanently by having familiarized countless numbers of young men in training and others in all of our communities with the values of community recreation. They will be the lay leaders of influence in their own home communities five, ten, fifteen and twenty years hence. The extent to which they make adequate recreation provision then for the children, young people and adults of their communities of that day will be determined, in no small part, by the kind of contribution we make in the present defense period. That contribution will be the result of both professional and volunteer leadership.

Recreation to the Rescue!

DURING THE MONTH of November the City of Wichita Falls, Texas, was the victim of its third flood of the year, and several hundred families were made homeless by the raging flood waters. The Red Cross, ever ready, provided food and shelter for the flood refugees. But that was not the answer to the problem of noise and confusion at the temporary and crowded emergency Red Cross Center. Representatives of the local chapter called on the WPA Recreation staff for assistance. The call was answered, and the Recreation Center, from Friday to Monday noon, was the scene of a "hub-bub" of activities for 150 refugee children. Recreation leaders were on hand to direct such activities as games, dancing, storytelling, crafts, boxing, paddle tennis, and bowling. Race, creed and color were forgotten as Mexicans, whites, and Negroes all played together as real American boys and girls. When meal time came, transportation of the children from the Recreation Center back to the Red Cross Center was furnished through the assistance of Army boys and trucks from Sheppard Field. When it was not raining, a hike between the centers served as a popular activity for the children.

Nor were the adult refugees at the Red Cross Center left to their own discomfort with "time on their hands" in the evenings. A public address system was set up in the temporary quarters, and each evening the staff of the Recreation Department arranged for a program of entertainment. Many of the boys from Sheppard Field provided talent for these programs.

A service in time of emergency served not only as assistance to the Red Cross and as tonic for the refugees, but was an inspiration to the recreation leaders who assisted.—*Frances A. Hardisty,* District Supervisor of Recreation, District No. 7, WPA.

"Community Projects for Child Welfare"

FOR THE BENEFIT of civilian defense volunteers and other community organizations, the National Citizens Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy has issued a bulletin of suggestions as a guide for setting up a directory of organizations, institutions, and agencies concerned with the welfare of children and youth. The bulletin is designed primarily for use on a community or county basis, though it may be used for a state directory.

The suggestions, which are practical and to the point, are offered under six headings: "Why Make a Directory?"; "Where Can a List of Agencies and Organizations Be Found?"; "What Kind of Information Should Be Included About Each Agency?"; "Suggested Subjects Under Which Services for Children May Be Listed"; "How Should the Directory Be Arranged for Publication?"; and "How Should the Directory Be Published and Distributed?"

Another subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1, January, 1942, is a Community Speakers' Bureau. And here again concrete, definite suggestions are offered together with a Speakers Bureau registration form.

Copies of the bulletin may be secured from the National Citizens Committee at 122 East 22nd Street, New York, at 6 cents each for a single copy; 40 cents for ten copies; $1.50 for 50 copies; or $2.00 for 100 copies. Mrs. Betty Eckhardt May is Director of the Committee.

Toy Loan Centers in Indianapolis

(Continued from page 681)

nearest the center. These, signed by parents to indicate their willingness to have their children borrow play materials, were brought in by the potential customers. Each child was given a library card on which every toy taken out was recorded and checked off again at the end of a week's use. Before being restored to the shelves for recirculation, all toys were sterilized and inspected. There were no penalties imposed upon young borrowers for breakage or keeping toys overtime. This, briefly, is the way most centers operate.

In the fall of 1940, the Committee enlarged its program by opening another toy lending library at Mayer Chapel, the community house sponsored by the Second Presbyterian Church. This center was an instantaneous and continuing success with an immediate turnover of over 1,000 toys which by the spring of 1941 increased to 1,240 on the shelves. One hundred and fifty children surged through the attractively decorated rooms every Wednesday. Quarters were improved when the building itself was enlarged, special cupboards being built for the toyary in the room off the big recreation room where the youngsters congregate for their toys.

Meanwhile, a third toy lending center was opened at the Southwest Community Center which, in a foreign section of the city, does a fine piece of Americanism work. The director of the Southwest Center and her assistant distribute the toys each week without more than an occasional look-in by Wheel and Distaff members.

While the two newer toyaries were flourishing, the original lending unit at Northeast Community Center was dwindling. Perhaps the children were older, of different tastes or home backgrounds, but their patronage of the Northeast facilities dropped off to such a degree that Wheel and Distaff closed the center in the spring of 1941 shortly after the opening of the Southwest station.

Other changes in the set-up took place, the most important of which was the withdrawal of WPA assistance. Since that organization had most ably assisted in staffing the toyaries and mending broken toys, it was a serious blow to Wheel and Distaff when new WPA heads coming into the community shifted their interests and personnel to other fields.

Now in the winter of 1942, the work goes on through the valiant efforts of the Wheel and Distaff members alone. Both funds and labor are being solicited that this very worth-while project of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter's Wheel and Distaff may continue to provide for its many eager toy borrowers the constructive entertainment program of the past three years.

Specify
VOIT
FOR VICTORY
Rubber Covered ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Mfd. by W. J. Voit Rubber Corp., 1600 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch: 180 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

PLAY PADDLE TENNIS

AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING SPORT

The Senior court, 44′ x 20′, has made the game attractive to the expert lawn tennis player as well as to the beginner.

Paddle Tennis can be played all-year-round on any flat surface. Complete equipment for game can be had for less than the price of a good tennis racquet.

For price list of nets, paddles and balls, write to

THE PADDLE TENNIS CO., INC.

185 Mercer Street, New York City

Manufacturers and Distributors of Official Paddle Tennis Equipment

A Clubhouse for Caddies

(Continued from page 671)

Checker boards, sports reviews and magazines are available to the boys. Should any caddie feel the urge to whittle, he is immediately discouraged by the fact that the benches and tables are constructed of stone.

A cyclone fence, five feet high, encircles the building, and the grounds have been landscaped and planted with huge shade trees. WPA workers constructed concrete sidewalks around the caddie house and leading to the course and the clubhouse. A concrete area on one side of the building provides ample space for outdoor games.

The project was sponsored by the New Orleans Improvement Association.

Lion and Lamb Party

(Continued from page 648)

"sheep." The contestants must take turns reciting their jingles. Here are some of the familiar ones:

Mary Had a Little Lamb
Baa, Baa, Black Sheep
Little Boy Blue
Little Bo Peep

You will be surprised to hear jingles you never knew existed if the whole group is challenged!

Information Please

To have a true "Information Please" program, you should include questions on sports, music, drama, poetry, and current events. There should be four contestants chosen because of their general knowledge. The questions may be asked, dramatized, played on a musical instrument, or presented in any way the committee decides.

Here are some suggested questions:

Question: Name a business man's club that might be considered at our party.

Answer: Lion's Club

Question: Name a well known hymn about a sheep that was lost.

Answer: Ninety and nine

Question: The British soldiers found posters in Lybia left by the Italians in which was a quotation about a lion and lamb. Can you quote it?

Answer: "It is better to live as a lion for a day than as a lamb for a thousand years."

Question: We might talk about the wind—it is and appropriate subject for March. Give two quotations about wind.

Answer: "Oh wind, If Winter comes,
Can Spring be far behind?"
—*Shelley*

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind"
—*Shakespeare*

Question: Name a famous collection of stories whose title and authors should be mentioned at this party.

Answer: Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare"

Where Service Men Were Always Welcome!

(Continued from page 665)

Commission's responsibility. In September 1934, heavy ground swells swept the beach, demolishing the building and pier. Temporary quarters were immediately secured for the club, and since that time anchors were weighed for maneuvers in for the activity and provided a staff to carry on the service without charge to the men, changing locations twice as property sales or other considerations made it necessary to do so. At times the rooms were cramped in size and not always was the location the most convenient, but attendance figures show that throughout the more than twenty years of the club's existence an average of 2,000 men each week were recorded as visitors—a cumulative total of more than 100,000 a year.

The men of the fleet based here numbered from 20,000 in the early years to about 40,000 at the time anchors were weighted for maneuvers in Asiatic and Atlantic waters about a year ago. It so happened that at the time of the leaving of the fleet defense plans began to materialize which brought men here to serve at a huge new naval base, air reserve fields of both Army and Navy, and Coast Guard headquarters. At a more recent date Army camps were set up at not far distant points from which many men come on leave. And today, under war conditions, Army troops are actually

(Continued on page 697)

Fun Begins at Seventy

ONE DAY BACK IN 1929 two lonely old men met on a park bench in Florida and compared complaints. Discovering that both had energy and nothing much to do and figuring that the world was probably full of men and women like themselves, they organized in Miami the first Three Score and Ten Club. Of the eight clubs formed since then, one in Brooklyn, New York, now has a membership of three hundred oldsters who have stayed young by rediscovering how to play. Junior members range in age from fifty-nine to sixty-nine; seniors from sixty-nine up.

A membership fee of one dollar a year entitles members to attend the weekly meetings at which they plan activities and enjoy spontaneous entertainment. A gala occasion occurs the last Friday of every month, when a social night is held. This may be a dance, a party, a show which is written, directed, costumed and acted by the members. In the summer there are frequent excursions to the seashore and the Poconos.

If you were to visit this group some night you would not find a gathering of old people trying to act young but a group of adults having a good time in a little world they have built for themselves. The secret of the club's success is that every member has something to do; he is useful and essential to the other members and in consequence finds himself with new interests, a host of friends and no time to feel old. Many hidden talents have been discovered among the members. Hobbies have been developed. From ninety-year-old Aunt Polly to the fifty-nine-year-old juniors they never miss a gathering intentionally. When you see these folks in action enjoying life you understand why no member has ever voluntarily dropped out of the club.—(Adapted from article in *This Week,* September 21, 1941)

Where Service Men Were Always Welcome!

quartered in the city in considerable numbers. And so, with the fleet away from port, the Service Men's Club continues to attract large numbers of service men.

Now in prospect is a fine new building with all the necessary features for a men's club adequate to accommodate large groups. Federal aid is being considered for this project as a part of the emergency defense plans to provide proper recreations for men in service when on leave — even

(Continued from page 698)

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, December 1941
"Has Your City a Pool?"

Camping Magazine, December 1941
"Dramatics at a Boys' Camp" by George A. Jarvin
"Stop-Watch Swimming" by Harold M. Gore

Camping Magazine, January 1942
"This is Camping" by Emily H. Welch
"What About Winter Camping?" by Lois Goodrich

Camping World, January 1942
"England's Children in Wartime" by Susan Isaacs

Canadian Nature, September-October 1941
"Nature Lore in Camp" by Taylor Statten
"Nature's Beauty Makes Interesting Hobby"

Correctional Recreation, September 1941
"Arts and Crafts" by Howard L. Briggs. Hobby work in relation to vocational education in correctional institutions

The Foil, December 1941
"Recreation and Its Contribution to Total Defense" by G. Ott Romney
"Recreation Today" by Martha B. Deane. Contributions of recreation toward building a better America

Journal of Health and Physical Education, January 1942
"Defining Physical Fitness" by Leonard A. Larson
"Figure Skating: Group Instruction for Beginners" by Nadine Buck

National Municipal Review, January 1942
"On the Local Front." Communities mobilizing their recreational facilities for soldiers and sailors

The Nation's Schools, January 1942
"Community-Centered Secondary Schools" by Arthur B. Moehlman

Parks and Recreation, January 1942
"A New Type of Hockey Rink" by Charles Rapp

The Physical Educator, December 1941
"A Modern Method of Teaching Sports and Games" by G. M. Gloss

Scholastic Coach, January 1942
"Playground Surfacing"
"Standards for Football Floodlighting" by Ralph A. Piper

Story Art, September-October 1941
"The Story Teller's Most Important Tool" by Ellen Dashiell

PAMPHLETS

Attention! To Your Health by Ernest I. Stewart, Jr. A practical handbook for the future selectee
Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York

Building Harmonica and Novelty Bands by Harold Morgan
Harold Morgan, 1758 North Ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Community Recreation Programs. A study of WPA recreation projects
Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.

"Home Again"

- With the air raid precautions which are restricting to some extent evening activities, America will soon use a new slogan—"Back to the Home!"

To answer the growing number of inquiries regarding games and other activities which family groups may enjoy in the home, the National Recreation Association has prepared an illustrated bulletin entitled "Home Again" containing suggestions for some simple things any family may do.

Send for a copy of this bulletin and then give us your suggestions for additional activities . . .

PRICE 15 CENTS

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

"Cracking Up" Under the Strain by Edgar V. Allen. Reprinted from *Hygeia,* September 1941
American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, price $.10 (quantity prices furnished on request)

An Evening of Old Time Social Dancing prepared by Aksel G. Nielsen. Description and music for twelve "popular" old time dances
Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, California

Where Service Men Were Always Welcome!

though it so happens that the activity is not a sudden and temporary creation but one of the best established, regular features of the Long Beach supervised recreation program. So well recognized is the club that trucks bringing men from the Navy base make scheduled stops at its door.

In addition to the daily reception of men who wish to write letters, read, play games, and become acquainted with one another in restful surroundings, several special features of the program maintained deserve mention. Parties, social dances, and other events are frequent, and in these the club manager has the assistance of an organized Girls' Auxiliary, assuring pleasant companionship under the most approved conditions for the boys who are away from home. Local groups of the Navy Mothers and of the Navy Wives of America also assist in the general program.

The club rooms are open Sundays and holidays as well as week days. A Java Club is a Sunday morning religious service feature and vesper services are held Sunday afternoons. Not only in the case of the Sabbath features but in relation to the entire club program, the most hearty and active cooperation of Army and Navy chaplains is enjoyed.

The Soldier in Daytona Beach

(Continued from page 655)

partment with name, telephone number and address. Each volunteer hostess in turn gave Mrs. Lyons the names of ten young women who would be available as dancing partners for service men.

Dances at the city casino carry a ten cent admission charge, and it has been found that the men prefer to pay this nominal charge. A good orchestra is provided for each of the series of dances. A floor show is usually arranged and iced drinks were available at all times. No smoking was allowed on the dance floor and no one who had been drinking was admitted. For each dance the casino auditorium has been decorated by flags, bunting and Florida bamboo, tropical flowers and ferns.

Rules for the dances are simple. No girls under sixteen years of age are admitted. Girls carry identification cards with their names and addresses. They are asked to dress in formal or semi-formal clothes and slacks or shorts are entirely taboo. They are not permitted to leave the casino during the dance and special permission from a hostess is necessary if a soldier wishes to escort a girl home.

Since April over 40,000 soldiers have been entertained under the leadership of the Recreation Department. Not all of these have attended the dances but the proportion has been heavy. Townswomen have invited service men to their homes for meals. While it seems a little unconventional to suggest to your guests that they might like a tub bath, this has been done with splendid response from the men who enjoy the comforts of home which are not always available at camp. The Recreation Department has even found a "housemother" who has sewed on buttons and mended socks for the boys when they were in the city.

The men who have enjoyed the hospitality of Daytona Beach will always remember it as an exceptionally friendly city.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Do You Know Your Garden?

By Gladys M. Goshorn. Oxford University Press, New York. $2.50.

THIS IS AN unusual type of garden book in which horticultural knowledge is given a recreational slant through the use of a quiz game which is fun to play. Through this game you will learn what your horticultural I.Q. is. Much practical garden information, history and flower lore are presented.

Kingdom of the Trees

By Erle Kauffman. Reilly and Lee, Chicago. $2.00.

ROMANCE, SCIENCE, history, tradition, economics, all play their parts in the story of trees. And they are all interwoven in a fascinating story told to Betty and Ben by their forester uncle. Uncle John describes various specimens of trees, tells where they are to be found, the numerous uses for the wood of each, a little of the botanical lore that explains their growth, and something of the roles they have played in history. The last six pages of the book are devoted to a table for tree identification which is exceedingly valuable.

Campfire Guide

By Margaret K. Soifer. The Furrow Press, New York. $.25.

A COLLECTION OF FACTS, experiences, and ideas about the planning and enjoyment of campfires, this booklet is so simple and practical that anyone who reads it may building himself a good fire, cook good food at it, and sing and play around it with a friend.

How Libraries May Serve

Pamphlet No. 17, U. S. Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.15.

THIS TWENTY-PAGE PAMPHLET suggests the services which school, college, public, state, and special libraries can render in the defense program. It tells how the nation's army of approximately 40,000 trained librarians can help democracy in this hour of crisis. The pamphlet is one of a series of some twenty which the U. S. Office of Education is issuing under the title, "Education and National Defense Series." A few of the titles of publications included in this series are: *Our Country's Call to Service; What the Schools Can Do; Home Nursing Courses in High Schools; Hemisphere Solidarity; How Libraries May Serve; Sources of Information on National Defense; Democracy in the Summer Camp; Vocational Rehabilitation and National Defense;* and *What Democracy Means.*

Be Safe and Live

By L. G. Derthick, L. E. Sullivan, and J. P. Henderson. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Virginia. $1.00.

THE VERY PRACTICAL material which appears in this book has been classified under four main headings: Safely We Work; Safely We Play; Safely We Travel; and Safely We Think and Feel. In addition, there is a section telling of safety organizations and of the part played by the community in the safety program.

A Field Guide to Western Birds

By Roger Tory Peterson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.75.

READERS FAMILIAR with Mr. Peterson's *Field Guide to the Birds* for the eastern part of the country will welcome the announcement that there is now available a similar guide to birds in the Rocky Mountain states, the Pacific states, the Pacific Northwest, and the Southwest. All birds are pictured, and there are forty pages of half-tone illustrations, forty-eight line cuts, and six pages in full color.

Great Wings and Small

Bird Stories of Our Day. Compiled by Frances E. Clarke. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

TO HER BOOKS about animals Miss Clarke now adds a collection of bird stories which will make a wide appeal to nature lovers of all ages. Twenty-nine authors, many of them well-known naturalists, have contributed stories to the collection.

Costume Design

By Anne R. Chuse. Bridgman Publishers, Inc., Pelham, New York. $1.00.

BEGINNING WITH PREHISTORIC costumes, this book takes us through Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine costumes, and the Anglo-Norman period. From that point on the author presents information on costuming from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries.

The Picture Puzzle Story Book

By Hans Kreis. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

A COMBINATION OF STORIES and picture puzzles which all children will enjoy and which will give them interesting facts about their country. Each story is illustrated with a picture puzzle in which objects are skillfully hidden for the child to find.

Probation and Parole Progress. Yearbook 1941.

Edited by Marjorie Bell. The National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. $1.25.

The Yearbook of the National Probation Association, a symposium of current opinion on the treatment and prevention of delinquency and crime, contains the papers given at the Annual Conference of the Association held in Boston last May and others presented at the sessions of the Association at the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City last June. Very significant for recreation workers are a number of these papers, among them the address by Amedeo O. Taiano on "Using the Group in Probation Work" and "The Citizenship Training Program of the Boston Juvenile Court," presented by Kenneth I. Wollan. The Yearbook also contains information regarding the National Probation Association and its program, with which recreation workers should be familiar.

Creative Group Work on the Campus.

By Louise Price, Ph.D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $3.25.

This study is in reality a description of a series of experiments which were aimed at democratizing and improving the quality of student life at Stephens College and Stanford University. The study centered in the informal activities of students, frequently known as extracurricular, and its implications interpenetrated the larger social and scientific environment of students on each campus. This section of the study, however, is prefaced by two sections which will be of great historical value to students of the group work field. In one of them Dr. Price has traced the development of group work through the contribution of individuals and of groups. In another section she has presented the contributions of philosophy, social psychology, and sociology which are important to the theory and practice of all group phases of student life on the campus.

Physical Education for Small Elementary Schools.

By Harold K. Jack. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.60.

In its presentation of a plan of graded physical education for small and rural schools, this concise book contains a complete program of physical activities for all eight grades, furnishes a balance of activity by type, and provides for progression from group to group.

Your Child's Development and Guidance Told in Pictures.

By Lois Hayden Meek, Ph.D. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

A book for parents which will help them better understand and guide the growth and development, both physical and mental, of their own children. The volume is filled with excellent photographs, drawings, diagrams, and charts. There is a chapter on "Relations with Other Children" in which the child's play life is discussed and the importance of having playmates is stressed.

An Appreciation of Physical Education.

By Helen Ann Pendergast. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.50.

This combination text and workbook is designed for use in those phases of the physical education program which have to do with orientation and appreciation. It may be used as a reading reference, a guide for class discussion, and a notebook for student use through lectures and appreciation lessons. The importance of an appreciation of the relationship of physical education to the use of leisure is stressed throughout. The material is admirably presented in all its phases.

Tree Neighbors.

By Russell Doubleday. Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $1.75.

This book is about the "gracious trees that can be grown to shade our homes or may be planted to harbor birds and squirrels." Some facts are given about culture and care of the trees, as well as distinguishing features of each of the trees described.

The Official Football Guide 1941.

A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

As in the case of Official Guides for other sports, *The Official Football Guide* covers the playing rules, fundamentals, techniques, coaching, and playing hints and equipment.

A Citizen's Guide to Public Housing.

By Catherine Bauer. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. $.60.

Not all of the answers to housing problems are to be found in this booklet because no one is equipped at this initial stage to give the answers. This booklet is, however, an attempt to present the housing picture as it looks to the people who have been working in the field for the past five or ten years. Information is given on certain background facts such as why housing is important, what the American housing problem is, and what we are doing about it. The booklet should be of vital interest to all citizens.

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Land Ho! Land Ho! Land for All the People

WHAT I LIKE to think about, as I send my wartime gift to the National Recreation Association, is that I am helping to keep alive what is most distinctive of America and what is very beautiful, what in part makes America worth fighting for.

Several thousand people have given their land in America for parks and recreation—land along the ocean, on the lake, by the river, on the mountain top; wooded land, desert land, land with wild flowers, land where birds find sanctuary; land in the crowded city, land far away in the wilds—but always it is land for the people, for all the people, for the use of people, land for happiness, land for finding one's self, land for doing what one wants most to do in the way one wants most to do it.

Much of this land has been given. Much has been voted by the people—often by overwhelming votes. All the people caring for all the people, wanting them to be happy. Here is no attempt to curb the people, to police them, to control them, no attempt to make them over in the image someone else or some group has determined for them but an effort to free them to sing, and dance, and put on plays and grow flowers, and create beauty with their hands as they themselves choose, to become what they themselves want to become; if you will, to give God's spirit within man a chance to come out in a friendly atmosphere.

In the old days each tribe had its land, each family its land. Man was fully man only as he had a bit of soil, as he got his fingers in the dirt. His strength was as the strength of ten as long as he was close to the earth. Most men long to get back to the land. Most men now must earn their bread elsewhere. But the longing remains.

And so men buy land and give it to the people in perpetuity—forever and forever, that children may play, that young men and young women in springtime may court, that old men and old women may sit upon the benches and watch their neighbors go by.

And land there is that has belonged to all the people for a thousand years and will go on belonging to all for thousands of years to come—the people's land a gift eternal—giving ownership to all. The people's land like a light burning forever and forever, land restored to the tribe, never to be taken from the members of the tribe, binding all men together in common ownership of the land that is dedicated to them.

A rainbow in the sky and a promise that floods shall come no more. Park and recreation land and brotherhood shall not cease from the earth.

War is desolation and desolation is upon us. Yet land, buildings, and facilities to the value of six billion dollars have in the United States been set aside for all the people—a token of common brotherhood.

Land in sight—land in sight—and Columbus discovered America!

We too see land—acre upon acre and all these park and recreation lands held for all the people.

They also discovered America, they also discovered land and its true use who gave it, who voted it as recreation land for all the people.

The National Recreation Association is dedicated to holding this discovered land in wartime and in peace time for all the people forever.

When I contribute to the National Recreation Association in wartime I like to think I am giving to keep effective the use of all this land that is dedicated to the people who are America, to keep it a sacred trust for all the people, to keep it out of politics, to save it for the time of peace, to see that it is used to keep the American people free.

Howard Braucher

March

Courtesy New York City Department of Parks

Photo by Richard Enright

By
IRVING BACCHUS
Ft. Worth, Texas

"Keep 'em hobbying" is the slogan suggested by this writer for the home front, as he tells of some of the contributions which American hobbyists are making to the winning of the war

Hobbies for Defense

SPARE-TIME INTERESTS are playing a vital role in the present conflict and represent a contribution whose preparation was under way many years before Pearl Harbor.

In 1926, trans-Atlantic flights fired the imaginations of young and old. Enthusiastic youngsters cast their eyes skyward, flung awkward toy airplanes into the discard, and began the construction of flying models, using balsa wood and tissue paper. Poking into aerodynamics and weather study they created rubber-powered "jobs" that executed astonishing soaring performances. The gas motor was streamlined for tiny models—by the hobbyists themselves—and soon radio waves were harnessed to control the midgets in flight.

The Pearl Harbor incident found 2,000,000 model airplane enthusiasts and thousands of fine young men "graduates" who landed with a running start in military aviation because of knowledge gained in mastering the technique of model aerodromics. Many have been molded into pilots and hundreds have taken over the all-important ground chores. Thousands are in airplane factories where their enthusiasm is a natural stimulant to production.

"Keep 'em modeling," is a slogan which has come from military leaders. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has assigned young model hobbyists the task of building 500,000 miniatures for the armed forces. Ten thousand models of fifty fighting ships are needed to train personnel in aircraft recognition and range estimation in gunnery practice.

Civilians need models for study in recognizing the differences between friends and enemies. Hundreds of model clubs throughout the United States are accepting the challenge and are now producing shining models which testify to the fifteen years of development by young Americans who played for fun—not by governmental decree.

To the American hobbyist goes much credit for development of motorless ship flying. Hordes of gliders were towed to Crete by German bombers and assumed an important part in the occupation of that island.

A glider flight of fifteen minutes was an American record in 1929. Steadily the amateurs pushed the sport. The Soaring Society of America was organized in 1932 to promote the movement. Army and navy officials began to observe the progress. Today the experience and personnel of more than a

hundred local clubs is at the command of the United States government, and military gliders are being constructed that will ferry a score of fully-equipped soldiers.

Nothing is more vital in "getting there fustest with the mostest men" than lines of communications. Here again the hobbyists have set an example. America had been at war but a few hours on December 7th, when George L. Bailey, President of the Amateur Radio Relay League, in accordance with defense plans, telephoned the amateur radio key station, WIAW, to broadcast an immediate request for the shutdown of all "ham" stations—an obvious wartime necessity. Twenty minutes later all amateur bands were silent.

Thousands of these same hobbyists who went out of action that night have enlisted in the services and become the voice and ears of Uncle Sam. Many times America's 55,000 radio hams have proved their worth, establishing emergency communications in times of disastrous fires, floods and earthquakes. A few key stations may be used for emergency communications during the war. Others are aiding in vital radio training courses set up to produce the enormous number of technicians needed.

The eyes of the services include recruits from America's most popular hobby ranks—the photographers. The United States has 20,000,000 camera fans, and many finely trained experts have plunged into the armed forces. The Amateur Cinema League and its members are encouraging the defense effort through ingenious home movies which depict the American way of life we are protecting. Careful to practice the restraint necessary for camera lovers in wartime, this hobby group is proud of its ability to serve.

Remember Cher Ami? This courageous little homing pigeon completed a dangerous flight from Major Whittlesey's Lost Battalion during World War I and brought rescue to the beleaguered outfit. Although superceded by radio, telephone and telegraph, the carrier pigeon is still an integral part of army communications, particularly over short distances. The significance of this fascinating activity is evidenced by the fact that the army command authorizes one pigeon company for each field army. More than 30,000 pigeon hobbyists in a thousand flourishing clubs are at Uncle Sam's command and subject to call. An innovation in pigeon breeding introduced since the last war is a bird of mottled gray and dusky white which effects a clever camouflage.

From home workshops another army of hobbyists has rushed to the war effort. During the two decades of serenity, thousands of Americans leisurely developed precision skill in private workshops. One such craftsman is now engaged in producing small parts for a defense contractor. Many are being classified for similar tasks, or are pursuing their hobbies in factories where skilled labor is a prime need.

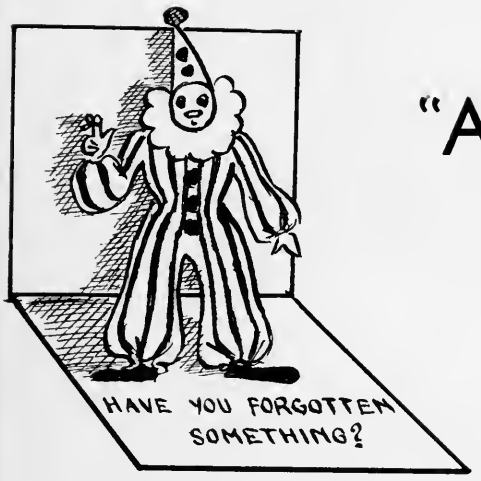
Unraveling word mysteries is the hobby of American Cryptogram Association members. This unique diversion assumes added importance in wartime, and advanced cipher fans are in position to answer Uncle Sam's call for more code students.

In normal times the hobby of studying and raising silk worms might appear of no special importance. Mrs. Haig Vartanian of Philadelphia for a decade has pursued this interesting avocation. Now, with our silk supply disrupted, the government is taking a special interest in the activities of this industrious hobbyist.

Is America soft? Thousands of young men whose hobbies have promoted the development of physique are refuting the charge. Participation in active sports has shown a marked increase in America as working hours have been shortened, and today Uncle Sam can command as much physical prowess as any nation.

How can the individual hobbyist promote victory? One answer is by continuing his hobby interests. The maintenance of a vital equilibrium is important. Sane civilian attitudes must be fostered. A few minutes spent daily in relaxing hobby pursuits enables one to pursue his daily toil in a more cheerful and competent manner. Thus, another slogan for the home front is "keep 'em hobbying!"

The airplane models which the Navy Department has asked American high school youth to make for continuous use in the training of naval combat forces must be built with scientific precision and accuracy, it is pointed out. Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. Some are being supplied to the United States Office of Education under whose auspices the program will be administered in cooperation with state departments of education and local school systems. To students completing stated quantities of models which pass inspection, the Bureau of Aeronautics and the Office of Education will award certificates acknowledging the importance of the work and its value to the Navy.



"Alas, Master! For It Was Borrowed"

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

MOST OF US, scanning the quotation which gives us our title, will have some fellow feeling for the man who spoke these words several thousand years ago. We can enter immediately into his predicament because most of us have had, at some time or other, by reason of carelessness or some mischance, the experience of borrowing something we could not return. The man in the story, however, (which, by the way, you can find in the Second Book of Kings, Chapter 6, Verses 1-7) had the great good fortune to be in the company of Elisha, the Prophet, when the head of the borrowed ax with which he was chopping at a beam fell into the water. Then it was that he cried "Alas, Master! for it was borrowed." Elisha, taking pity on his plight, cut a stick and cast it into the water, whereupon "the iron did swim" as the ancient writer delightfully phrased it.

This story has always seemed to us to be far more effective than the words of Polonius, so often repeated. He sounds like a "stuffy" moralist, and true though the admonition is, we feel that the Bible story is more applicable to everyday life for, according to Polonius, in "Hamlet," one should

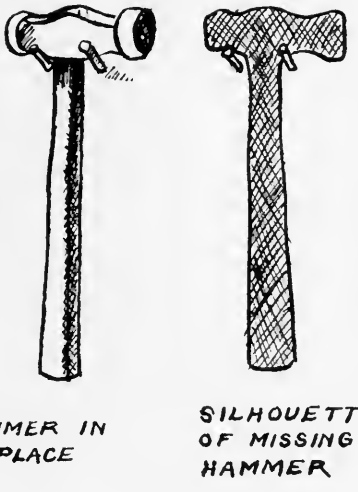
> "Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
> For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
> And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
> This, above all, to thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night, the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

We believe it is necessary to "borrow and lend" but every effort should be made to eliminate the "Alas, Master" in the transaction. Very often borrowed property is not returned because the borrower does not feel the lender is a responsible person, and will not realize it has not been returned. If property is handed out in a "lackadaisical" manner, with no indication as to how it is to be returned, nine times out of ten it will be lost. The recreation leader should have this firmly in mind when handling large groups, and organize his material so he can tell at a glance that something is missing.

Here are a few suggestions: Plan to keep your tools in one place, preferably in a tool cabinet that may be locked when not in use. If you can hang them on the wall, as suggested in Figure I, paint a silhouette of each tool in red so that you can recognize at once that a tool it missing. Thus all tools can be checked quickly before the children leave the workshop. This method of handling tools will eliminate suspicion between the leader and participants and should keep a full supply of tools on hand throughout the season.

Several camps have marked their tools with colored celluloid rings sold at the ten cent store for loose-leaf note books. A different color is used to mark the tools in each unit. Thus, if a hammer is found somewhere on the camp grounds, the

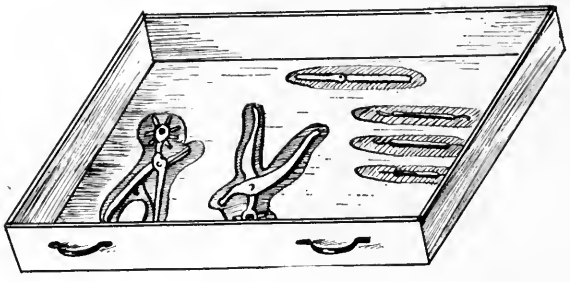
Figure I



finder will know where to return it, because of the colored marker.

If small tools are involved in the teaching of a craft, they might be arranged in a shallow drawer, as shown in Figure II. The bottom of the drawer is lined with three-ply wood into which depressions are cut according to the outline of the tools. To facilitate a quick check of the tools, paint the depressions a contrasting color so the tool will stand out from the background. This system of checking tools is particularly adaptable to those used in the teaching of leather craft, metalry, and wood carving.

Figure II



The labeling of property is another precaution which should be taken in any recreation center. People usually avoid taking material on which the name of an agency has been stamped. The address of the organization should also appear on the label so that it may be returned by anyone who chances to come across it.

It is important that thought be given the wording of the labels. If it is too "blunt" it may antagonize the borrower. A humorous or friendly reminder will appeal to the procrastinator and to the person who has no intention of keeping the article permanently but who is thoughtless about its return; and they are, for the most part, the habitual offenders.

Book Borrowers

If a person owns many books it means he loves them and wants to keep them for his library. Usually he likes to discuss his books with other book lovers, and before he knows it, he is borrowing and lending. A book is one of the easiest articles to lose because there are so many "chain readers." It often comes to rest with a total stranger after it has made its round. If a person values a book, he should put a book plate in it immediately on which is written his name and address. There are many beautiful book plates on sale at department stores, but better still, make them as a craft project and have your own design.

The designs may be transferred by means of a linoleum block, celluloid etching or stencil. A background may also be spattered on with ink. This is a simple technique that can be used very effectively. If you can label your books no other way, use a rubber stamp.

On Loaning Tools and Equipment

A craft teacher may find it a better policy when asked to loan his tools or equipment to "invite" that person to come to the craft shop where he can use them under supervision. Many borrowers are unfamiliar with craft tools and often ruin them unintentionally.

If members of a swimming group wish to make a check board, suggest they reserve a period at the craft shop when you can make all materials and tools available for their use. A drama group is frequently the greatest borrower in many recreation centers—and the worst "offender." This is easily explained. Excitement runs high when a play is about to be produced and it is seldom that the props and scenery are made ahead of schedule. Consequently, many hands must be employed to complete the work at the last moment and every available paint brush, hammer, and other equipment in the center must be put to use. The alert craft leader will become aware of this situation after one or two sad experiences of losing his tools and having his paint brushes ruined by being dipped into all kinds of paints. When the next play is given he will have plans of his own to offer and will be in an offensive rather than a defensive position.

A wise move might be to approach the drama leader and suggest that the craft group help the drama committee make the scenery, or that one part of the craft shop be reserved for their use until the play is completed. The result of such cooperation should be two-fold: the talent of the crafter should lend a professional air to the scenery, and some of the drama group may have found a new hobby in the craft shop.

One of the best ways to motivate new interests is through experience. You will find that many of the actors will become regular visitors at the craft shop because they have learned to be deft with their hands and know something about design and color combination. On the other hand, some members of the craft group will have an urge to appear

in the next play and will find time to rehearse between their craft projects.

A craft leader has the same opportunity to integrate his crafts with other recreational activities. The nature group will welcome an invitation to come to the craft shop to make leaf prints, plaster casts or costume jewelry from natural materials. The making of games and game equipment is another excellent craft project. In fact, everyone in a recreation agency is a potential visitor to the craft shop. Invite them to come in and teach them to use your tools. If you make them welcome, you will find very few borrowers at your door.

Now that we have talked about the "lender" and his responsibilities, let's discuss the "borrower" and some of his shortcomings. Of course we can suggest he seriously ponder the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," but unfortunately the sad ending of many a tale is due to the carelessness of others—and not to the one directly involved. Perhaps one might hear, "Alas, Master, for it was borrowed" on the community theater stage more than any other place, so we suggest the following:

Back Stage Hints

Designate one person to be back stage the night of the show to receive all the small properties the actors carry with them as they leave the stage. He should also look after them if the scenery is to be changed between acts. Small articles are easily lost or mislaid, but they are often just as valuable as the large ones. Select inexpensive properties if you have to borrow them—cheap materials can be improvised to give an excellent effect, and the property committee will have their greatest fun making "something out of nothing." For instance, a cheap white tea set can be painted to resemble peasant ware, or even old Chelsea. Inexpensive cambric muslin can be stenciled in old designs so that from a distance they will resemble the best gowns worn by old-world courtiers. Beautiful drapes may be made by dyeing and stenciling the cheapest kind of burlap, and by using a little ingenuity ordinary furniture can be made to fit into almost any period. A comforting thought is that "distance lends enchantment to the view" when stage properties are concerned!

When costumes are loaned ask the persons who use them to wear something of their own underneath for protection. *As soon as the wearer leaves the stage* after his performance, be sure someone is present to receive the costume. This is the time when most costumes are ruined, for they are often pinned in so many places that the child cannot remove his own costume so pulls it apart in his excitement. One place should be designated before the play begins to which all the actors must take their costume after the performance.

All properties and costumes should be returned as soon after the play as possible. This should be done by the committee who did the borrowing so that if any difficulty arises the matter can be adjusted by the people who made the original arrangement. If possible, the drama group should establish a "properties fund" for replacing borrowed articles that have been lost or damaged.

Owner's Inventory

Individuals or agencies should keep an inventory of their property when they must make a practice of borrowing and lending. It is an easy matter to arrange an inventory according to subject, listing books, tools, and other articles on separate pages. If the articles are to be loaned, attach a separate page for signatures, and ask the borrower to sign for them in his own handwriting. This is important because it is often the only proof one can offer a person, after a considerable lapse of time, that he actually borrowed the articles.

An inventory should be checked frequently and notices sent out if the articles are to be returned. If such a practice involves notifying many people, a card may be designed similar to the one appearing at the top of page 705. It is made of two pieces of heavy paper from which a clown bobs up. On it is printed, "You forgot to return something," or other appropriate caption. You will find that a bit of humor will usually produce results.

"The experienced craftsman has learned to make craft procedures as simple as possible by keeping tools and materials in good condition and where they are easily accessible. 'A place for everything' is a shop necessity. Transparent glass containers are excellent for storing small articles such as little nails. Large glass containers may be used for string and lacing remnants. Tooling metals should be rolled smoothly on a round stick or corrugated paper and protected from scratching by wrapping in heavy paper. Papers should be kept flat, if possible. The lid of a paint container should always be replaced and the outside of the can cleaned before it is put away. Paint pans should be washed after using and before storing. Paint brushes require immediate care after use."

Music and Morale

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG*

Extracts from Report of the Music Department, University of Texas

IT IS A generally accepted fact that music can be of great value in building and sustaining morale. Its expressions of courage, cheer, faith, serenity, good humor, and triumph have a direct and full effect on the human mind and spirit. And when people sing or play freely together, there is likely to arise among them a feeling of unity and cooperation that is of the utmost value in these times.

In meeting the requirements that there will be for adjustments and cooperative effort in the days to come, we shall need not only ideas and information but also this social attitude and social habits, such as group singing or playing can easily develop, that will put the good idea into effect. Social-mindedness and loyalty are, however, to be gained not only in actual participation in the music, but also in listening to a chorus, orchestra, band or festival that is recognized as being really an expression of the community and is accepted as such with pride. To the listener also, the joyous faith, courage and grace of heart and mind that is felt in the music may be identified with his fellow-citizens who are performing, with himself, and with his community as a whole. It *is* the community that he hears, and he likes it. And this pride and affection that he feels for his community may be a basic if not indispensable factor in the building of an invincible spirit of unity and service in the state and the nation.

Furthermore, the ideas that we as a people must grasp as the strong, focusing *cause* for our allegiance and efforts in the war have their meaning clarified and intensified by being fitly associated with music. Consider, for example, the recently composed "Ballad for Americans" as well as the old patriotic songs. Thus ideas become ideals. They acquire fuller meaning and are charged with a generating power of feeling that evokes full effort in their behalf. . . . Though upon first glance some of the other work of the Music Department—its classes in composition and in appreciation and its instruction to individuals in singing or playing—may seem less important in wartime than in peace time, thinking about it may well give an opposite opinion. We must remember that the morale of any community is comprised of the states of mind and feeling of its individuals, and that such studies as these can contribute very importantly to the inner well-being of an individual. It would be well for our whole country, in its grave crisis, if every individual everywhere were to cultivate some such activity as these music students are having, as a means of maintaining a sound health and poise of mind and spirit keeping him ready to serve most effectively and to continue to live as a well-rounded human being even in the midst of an insane world.

Moreover, it is of great importance that the forces that make for full, happy, civilized living be maintained not only for their immediate values to a people at war, but also for their crucial long-time values in the building of the peace after this war, and in the mere carrying-on of everyday life in that time. We shall need these values of music then more than ever, and so we shall need men and women who have been trained to make music worthy of our need, to compose, sing, play and conduct excellently and, as teachers, to continue with still better effect the beneficent educative influence of music among children in schools and among responsive people everywhere. And those of us who have learned to sing or play merely for the love of it, and to listen intelligently to fine music, to catch its inner and most nourishing meanings, will, to that extent at least, be fortunate in that time as well as in the nearer days. For there will be a scarcity of the things that people buy for pleasure and recreation, and a scarcity of money to

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"Music lets you express yourself without your being for one moment self-conscious. Music lets you let yourself go. . . . Music helps make you a more interesting person to live with. You begin to develop your resources so that you are an all-around personality. Music cheers you — comforts you—keeps you company. . . . The man who has music in his soul is never lonesome."— *Fred B. Barton* in *Music as a Hobby.*

* Mr. Zanzig is at present on leave of absence from the National Recreation Association conducting a statewide music demonstration under the auspices of the University of Texas.

Old World Easter in a New World Setting

By RUTH N. MANCA

A SEVEN YEAR OLD child stood close to her mother on the tiny parade ground atop Castle Hill in Sitka on a sunless October day in 1867. She could see the rest of the white population of the tiny settlement grouped around the flag pole which proudly bore the fluttering emblem of the Czars. They were standing close together, partly for protection against the chill breeze that rose from the island-dotted bay, and partly because they were drawn together by a feeling of aloneness in a vast New World. From now on the soil on which they had built their homes would no longer belong to their mother country. This was October eighteenth and the ceremony they had gathered to watch was the formal transfer of Russian America to the United States. The link between the present and the past was being shattered. The future was uncertain.

The little girl could not understand the tears that rolled down her mother's cheeks as the Russian flag descended the pole to be replaced by the Stars and Stripes. She could not understand what this day meant to all of them gathered there. She was not old enough to realize how difficult it was for them to make the decision that would either force them to leave the security of their homes and risk a perilous journey back to Russia, or would cause them to stay and cast their lot with the new government. It was a choice which promised little either way.

Many of those people did return, but those who stayed and weathered the chaotic and lawless years before the District of Alaska finally became the Territory of Alaska, gave an Old World heritage to those who were to come later. People like seven year old Nadja Kasnikoff, who stayed on and grew up and grew old in the Territory, kept alive some of the Russian traditions and ceremonies that had once made Sitka the most colorful spot on the western frontier.

Part of this heritage is the celebration of Easter, always a festive occasion among Russian Christians because it marks the end of a rigorous observance of Lent. The descendants of those Russian people who were in Sitka in 1867 make up only a small percentage of the present day population, but at Easter time many residents who do not belong to the church make Easter calls on their Russian friends and attend the all night services, just as they watch the Christmas procession, and dance at the masquerades nearly every night for a week during the Russian New Year. Several of us were Easter guests at the home of Nadja Kasnikoff Bahrt seventy years after she watched the ceremony on Castle Hill.

In Russian homes in Sitka, Easter week is a busy time. Besides attending church each day, there is much to be done to prepare for the holiday. The house must be scrubbed and cleaned from top to bottom, and the samovar and the candlesticks must shine even more brightly than usual. There is much baking to be done for there must be an ample

Sitka, Alaska, which provides the setting for Miss Manca's article, normally has a population of about 1,300 people, approximately 500 of whom are whites. The main industry is fishing. Many natives belong to the Russian church, but the white people of Russian ancestry who live here today are few in number. The author lived for six years in Sitka, where she took up a homestead, taught school, and did recreation work. She left in 1937 just before the government began to build the Army and Navy bases which today make Sitka so important a spot in the war in the Pacific.

supply of *pashka,* the tall, dome-like loaves of Easter bread that are frosted and gaily decorated with colored candies. And, of course, there are eggs, quantities of them, to be hard boiled and dyed—eggs to take to church, eggs to fill baskets at home, and eggs for the children's games.

Services begin an hour or so before midnight on Saturday in the little white church with two Byzantine towers that stands in the center of the main street, where it was built in 1816. The stranger who attends Easter service for the first time is amazed at the richness of the hangings, the gold altar cloth, the ikons, and the paintings, for the white clapboard exterior that covers thick log walls gives little hint of the Old World treasures housed inside.

Up until midnight the church is dimly lighted, but as the Easter Day approaches the priest and his attendants, followed by those of the congregation who wish, leave the building and form a solemn procession outside. When they return the church is ablaze with the light of many candles, symbolizing the light that is the resurrection. Much of the Easter service is musical and an unseen choir sings and chants in beautiful a capella harmony.

Since the congregation always remains standing in Russian churches, and since the services last five or six hours or longer, many of the faithful have left by the time the bells start ringing in the early morning—a ringing which continues without pause throughout the whole day. As the rest of the congregation files out of the church they extend to each other the Easter greeting, "Christ is risen," (spoken in Russian) and the answer, freely translated, "Christ is risen, indeed." Each carries a colored egg which he strikes against that of his neighbor and then embraces him. Later in the day, the children play a game, found in many countries, which is related to this custom. In it, they bump eggs to try and break the shell of the other's. If a child's egg is broken, he must give it to the other player.

In the afternoon Easter calling begins. At one time only the men made the rounds on Easter Sunday, the women postponing their calls until the next day. Now, however, both men and women, dressed in their best, go from house to house on Sunday, although guests are welcomed and fed in Russian homes at any time during the week following Easter. This custom of making calls is one which is practiced by most of the members of the community, whether Russian or not, for one's Russian friends feel slighted if one neglects to visit them at this time of the year.

The Easter egg has always been a symbol of new life. In some countries eggs were sent to friends on Easter as cards are sent today. The colors used for eggs in those early times were chiefly red and yellow, chosen, some think, from the Easter fire and the sun. In ancient times, families in the villages would send "chargers," large platters filled with eggs to the church to be blessed by the priest. Afterward they were taken home and were the first food tasted after the Lenten season. In the home, a table was set and decorated with blossoms. The great charger of eggs, painted in colors, was set in the center. Each caller who came to the home during Easter week was presented with an egg.

The Easter caller must first provide himself with a colored egg. This he takes with him on his first call. As he enters he is greeted with the Russian words, for "Christ is risen," to which he replies, also in Russian, "Christ is risen, indeed." He then places his egg among the others in the basket which stands on a table near the door.

He may be shown first to the living room, or he may be taken directly to the dining room where fifteen or twenty people are standing around the heavily laden table. This table is filled with all sorts of food—meat cakes, cheese, pashka, candies—and is often decorated with baskets of colored eggs. The guest may be served wine, but there is always hot tea in the samovar, which one usually drinks from a glass instead of a cup.

There is much laughter and conversation, and after eating and drinking, the guest takes his leave, to repeat the same procedure at the next house. As he leaves, however, he selects a different egg

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The Wiser Use of the School Plant

By PHILIP L. SEMAN

Dr. Seman, who is General Director of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago, also serves as Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission

FOUR HUNDRED million dollars represent the approximate annual investment in public schools during a number of recent years, according to Dr. Morse R. Cartwright of the Institute of Adult Education, sponsored by the Teachers College of Columbia University, in an introduction to a recent book, *Planning the Community School.** The Engelhardts, authors of this study, have in it made an outstanding contribution in a field to which all school people in America must sooner or later pay very serious attention.

Some Schools in Use

There are some examples of the wider use of the school plant that are worthy of attention. The entire set-up in Long Beach, California, where forty-nine new school buildings have been planned with the objective of making these plants useful in their respective communites after school hours for young people and during the evening hours, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays for the adults, is indeed indicative of the strides taken by that city in the accomplishment of an ideal situation. Another illustration is the splendid program established in the Shorewood, Wisconsin, Opportunity School, which the writer visited about a year ago.

The Shorewood Center. Shorewood is a small residential suburb that grew up around a planned school center. It has a population of 16,000. The Shorewood Opportunity School in part is financed by a so-called vocational education tax, and therefore, might be expected to run heavily to vocational training. As a matter of fact, only eight out of some hundred courses offered within the past few years were strictly vocational. The rest were largely avocational.

Shorewood residents are charged a fee of $1.00 for each class; communities that do not support a vocational and adult education school are charged the same fee; residents under twenty-one who can obtain a tuition guarantee from their town or village clerk can enroll for the $1.00 fee also; residents over twenty-one who cannot obtain a tuition guarantee from their town or village clerk are enrolled on the same basis as Milwaukee residents. Milwaukee residents and residents of other communities which support a vocational and adult school are charged a fifty cent evening tuition fee, payable a month in advance. There are special non-resident rates. Such activities as are offered include tap dancing, contract bridge, ballroom dancing, golf, badminton, fencing, choruses, band, orchestra, and dramatics.

There is a very interesting observation in connection with the Shorewood Opportunity School in its proud boast that the school plant of the village serves more adults than children.

At Long Beach. Forty-nine beautiful school buildings have been so constructed that immediately after school hours such portions of the school buildings which are not available for recreation purposes after school hours can be shut off without interfering with the rest of the plant. This makes it possible for the open area, as well as some common facilities as the woodshop, mechanical shops, drawing rooms, rooms for dramatic activities, music, dancing, nature study, to be used on a continuing basis after school hours until ten o'clock at night for crafts, games, physical activities, and cultural opportunities for children as well as for adults.

With reference to the use of equipment, the Board of Education has a recreation budget each summer which supplements the municipal recreation budget, and through the use of these funds the Recreation Commission employs woodshop teachers, who operate these shops on a recreation basis for a period of from eight to ten weeks each summer. Some materials are supplied, the teachers' salaries are paid, and the children are required to furnish the more expensive supplies, such as lumber. However, enough material is available if a child can not afford to buy such material. WPA workers have been used as assistants at both school centers and municipal playgrounds.

The Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and Business Department, in fact the entire school community, are very liberal in their

* *Planning the Community School*, Engelhardt, N. L. (Prof. of Education, Columbia University) in collaboration with Engelhardt, N. L., Jr. American Book Company, New York City, 1940.

interpretations concerning the use of these facilities and these areas. It is their thought that these should be used to the fullest extent with duplication of effort entirely eliminated.

I have merely used Long Beach and Milwaukee as an illustration of what can be done along these lines, but there are other instances throughout the country—by far too few—where communities have recognized that adults need recreation and relaxation after their mechanized daily work. The Long Beach schools particularly emphasize vocational adjustment and readjustment, and advancement, and thus such advancements in many of the vocational fields in which the individuals are earning their bread become very important issues. The taxes that have already been levied on the citizenry, paid directly and indirectly by many, if not by most of those who use these facilities, return to them with interest.

In Long Beach and in Shorewood, the recreational and vocational programs include cultural studies, arts and crafts, hobbies of all descriptions, games, sports, musicales, social events, community singing festivals, concerts, club activities, and an endless list of other interests.

Redesigning for Wiser Use

The school houses that are to be constructed in the future must be planned in such a manner as will make them the "beacon" of the community, a magnet that will draw to it willingly the millions of school youth, who within the next decade or two will occupy important positions of leadership in civic life, business, professions, politics, religion, and education. Such buildings, too, will have to be planned so that the adults of the community may share equally in these facilities in their leisure time, which is ever growing.

Drama Facilities. The other day, in discussing the Little Theaters in America, with an outstanding educator who lived for a time in a southern community, I was interested to hear him say that it is not unusual in many cities in America, especially those with a population of less than 500,000, for the leaders in that community to be the active participants in a production which they presented, serving as actors, and technicians. This brings us to the point where we must think in terms of so building our school houses that the auditorium may be used not only for lecture forums, assemblies, and occasional musicales, but for little theater presentations with the members of the local group taking part. It is by providing these facilities in a manner herein described that adult education, which should make up part and parcel of the school program—providing that the type of educational environment exemplified in the Shorewood plan is provided—will become attractive, fascinating, enjoyable, and exciting. The school architect of the future will have to have included in his courses one on social philosophy. He will have to be imbued with the same spirit that Patrick Gedes possessed when he thought and planned for the City Beautiful; with the same inspiration that William Morris had when he thought in terms of physical, human comforts.

Social Rooms. Thus we may look forward to the time when there will be no formal class rooms with fixed seats, where instead rooms will be designed in attractive colors with comfortable chairs and tables of varying sizes, arranged to meet the convenience of intimate discussion groups, and social lounges will be furnished in the same manner as those of the fine club houses. The walls, hallways, and rooms will be used for exhibition purposes, bringing the best of the arts that the community possesses, so that those who come in daily contact with these facilities may be inspired by the imagination of the creators in these fields. Arrangements should also be made to permit smoking for adults in recreation rooms, club rooms, and other places.

Art and Craft Workshops. Schools should also be designed to contain workshops for the arts and crafts. The creation of material things adds to the enrichment of living; particularly in these days when considerable attention is paid to the development of mechanized activities, it is important that people be given the opportunity to express themselves through the arts and crafts.

Homemaking Classes. In a chapter on home

"Many areas of the school plant may be used for recreation purposes. Shops may be used for woodworking and metal groups; gymnasiums, playgrounds and swimming pools are suitable for sports, clubs and games; the auditorium is useful for recreative programs in dramatics and music; laboratories may be used for photography clubs; and classrooms may be made available for meetings of various types. These facilities, as well as all others possessed by the community, should be available for general recreation purposes. Communities have too much invested in school properties to limit their use to the hours school is in session; they should be used afternoons, evenings, and during vacation periods."
—From *Health in Schools*, Twentieth Yearbook, American Association of School Administrators.

"Why not utilize the gymnasia and the playgrounds of our schools for real community centers morning, noon and night, for twelve months of the year? Since education is a continuing process, there surely are millions to whom such an opening of the school facilities would be a godsend. Is this an idea too difficult of attainment? Why maintain an educational plant to house thirty million young Americans on a thirty hour week for a little more than nine months of the year?"—*Lynn V. Stambaugh,* National Commander of the American Legion.

living laboratories, the Engelhardts refer to a pamphlet, entitled "Emergency Adult Homemaking Education," by Van Lieu and Button, in which the following appears: "The centers chosen for homemaking classwork should make the homemakers feel free to come. A meeting in a settlement house, or a neighborhood house will sometimes attract more women than one held in a school house, which they seldom visit. The center should be centrally located, and should have sufficient equipment to make adequate teaching possible." There is a hominess in the group work approach on the part of leaders and the neighborhood house or community center that must become a part of planning and the thinking of the school house, in order for it to be able to bring to its doors the adult members of the community in the same manner as do other types of agencies.

Adapting the School to the People's Needs

On the whole, the idea of the school house being used by the adults of the community, as well as by the youngsters may be approached in the thought that the child is compelled to go to school, while adult attendance is not compulsory. The program in the schools for youth is determined by the governing body, not by the pupils. The activities to be engaged in, in the school house, by adults at other times than when used for youth, are determined by the adults themselves, namely, by the groups using these facilities. The adult program is based on the realities of life, and on the participation of persons in society.

The community school of tomorrow will under such circumstances become the center in which the real needs of people will be met.

Spaces for All Ages. The Engelhardts in their book, *Planning the Community School,* devote a full chapter to indoor game spaces, and activities to be provided in such spaces for all age groups: the seventeen to thirty-three year old group, thirty-three to forty year old group, and the forty years and up group. They refer in their study to Caswell Miles, who has developed a comprehensive list of major adult sports, which may suggest the plant provisions to be made. For example, in the seventeen to thirty-three year old group, under the heading of "Socials," Miles speaks of masquerades, social dancing parties, treasure hunts, roller skating, canoeing parties, clambakes, hiking and camping, water pageants, bowling and archery. Under the "B" classification, representing group, individual, and dual activities, he refers to hiking and camp craft, tennis, golf, horseback riding, paddle tennis, badminton, squash, handball, speedball, volleyball, kick ball, wall kick ball, giant volleyball, bat ball, etc. In the "C" classification, under "Teams," he refers to softball, basketball, field ball, field hockey, fist or punch ball.

Program for Older People. What is of special interest is the group forty years of age and up, remembering that our youth population throughout the world, and in the United States particularly is being constantly reduced, that our "old age" group is increasing, and that provision will have to be made for their leisure. The group activities of a sedentary nature must be well chosen, and adequately provided. Dual and individual activities of a mild nature and those where the individual or group is interested in team games only as a spectator, are listed also by Mr. Miles. These are card parties, square dances, social dancing broken up with small games not requiring bending, table games, calisthenics, excursions by boat or car, concerts and socialized recreation with familiar groups. In the group, under dual and individual games, he indicates the following; pingpong, shuffleboard, horseshoes, deck tennis, bowling on the green, croquet, golf, swimming, archery, badminton, etc.

What Youth Want. Many studies have been made of cellar clubs, which are better known as basement clubs. An extensive survey was made by the University of Chicago a number of years ago. Another study was undertaken by the Henry Street Settlement of New York, under the direction of Susan Jenkins. It is captioned, "Rooms of Their Own." A study of twenty-eight lower East Side social clubs was made. In connection with these studies it is a challenge to social workers and educators when they hear a comment like the following that was made by a member of one of these clubs, indicating the particular need for pro-

vision for social recreation of youth, particularly those of that respective community: "We work hard, and we are tired at night. We need a place near home, a place of our own to do the things we want. We can't depend on a meeting place. We need a real youth center. We need a place to hang out." Provision for youth beyond school age should be considered a part of an adequate adult education program.

Cooperation with Museums. All these studies clearly point out the need for arrangements to be made with large museums in metropolitan cities, such as art museums, natural history museums, and similar type cultural and education enterprises, to make it possible for the schools in the outlying districts of these communities to have loan exhibits. These might be traveling exhibits from time to time. The Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago makes it possible for all of the schools and private agencies in the city, as well as camps during the summer, to benefit by the magnificent collection of cases they have, containing examples of various phenomena—birds, botanical exhibits, the history and development of certain products, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, etc. Such museums may also have collections of instruments, manuscripts and records of folk music and drama, the dance, and other arts. There may be a reference and lending library associated with these museums, of works and records which the individuals living in the community may borrow.

Increased Importance of School Use

Must we not definitely think in these days particularly in terms of the wider use of the school plant in the spirit indicated in this presentation, in the light of what all social thinkers (though they not exclusively) are recommending as to what will constitute the proper school plant during the post-war period? Education for family life, understanding of children, home-building, economic adjustment, personal freedom and tolerance, improvement of community government, elimination of graft and crime, and the stimulation of wholesome cultural aims can only be secured for the masses when our public school facilities are planned and used for such worth-while objectives.

A new stimulation of community consciousness and the creation of new community solidarity would produce considerable enhancement of democratic living throughout our nation. Our nation will be as strong as its communities. Our communities will be improved only as their citizens become better versed in the principles of community living and have opportunity for study and practice in all realms of the arts, sciences, and group activities affecting community life.

The question that each one of us must ask ourselves is whether the school cannot function more intimately in economic rehabilitation and social recreation of all of its citizens and how the community program can best be developed toward this end.

Is it not putting it mildly; when we call attention to the nearsightedness and bad business of having plants costing literally hundreds of millions of dollars working on a thirty or forty per cent operating basis? It would be wise, it seems to me, to implant in the intelligence of our citizenry at large the need for insisting that those whom they put in power to conduct the educational and recreational business of their community see to it that its plants and its program meet the fullest needs of each and every citizen of that community along these lines, and thus create the kind of positive citizenship dividends that are bound in time to result from such a perfectly logical procedure.

"Modern communities follow the principle of using and wearing out their physical properties whenever physical, social, recreational, or educational gains for human beings are advanced thereby. No school in a community . . . will have much value if the community social life is stagnant, if its economic structure is tottering, and its population does not know how to live. Our school buildings must be used to the utmost for serving humanity. If not originally planned to serve extensively, rehabilitation may well be in order. Our people are living in a new age, with new aims, and with a philosophy which seeks to have each day contribute its maximum to human living and welfare. The schools can play a much more realistic role than they have played in the past. Our communities must become better integrated working units in our society. One of the first steps to be taken is the development of the community's physical facilities so that the real needs of the people are met. Boards of education and community planning groups will find it inspiring as well as advantageous to join in this common program for community uplift."—From *Planning the Community School* by *Engelhardt* and *Engelhardt*.

Ireland's Patron Saint

By WALTER HERRON

We need to know more than many of us do about the origin and significance of some of the special days which are celebrated in America. March 17th is known as "St. Patrick's Day." What are the facts about Ireland's patron saint? What legends are associated with his life? When and how did the observance of the day start in this country? Mr. Herron answers some of these questions in his article.

THE FACTS that are known about St. Patrick are equalled only by the legendry which has grown up about him. It is generally assumed that St. Patrick came to a pagan and barbarian country which had never heard of Christianity. This is untrue, as Christianity had been remembered in parts of south Ireland for over a hundred years.

Also involved in legendary was the birthplace of St. Patrick. This name indicates that he was of Roman nobility, and Dr. Eoin MacNeill, the Irish scholar and historian, says that he was born in Britain, sections of which at that time were part of the Roman Empire. Other authorities have placed his birthplace in Belgium, Scotland, and Wales. One tradition is that he was a nephew of St. Martin of Tours. However, the facts in themselves need no embellishment to create wonder that Ireland was the only nation to be Christianized without the spilling of one drop of blood.

St. Patrick was the warrior of the word, a logician of high order, and his art of conversation appealed to the basic characteristic of the Irish for disputation. Patrick was also an eminent psychologist; he never destroyed tradition but rather adapted it to his purposes. Thus many of the features of Irish sun worship and Druidic lore became interwoven into the Christian feasts. It is said that once, while all Ireland waited on Easter morning for the fires to be lighted on Tara Hill, St. Patrick started one on the Hill of Slane which was seen from Tara. Today Easter Sunrise Services on hilltops honor the risen Savior. A touch of the ancient fire-lighting ceremony is to be found in the custom of placing, on the eve of Easter, a dish of water outside the house where the sun will play upon it in the morning and the reflections will dance upon the ceiling inside the house.

St. Patrick's Day in America

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in America began back in the days of the American Revolution, and, as a matter of fact, the St. Patrick's Day parade is an American institution. On March 17, 1776, the day the British evacuated Boston and the Americans marched in and took possession, General Washington, in the camp at Cambridge, authorized as the parole for the day "Boston" and the countersign, "St. Patrick," and he appropriately appointed General Sullivan the Brigadier of the day.

The honor paid to St. Patrick in the American Revolutionary army was a natural result of the fact that about thirty per cent. of the army was Irish—(see army muster rolls published by Michael J. O'Brien)—and as all American patriots knew, the Irish people and the Irish Parliament unanimously supported the cause of American Independence.

In the language of the minutes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia, Washington himself was "unanimously adopted a member of the society" on December 18, 1718, and his reply to a letter from the President tendering him the badge of the society is still preserved among its papers. It reads:

> "I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that I shall never cast my eye upon the badge with which I am honored but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented."

On January 1, 1782, Washington attended a dinner of the Society, and on the 18th of March of the same year he was present at the St. Patrick's Day banquet of the Friendly Sons, accompanied by some of the most distinguished officers of the American and French armies. On the membership roll of this famous Irish Society at this time are found the names of Generals Wayne, Butler, Hand, Irvine and Moylan. Major Charles McHenry, for whom Fort McHenry was named, was

Washington's private secretary and was born in Ireland.

Legends Regarding St. Patrick

Many legends have grown up around the life of St. Patrick and some of them are without doubt true.

Here is one story told by Fr. John Ryan, a well-known authority on St. Patrick: Every year on the banks of the river Loire in France, at a spot called St. Patrice, there occurs an amazing phenomenon. In the depths of winter, in the midst of even the severest snows, a thorn tree puts forth fresh blossoms as white as those of the springtime. It is told that once St. Patrick, on his way to Tours in mid-winter, rested under that thorn tree and feel asleep, and that in his honor it covered itself with blossoms and has continued to do so ever since. It is also given on good authority that St. Patrick used the shamrock as a symbol to illustrate the Holy Trinity, showing three separate leaves on one stem as three persons in one God.

The harp has been a symbol of Irish culture and music for probably two thousand years. Ancient Irish literature abundantly proves that the harp was used in Ireland from a very early date, and the historian of Irish music, William Henry Grattan Flood, shows that the Irish harp is found represented in illuminated manuscripts at least as early as the close of the 9th century. Dante was familiar with the Irish harp and its music, which was indeed famous throughout Europe during the middle ages.

The earliest harps were little and were used in a kind of an orchestra. From them the larger ones gradually developed.

The oldest existing Irish harp is the "O'Brien Harp" in Trinity College, Dublin, which long passed under the name of "Brian Boru's Harp." It belonged to Donnchadh Cairhre O'Brien, King of Thomond, who died March 8, 1242. It has thirty strings, four sounding boards, and is thirty-two inches high. The "cruit," a small harp, is referred to by an Irish poet who lived four centuries before Christ, and on the shrine of St. Moedhre is a figure of a harper playing this instrument with eight strings.

The eminence of music as a principal feature of Irish culture makes the harp perhaps the most valid Irish symbol, and accounts for the fact that it was the most prominent symbol of the Irish flag for several centuries until the present tricolor (green, white, and gold) Irish flag was adopted in 1921.

Even after the ravages of centuries, there still exists a great quantity of Irish music of which many thousands of compositions have been recorded, while research workers are still busy ferreting out tunes cherished by the Irish people and never hitherto set down in modern musical notation.

As for the use of the pig, the pipe, and the hat as Irish symbols, it is stated by students and authorities in these matters that they are used purely as commercial devices by the manufacturers of cards and favors, by the enemies and critics of the Irish, and are derived from the stage Irish caricatures invented by cheap comedians of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, who would, needless to say, use any means possible to get a laugh, and were not authorities on Irish culture nor over considerate of the correctness of their picture of Irish life.

When Patrick came to Ireland in 432 A.D., he found one of the most civilized peoples in all Europe. At least, they practiced a better system of herding and agriculture, and had more respect for the arts and crafts of the common man than any other people in Europe at that time. They also had a vast store of literature in the form of records, poetry and story.

Patrick loved the Irish character and the language and literature in which it was expressed. He struggled to save them and to reconcile them with Christian character and literature.

Note: Some of our readers will be interested in knowing that an article entitled "Ancient Celtic Harp Music," by James Travis, appears in the 1941 Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, whose headquarters are at 991 Fifth Avenue, New York City. At headquarters there is a valuable library which is being constantly consulted by students in history, genealogical research and a great variety of related subjects. The Society has a membership of twenty-two hundred individuals scattered throughout the United States.

Of the old literature which St. Patrick sought to save are the following:

All that did not contradict Holy Writ.

All tales of noble deeds of men and women of Old Erin—tales that might win loyalty to generous and noble action of the youth of Erin and of all the Western World.

All humor that might gladden and strengthen, and all beauty that might soothe or inspire the hearts of men.

Through Neighbors' Doorways

A gay and colorful folk festival in which 4-H Club members of West Virginia danced over the thresholds of their Canadian cousins to the north, and through the patio gateways of their Latin neighbors to the south

By JANE FARWELL

THE INTRICATE patterns of the Mexican Hat Dance or the merry measures of a Canadian quadrille are as familiar to 4-H Club members in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia as "third year sewing" or "feeder calves." In line with a plan for four-fold development in which Heart and Head play as much part as Hand and Health, boys and girls of rural West Virginia enter into a variety of recreative events offered through the 4-H Club program all year around.

In the counties of the Northern Panhandle, as well as in the rest of the state, the highlight of the year's program is the opportunity of going to county camp every summer. During this week of inspiration and fellowship, such play activities as "singing games," folk dances, and folk songs share the schedule with regular camp classes in handcrafts, courtesy, good grooming, charting a life course, and an active athletic program.

Lately arrived in the camping program, folk dances and play-party games were undertaken on a trial basis just a year ago, sometimes a little warily where "dancing" as a sport had forever been excluded. In most instances enough response was shown to warrant organizing folk groups in two or three localities in each county, meeting every two weeks throughout the winter months. Groups near Oglebay Park, the regional center, revived the old "play-parties" which are open every Monday night to the public as well as to the 4-H-ers. Enthusiasts commenced to give folk dance demonstrations at out-of-town meetings. Club leaders began to write in for free bulletins of folk dances and singing games. The carry-over of interest from camp in the communities was especially heartening. Club members were persuaded to suspend folk dancing during the summer months only after extracting the promise that this activity would be continued at county camp.

The annual round-up of 4-H Club play activities is ordinarily climaxed by the 4-H Regional Fair at Oglebay, with all five counties participating in recreational events as well as in the exhibit of prize-winning projects. However, in the last two years the Fair has given way to an annual Regional Folk Festival and Play Day. Sheer fun and good fellowship is the main purpose of the day. Presenting a show and promoting a "theme" are secondary, though the contagious spirit of fun enjoyed by the participants usually catches enough among the spectators to make the simplest antics a "good show."

This year the committee sponsoring the Festival, comprising 4-H leaders and extension workers from all counties participating, wanted a general theme that would symbolize the 4-H spirit of friendship. "Through Neighbors' Doorways" was the answer, for good neighborliness begins at home — and our festival this year would step over

Miss Farwell, the director of the festival, is the assistant recreation specialist, Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of West Virginia

At the end of the program came a session of general folk dancing for participants and spectators

the worn thresholds of our Canadian cousins to the north, and through the patio gateways of our Latin neighbors to the south.

Had our enthusiasm fallen short of our ambitious plans, we might have stumbled earlier on the realization that source material on the costumes, folk dances, and folk lore of our near neighbors just does not exist in the same abundance as the well-thumbed volumes of folk lore from Europe. Mr. Zanzig's *Singing America* was our only source until "Music's Good Neighborliness in the Americas" in the April issue of RECREATION not only re-inspired us, but opened up a new field of exploration. We appealed to Mrs. Concha Romero James at the Pan American Union in Washington who responded with encouragement and the generous offer of a Pan American exhibit, colorful posters, information on Latin American music and dances. It helped. We drew up our general outline, but we soon discovered that comprehensive books on South American dances are usually out of print or in Spanish.

In Pittsburgh we found the Decca Album No. 28 of *Spanish and Mexican Dances,* but no information on how to do the dances. The local library had one contribution to make — Mary E. Shambaugh's *Folk Festivals* which included the music and instruction for four dances of Spanish and Mexican origin. A. S. Barnes and Company came forth with *Legends and Dances of Old Mexico* by Schwenender and Tibbels over which we poured during several all-night sessions, perfecting the steps of El Jarabe, dancing to one of the records in our newly purchased album. *Mexican and New Mexican Folkdances* by Mela Sedillo arrived from the University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, putting us at ease when we found that it included a number of dances, simple, yet active enough to interest adolescents. Browsing around in the cupboard where "complimentary copies" are hoarded, we unearthed *Swing Your Partner, Old Time Dances of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* by Lois S. Fahs, 99 Claremont Avenue, New York City. This, with the French Canadian songs in *Singing America* gave us enough material to salute our neighbors to the north. Incidentally, "La Cuisinere" makes a good accompaniment for a Canadian contra dance such as Lady of the Lake.

Then two hundred and fifty boys and girls in five counties began to work on their particular part of the festival. Some were to sing in choruses, others were in the orchestra (marimba, accordion, castanets, and maracas), many were in the various dance groups, and still others were to help on the ever important stage crew. But everyone had a costume, and in most cases, made it himself. Recommended by Mrs. Concha James, Alejandro P. Carrillo, Bucareli 160, Mexico, D. F. was espe-

cially cooperative in sending us sarapes, Harvester and Charro sombreros, and other accessories at very reasonable prices. (Hats at about 40 cents and sarapes $2.00, duty paid.)

The fact that the old barn at Oglebay Park was packed with rural people on the day of the festival was enough to put the fiesta spirit into everyone's blood. A large rectangle of floor space was roped off in addition to the stage and was overhung with the same sort of gay paper festoons that brighten the streets and squares at carnival time. Most colorful of all were the twenty-two flags hanging from the rafters around the stage, one for each country in the Pan American Union, and one for Canada. We got them from Annin and Company at 85 Fifth Avenue, New York, $3.50 a set and 20 cents extra for the Canadian flag.

The stage was our real pride and joy. Incorporating some of the ideas in *A Pan American Carnival,* issued by the National Recreation Association, we thought it looked more like a Mexican market than the real thing. Red tile roofs and an iron gateway for our neighbors' doorways, and leaning here and yon among the stalls and flowers, a half dozen Mexicans with sombreros pulled down over their faces, fast asleep.

On the program was this simple introduction: "We present the following program of folk songs and dances of the Western Hemisphere, in the sincere belief that getting acquainted with the music of other American peoples will bring us closer to the spirit of our neighbors who, like ourselves, are dedicated to the democratic way of life."

When the program was over, all the chairs were shoved back against the wall and everyone who could possibly find space on the floor got on and tried some of the folk dances. That was really the triumph of the evening, for it was only then that we were sure the audience really shared the fun we were having, as old and young, Mexicans, Canadians, and western cowboys, jostled elbows and stepped on each others toes.

The Program

The following program of folk songs and dances of the Western Hemisphere was presented in the sincere belief that getting acquainted with the music of other American peoples will bring us closer to the spirit of our neighbors:

Songs of America..Brooke and Marshall County Chorus
Let's Get Together
You Can Defend America
Home on the Range

Western Cowboy Dances...Marshall County Folk Dance Group
Rattlesnake Twist
Eight Hands Over

Far From My Native Land.....Brooke and Marshall County Chorus

Mexican Varsovianna.....Hancock County Folk Dance Group

Mexican Folk Songs.....Seminole Chorus
Cielito Lindo—favorite of both Americas
La Cucaracha—Mexican cockroach song

Mexican Cowboy Dances.....Ohio County Folk Dance Group
La Cucaracha
El Jarabe—National Dance of Mexico

Cielito Lindo.....Brooke and Marshall County Chorus

Spanish Dances of South America.....Brooke County Folk Dance Group
Fandango—Kenneth Gist and Gene Anne Porter
La Jota—Entire Group

La Cuisinere—French Canada.....Brooke and Marshall County Chorus

Lady of the Lake....Wetzel County Folk Dance Group

America the Beautiful.....Brooke County Chorus and Entire Ensemble

These numbers were followed by a square dance contest, and the program ended with general folk dancing in which all folk dance groups, as well as spectators, were invited to join.

Bingo	Square Dance
Klappdance	Swiss Weggis Dance
Ace of Diamonds	Waves of Tory
Hungarian Vengierka	Little Man in a Fix
Kolo	Scotch Schottische
Korobooska	Square Dance

"If folk music and folk dancing, and rhythmic and modern dancing can loosen up the joints of American conservatism, bring people of many nations to laugh and play together and thus make more and more individuals aware that a world community has already become a reality, then the place of the recreation specialists in the agricultural program should be as important as that of the specialists in animal husbandry, soil erosion, or the science of plants.

"These folk events carry some of their auditors to far places which they have never seen; and they also awaken memories of the homeland in many who came from far countries to live on American farms. There's a two-way value to these programs: they inspire new visions, dreams, and ambitions in native Americans; and they renew old dreams and stir old memories in Americans who came from other lands to share their rich inheritance with us."—*Marjorie Patten* in *The Arts Workshop of Rural America.*

What They Say About Recreation

"THE SUPREME CHALLENGE to our nation is that this generation of so-called civilized people should have the will to live together unselfishly in peace, in kindness and in brotherhood." — *Arnaud C. Marts,* President, Bucknell University.

"Folk art is the source of all life for a nation, the thing which came out of the soil and which holds us still close to the heart of the earth." — *Julia M. Seton* in *The Camping Magazine.*

"Many persons occupy their 'free time' with wholly irrational activities. By no means all these activities are harmful, and some may be actually beneficial. But they are pitifully inadequate realizations of Aristotle's concept of leisure as 'the growing time of the human spirit.'"—From *The Literature of Adult Education.*

"The primary virtue of recreation is not any of its various utilitarian values but its direct and immediate effect of increasing the stature of human life."—*Wrenn* and *Harley* in *Time on Their Hands.*

"The development of community spirit is essential today to ensure real morale. . . . The enthusiasm and community consciousness (essentially 'belonging' and participating) aroused by interest in defense must not be allowed to die away after the war."—*Andrew E. Rice,* Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"In a time of crisis like the present, we appreciate art more than in normal times, for art does more than please the eye—it touches the soul."—*Thomas J. Watson* in *Think,* December 1941.

"After the war we may expect either a dangerous restlessness or an equally dangerous apathy unless we are as energetic in organizing peace as we have been in organizing war." — *Dr. Robert Dick Gillespie.*

"Cultural relations — which have been happily defined as a 'better mutual comprehension of one another's ways'—serve to provide that underlying basic understanding and community of interest and effort essential to continuing and effective cooperation among the American nations."—*Charles A. Thomson,* Chief, Division of Cultural Relations.

"Culture is not just an ornament; it is the expression of a nation's character, and at the same time it is a powerful instrument to mould character."—*W. Somerset Maugham.*

"There is an idea abroad among moral people that they must make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself. My duty to my neighbor is more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy if I may."—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

"More money going out for food and rent will leave less for pleasure. We will all be learning parlor games, going on picnics in nearby parks, and taking advantage of community recreation facilities." — *Colestone E. Warne* in *New York Times.*

"Living in a world of uncertainty, we are going to discover how pleasant it is to be able to own something that is beautiful, that we really love and that gives us a background of contentment." — *Eleanor Roosevelt,* speaking as Honorary Chairman of Art Week.

"It is the compelling office and duty of the municipality to stimulate and help all cultural and artistic endeavors."—*H. E. Vargas,* Director of Parks and Public Property, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Wholesome play furnishes a rich field for the development of character in the same manner that a certain soil will grow the healthiest plants. . . . Play of itself cannot be expected to develop the right type of moral qualities; it merely furnishes the opportunity for their development."—*John H. White.*

"Our nation has a need for healthy, vigorous citizens. To make this possible there must be the security of work, adequate and suitable food, health services, educational and recreational opportunities, secure family and religious values."—*Rosalind Cassidy* in *Progressive Education.*

"We should choose those arts and crafts that have developed step by step with the needs of the race, and that hold unlimited possibilities for exploration, adventure and accomplishment."—*Chester G. Marsh.*

The Horizon Club

A new program developed by the Camp Fire Girls to serve the girl in the years which to her, at least, seem the most important of her life

By MARCIA LEE
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

IF WE COULD take a poll among women of eighty—or whatever the age when one is comfortably looking back on things, and ask them during what years of their life they felt most important, I wonder if the vote wouldn't go to the last five years of teenhood.

Come fifteen, the adult world begins to brush off its threshold and make ready to welcome a responsible *person* with ability to cope with freedom. This is the period of the-world-is-my-oyster . . . a very wonderful feeling and one that should be made the most of. At this point we have the saddle-shoe set almost too ready and eager to get into the swing of things.

Their personality patterns, according to the psychologists, have long been forming. The question is, what remains to be done? Isn't there a little brushing and preening or cultivating needed in this figurative period of walking over the threshold? Actually, there are lots of rough edges between adolescence and adulthood. With some girls there is no difficulty smoothing them out, in others they remain jagged, but if there is a way to help with the preening, it's worth a try.

Leisure-time activity programs are now universally recognized as important in the formation of personality—in setting the foundation for good citizenship. They have been successful with the very young, but recreation groups are still testing ground where the young adult is concerned. Al-

most over night the teens lose interest in organizations that kept them happily occupied the month before.

One of the interesting new recreation programs that is dealing with this bridging-the-gap problem is the Horizon Club established by the Camp Fire Girls. These clubs, made up of girls of senior high school and junior college age, were actually started by the girls themselves—girls who had grown up in group activity, who knew the real fun of working together and recognized the value of group accomplishment. But they were concerned with the new problems on their horizon. One of the problems was this sudden awareness of their own personalities—how to get along with boys, how to be popular, how to use all their fine enthusiasm, their idealism, and their knowledge—in short, how to fit into the adult world.

The problem Camp Fire faced was only that of gathering together the needs and finding a workable answer. Groups of older Camp Fire Girls had done much of this groundwork themselves. They planned and executed projects that interested them and reported successes and failures. They wrote to National Headquarters about the questions that occupied them. Thus, through the teen age girls themselves, was a program evolved.

The Horizon Club program as it was finally set up represents a working basis for the accomplishment of the things really vital to girls of this age. It suggests many approaches to problems of immediate concern to them and many activities to plan and enjoy together. Here are some of the chapter headings of the *Horizon Club Program Book*:

"The General Impression" — designed to help girls help each other look at themselves critically: their looks, their walk, their voice, their health, their dress.

"Personality"—a consideration of what makes a happy, well-adjusted, useful person, with special accent on relationships with family and friends

"Good Times"—a basis for setting standards of relationships with boys, for planning recreation of all kinds

"Streamlined Service"—an outline of the type of community service that every girl is able to give and wants to give

"Our World"—a guide to understanding of the individual's place in a great world of individuals

"Futures"—plans for exploration of aptitudes and opportunities to help in fitting the individual into her happiest and most productive place.

In preparing the program, an advisory committee of representative women from varied fields gave their services. On the National Advisory Committee are: Margaret Speaks, radio and concert singer; Henrietta Ripperger, author of "Tips to the Teens," in *Good Housekeeping;* Hildegarde Fillmore, Style and Beauty Editor, *McCall's;* Alice Marble, tennis star and, at present, National Director of Physical Training for Women under the Office of Civilian Defense; Alice Hughes, syndicate fashion writer; Betty Eckhardt May, Director, National Citizens Committee, White House Conference on Children in a Democracy; Esther Eberstadt Brooke, Director, Mrs. E. E. Brooke Personnel Service. Other members of the committee are Maureen Daly, young author of *Seventeenth Summer*, and Joan Leslie, motion picture starlet, who add their inspiration of youthful accomplishment.

The response to the program leaves no doubt as to its relevancy. Horizon Clubs have sprung up all over the country, introducing themselves with smoothly run formal dances and then energetically digging into these self-chosen activities. These are typical reports that have been received:

The fifteen clubs in Grand Rapids, Michigan, have organized a Speakers Bureau and are having discussions on what makes a good talk and on the personal appearance of the speaker. All these girls have had the Red Cross Junior First Aid Course and many are taking the standard course. They have established a planning board for community service activities.

In San Diego, the Horizon Clubs also have a Speakers Bureau and many speaking engagements have been made for them. A big social event was their Dad-Daughter dinner to tell their fathers about their "America's Children" project. This is a nation-wide project that grew out of the girls' interest in the report of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. They are learning about local facilities for the care and training of handicapped children, and they are finding ways to work both with and for these children, and, at the same time, learning much about the functioning of city government and building a good foundation for citizenship.

Horizon Clubs are active in the Camp Fire Ser-

(Continued on page 750)

Religious Services at Oglebay Park

At Oglebay Park an Easter Sunrise Service ushers in the spring season, and in the summer months Sunday Vesper Services featuring outstanding speakers attract thousands of people every week

By J. E. HOFFMANN
Oglebay Institute

SPIRITUAL AND RELIGIOUS values are recognized as inherent in the philosophy of the recreation movement, though religious services are only occasionally made a definite part of the activities program. This has been done, however, at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, where an Easter Sunrise Service and Interdenominational Sunday Vesper Services are held in a public park, and a resident chaplain is on hand to serve camping groups.

At the Park a religious service actually opens the spring and summer season, for each spring for the past thirteen years an Easter Sunrise Service has been scheduled out of doors. The service planned is simple, but the natural beauty of the park forms a setting which would make any ceremony impressive. Budding trees, sprouting shrubs, early spring blooms, and the sun rising over the hills and climbing higher as the service progresses make an inspiring back drop.

Easter audiences naturally vary according to the weather. Springlike weather brings out capacity crowds of from 2,000 to 3,000. Cold, rain, or snow cuts down the audiences measurably. The services are short, averaging from thirty to forty-five minutes in length and are interdenominational.

During the summer the religious services take the form of Vesper Services held out of doors. Last year two college presidents, two bishops, a radio-preacher and a poet-preacher, were among the speakers at the services. Attracted by the prominence of the speakers and the natural beauty and summer evening coolness of the amphitheater, people came in large numbers, and the Sunday evening program grew to be one of the most successful activities of the entire season, attracting as many people as do the popular music programs, operatic performances, and the Arbor Day celebration.

Sponsored by the Wheeling Ministerial Association, the Vesper Service had the

Speakers at last summer's Vesper Services included Rev. Henry W. A. Hanson, D.D., LL.D., President of Gettysburg College; Rev. Bernard Clausen, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John A. Mackay, D.D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary; Rt. Rev. R. E. L. Strider, D.D., Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of West Virginia; Rt. Rev. James H. Straughn, Bishop of the Pittsburgh Diocese of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Alexander Stacey, D.D., Professor at Hartford Theological Seminary; Rev. Robert MacGowan, D.D., author of several volumes of poetry; Rev. William Bruce Wilson, D.D., Executive Secretary, Board of American Missions, United Presbyterian Church; and Rev. Jesse M. Bader, D.D., Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

active financial support of eight denominations within the city and the moral support of all others. These denominations (the Baptist, the Christian, the Protestant Episcopal, the Evangelical and Reformed, the Lutheran, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the United Presbyterian) each contributed an equal share to the expenses of the season, apportioning their assessment among the various churches of their denomination. The actual arrangements for the services, the securing of speakers, the order of service, and other details were cared for by Oglebay Institute through a committee on religious activities.

This committee, after arranging their program for the summer, awaited with interest the public response to the services. Would the attendance justify continuing programs of this type?

The first Vesper Service answered this question. The parking lot was overflowing, and the amphitheater was nearly filled with 1,000 people. The fact that practically every minister in town was present testified to their interest and enthusiastic support. These ministers announced the services from their pulpits, placed the schedules on their bulletin boards, distributed to their congregations folders telling of the service, ran notices of Vespers each week in their newspaper advertising, and most of them discontinued their Sunday evening services so that their congregations might attend the outdoor Vespers.

The Vespers were held at dusk during the months of July and August. The services were always simple. Each Sunday an outstanding choral group volunteered to sing the anthems, but never did the singing become a concert; the speaker was always the important part of the program. Local ministers, usually two of different denominations, presided and took charge of various parts of the service. Attendance at the evening services and at the Easter Morning Sunrise Service last year totaled more than 9,000 people.

In spite of the concentration of interest on these special religious services, the spiritual life of the camper within the park was not neglected, and a divinity student was placed on the summer staff of the Institute to serve as chaplain. His duties consisted of arranging weekly services for camp groups in the park and of assisting in the arrangements for the Sunday Vespers. He was on call at all times for speaking engagements and services to other groups. His contacts extended to the caddy camp, the music camp, nature camp, and 4-H groups in the park, as well as to week-end camps. He also responded to a number of calls for out-of-the-park speaking engagements.

All nature makes ready for the Easter season

Gedge Harmon

It's Kite Time!

Comes March—and on its heels, spring fever, marbles, roller skates, and above all, kites!

Gedge Harmon

In March the "kite-catching" winds begin to blow, and in craft shops and homes, kites are constructed and preparations made for those hours of kite flying which hold so much enjoyment.

How many of the boys and girls who fly kites know how ancient or how scientific a pursuit they are following? Historically, according to one authority, kite flying dates back to the Fourth Century B. C. when kites were reported to have been invented by Archytas of the Greek city of Tarentum. It is possible, however, that kite flying was known even before this date in the Far East, where the tribal people of New Zealand and Asia have amassed a long history of kite flying.

In eastern countries kite flying is an ancient custom and a popular form of recreation. What horse racing is to England, and baseball to the United States, kite flying is to Korea, Japan and China. Korean men, women and children from the king down fly kites during the first days of the New Year, and in China, Kites Day, the ninth day of the ninth month, is an important holiday.

It was a Korean general who, feeling the need for reviving the spirits of his troops, attached a lighted lantern to a kite and sent it up at night. The troops regarded it as a divine augury of success in battle. It was another Korean general who, when his forces were divided by a stream and his enemy was prepared to take advantage of this difficulty, bridged the stream by first sending a kite across and then attaching a cable to the kite string. Even today kites are sometimes used in a similar way. Some of the greatest suspension bridges have had their beginning in lines carried across a river by kites. Many a life has been saved by kites which carried lifelines to stranded ships. Kite photography is common. The camera is fastened to the kite frame and operated by a string. Man-lifting military kites have been used to some extent for observation and signaling.

It is interesting that for years the daily weather forecasts were based upon reports from professional kite flyers at the government weather bureaus, but they have been replaced by the airplane and balloon. Great box kites carrying instruments for recording conditions in the upper air were sent up from one to three miles high.

Every school boy and girl who flies a kite knows how Benjamin Franklin with his famous kite and key drew electricity from a storm cloud. But when March comes they are not, we suspect, thinking of this great scientist or of kites as military instruments, but merely as something with which to have great fun. But lest it prove dangerous fun, these safety rules should be followed:

1. Do not fly your kite near light, telephone and trolley wires, or near high voltage transmission towers.
2. Do not use wire or tinsel twine of any sort. Use only cotton string. Wet string is also a conductor of electricity and will cause as much damage as wire if brought into contact with electric wires.
3. Do not use a kite with metal ribs.
4. Do not run across public highways while flying a kite.
5. Fly your kite in open, unobstructed places away from traffic, poles, and power lines.
6. Do not attempt to climb poles or knock down entangled kites with stones.
7. Do not let your kite go over radio aerials.

The National Recreation Association has issued a bulletin, *Kite Tournaments,* which contains suggestions for conducting kite flying contests. Price 10 cents. The Association will be glad to furnish sources of information on how to make and fly kites.

British Combine Photos, Ltd.

The Schools in Wartime

These passages are reprinted from "The Schools in Wartime," issued by the British Ministry of Information on behalf of the Board of Education and published by H. M. Stationery Office, London. Distributed by the British Library of Information, New York. Reprinted by permission of the Controller of His Britannic Majesty's Stationery Office.

"RUN, RABBITS, RUN," calls the teacher, and instantly some twenty or thirty little people disappear, leaving no sign of their presence but an odd foot or two sticking out from beneath the desks. No, it is not a new game for the infants' school; at least, it may be a game to the children, but it is something more than that—it is practice in taking cover against a sudden air raid.

In most schools gas-mask and shelter drills form a regular feature of school life, to train the children to meet a possible emergency without hurry or confusion. The Head Teacher gives the signal and the classes, accompanied by their teachers, file out into the corridors and make their way to the trenches, each taking its prescribed routes. A last look around for any stragglers and then, when all are assembled below ground, out comes the watch. "Three minutes," says the Head, "We can do better than that."

When day raids came the value of these drills was amply proved. The siren took the place of the Head Teacher's signal; otherwise they were conducted exactly as before, the children sometimes being hardly conscious that this was the "real thing" and not just another practice.

To tell the truth, the younger children are inclined to welcome change and movement, and the "Sirens, Miss!" rarely lacks a certain air of cheerfulness, especially when the issue of a sweet or biscuit ration may be in prospect. Older children, however, once the novelty has worn off, are less ready to interrupt some interesting piece of work, and exclamations have been heard of: "Bother, there's the old siren again."

This is what happened at a nursery school when the siren sounded during the period of the customary afternoon sleep. The three-and-a-half and four-year-olds—who are "prefects" in this school—were aroused and went in perfect order, carrying gas mask and blanket, down the steps, and took up their places at the end of the shelter, where the caretaker received them. The remaining adult population—eight in number, including cook—formed a chain from the playroom to the shelter steps, and the bundles of two-year-olds, still asleep and rolled in their blankets, were passed from end to end and

deposited on the shelter seats—still asleep! Then whispered rhymes and stories were told the four-year-olds, sweets eaten, and drinks of water given. The whole thing was just a great adventure! . . . Children's resilience is often due to the fact that they so quickly take the tone of their surroundings. Where parents are cheerful and show no obvious signs of fear, as is usually the case, children catch their spirit. When, on the other hand, they show any anxiety, this is in some degree passed on.

The Town Child in the Country

For the younger children from the towns the change to the country has brought to life the familiar school pictures. The cows, pigs and lambs sprinkled over the pages of the infant readers, so long entirely static, have now moved and displayed a never-suspected power. "They're alive, they can walk," said a child of five who saw a sheep grazing for the first time. "I thought they were only pictures, but they're really true."

Little fear of animals has been noticed, but rather blank amazement that the sentences read so earnestly word by word in the classroom really have a marvellous meaning. Then, too, the fruit and vegetables hitherto seen on barrows and in shop windows have been found on trees and bushes, in gardens and fields. "But they're in boxes where I live"; "Ours grow in tins, they aren't dirty like that," have been frequent comments; while the discovery that milk does not begin its existence inside a bottle has given great surprise. Every infant has, in fact, had the thrill of being a genuine explorer.

Indeed, to all children, irrespective of age or character, life in the country has presented many novelties. Most were impressed by the greater quietness as compared with the din and clatter of the streets at home. To some, this quiet was so strange as to be a source of some alarm until it was realized that it did not mean that everything had stopped, or that something was up. Others noticed the greater distance from school, school was no longer just round the next corner. A real walk to school, possibly taking dinner with you, was something quite new.

But the greatest novelties were to be found upon the farms, where the various activities have been a constant source of interest and delight. In return for these the children are generally found to be entirely willing to forego the lure of the shop window, the rush of traffic, the inevitable fish and ships of their home towns. Even the cinema habit —at least twice weekly with the change of programme — has lost its enslaving grip; although, since films are shown on some evenings each week in many villages, the evacuee child may be taken to them occasionally, as is the country-bred child, for a special treat. The habit of early-to-bed which still survives in the country is being learned, with good results on mind and body.

It is true to say that practically all the children

British Combine Photos, Ltd.

have improved in physique, general health, poise and bearing during their stay in the country.

Apart from clean, fresh air they have had the benefit not only of more fresh vegetables and fruit, but often of a change of diet. This has not perhaps always been welcome at first, but has come to be appreciated later and proved most beneficial. Increases in weight and height, rosier cheeks, greater physical strength, have been not mere fiction but sober fact. One London parent, on arrival in the Reception area on a visit, did not recognize her own daughter after five months' absence, and had to be convinced of her identity by the teacher.

New Contacts—New Interests

But the advantages are by no means all simply physical. The experience of living for the first time away from home has given to many children a new poise and self-reliance, and more thoughtfulness for others. Contact with a different way of life and rubbing shoulders with country children—and for that matter, with children from different kinds of homes from other Evacuation areas — have done much to broaden the outlook of those whose lives had been confined to a few streets. Learning to live in someone else's house, to think of others, to entertain oneself instead of being entertained, to realize the worth of those who labour to supply much of the nation's food—all these are elements of education which could hardly have come to most of these children but for evacuation.

They have been forced to find new amusements and have found them readily and naturally in the country. The games of the town streets have been replaced by the interests of the countryside. In town, amusement has often been sought from the old game of "knocking down ginger," throwing stones at empty cans, roller skating on the pavements, hopscotch and many other occupations which seem so often to have a nuisance rather than an amusement value! But in the country children get fun from very different things—fishing, rambling, cross-country running—but especially from helping in the many and varied jobs on the farm or in the garden. In their spare time the children have learned to feed the poultry, to keep the runs and houses clean and to do this or that in garden or allotment. They seem particularly to have taken to looking after animals — calves and pigs — and many have become expert milkers. Boys have often developed into experienced helpers on the land, learning how to use their tools and to guide simple machinery with practised skill; while some of the girls have become quite proficient milkmaids and dairymaids.

Where the same games are played in town and country alike, such as football or cricket, the fine points followed in procedure are generally those of country custom. Observers of the manoeuvres of mixed groups of town and country children in playground or on village green have sometimes remarked: "The country child has won again," meaning that it has been the country children who have called the tune and the town children who have followed it. Rarely has the country child adopted the manners, customs or speech of the town visitor. On the contrary, the town child has been most eager to imitate those of the country, with the result that, after a time, the evacuees are scarcely distinguishable from the natives, their conversation, both in choice of words and in pronunciation, developing a local flavour. During the first few days of evacuation some damage was done to property and to crops by the town children, but reasonable explanations as to what care should be exercised and why, and more important perhaps, the example of local children, have changed the attitude of the visitors from destructiveness to protection. They have, in fact, become good country folk themselves. And the gains have not been solely to the town child. The children already living in the country have benefited in many ways from contact with their town neighbors.

It may not be easy to generalize on the influence that the experience of the town children will have on their future lives; or to say how many of those who have expressed a desire to live and work permanently in the country will in fact do so. It is, however, safe to assume that they will appreciate the countryside and its inhabitants in a way which would never have been possible before. Many who have fallen under its spell and found something of its charm have acquired a new respect for the country which they will observe when they revisit it—as many will. They will have realized that skill and craftsmanship in some of their best aspects are to be found there, with the village smithy, the shepherd, the ploughman, and, indeed, all who serve the soil. If also they have learned to value such things as wholesome food, sufficient sleep, regard for the property of others, tolerance of others' views, and the ability to fill their free time from their own resources—then they will have gone far to acquiring the means of living a healthy and happy life.

Raleigh Entertains the Service Men

By OKA HESTER
Director of Parks and Recreation
Raleigh, North Carolina

When a city of 46,000 people finds itself host to 65,000 service men, Mayor and citizens may well take counsel together. And that is just what they did in Raleigh!

AS THE PRESIDENT of the United States reached into the historic goldfish bowl to draw out the first draft number, many citizens of the old and aristocratic city of Raleigh, North Carolina, sat beside their radios. As they listened to the broadcast, little did these citizens realize the effect it would have on their city and the responsibility that would shortly be placed upon the community to help provide for the leisure hours these men would soon have on their hands.

Raleigh, like other cities of its size in the United States, was caring for the recreational life of its own citizens. Community centers and playgrounds were being operated and a well-rounded program of athletic activities conducted for both children and adults. The citizens of Raleigh were well pleased with their city. One of their leading citizens, Josephus Daniels, had been Secretary of the Navy during the administration of Woodrow Wilson and was now retiring as Ambassador to Mexico to come back home to his people. His son was a well-known writer. All circumstances combined to make Raleigh one of the leading cities of the state.

Citizens Take Action

One morning as Mayor Graham H. Andrews swung around in his high back leather chair, he was confronted by a group of serious-minded citizens with a problem to present. Fort Bragg, the largest field artillery post in the world, which ordinarily cared for 12,000 soldiers, had been enlarged to accommodate approximately 65,000, while the population of Raleigh, fifty-five miles from the reservation and the nearest city of any size to the fort, was only 46,000. Fall maneuvers were in full swing with several hundred thousand troops in the field, many coming to Raleigh for week ends. To add to this, the British had established a recreation camp for their sailors only four miles from the city limits.

These facts, the citizen group pointed out to the Mayor, made the situation one of grave responsibility, and the solution of the problem would point the way for other communities the size of Raleigh.

Action was taken immediately. A meeting was called of interested citizens. The editor of one of the local papers was appointed chairman of the Defense Recreation Council, and under his leadership other committees were formed — some for putting on dances, some for conducting other forms of recreation, and additional committees to meet special needs.

The raising of money to carry on this program was the next problem. Every civic club in the city was asked to contribute to the Defense Recreation Council. This they did and over $1,000 was raised, making it possible to initiate the program of recreation for the service men.

The Program

An information booth was set up in the lobby of the state capitol to direct men to various activities and facilities planned for them. The Y.M.C.A. offered its services free to the soldiers. The churches opened their Sunday school rooms for social recreation and games. Dances were held at the municipal auditorium. Club rooms were opened for both white and Negro soldiers, and private homes were asked to house soldiers free. An average of over four hundred men were placed in private homes each week end, with the Governor entertaining three or four in the Governor's mansion. The dance committee was taking three hundred girls each Friday night to Fort Bragg to dance with the soldiers there. The British sailors were playing cricket on the football field at North Carolina State College and attracting many interesting spectators.

The city became outstanding for its program of recreation and hospitality for men in uniform. The Army built a recreation camp inside the city to which over five hundred soldiers were brought each Thursday morning until Sunday afternoon.

The provision of recreation for these soldiers became the responsibility of the Defense Recreation Council.

As the funds donated by the civic clubs had been spent by this time, it was decided to include the Defense Recreation Council in the local Community Chest which was having its annual drive. As a result of this, $4,000 was allocated for the program of recreation for service men.

Soldier orchestras were brought from Fort Bragg and large dances were held one or twice a week. An increased number of soldiers were housed, and the basement of the city auditorium was opened for free lodging, the cots being furnished by the National Park Service. With these added opportunities, the program of entertainment for the men in uniform is being enlarged each day. The Park and Recreation Commission, the Community Chest, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, the USO, and many other groups are working to make the program an outstanding success.

And now the Mayor, sitting in his high back chair, smiles with satisfaction as he thinks of the fine spirit of cooperation and understanding between the various groups which has made possible a well-rounded program of recreation for men who have left their homes to don the uniforms of Uncle Sam and to serve their country in a time of national emergency.

Dancing and dance contests rank high in popularity with the boys who, however, occasionally take time out for a game of checkers

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The November 1, 1941 issue of the *Recreation Bulletin* published by the Recreation Section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, FSA, offers some interesting information regarding the steps which have been taken to meet the needs of men on maneuvers. FSA recreation representatives were assigned to help the smaller communities in their planning. In the Carolinas alone, 172 communities were organized. One step taken was the establishment by USO of a mobile unit which worked in close cooperation with FSA. A feature greatly appreciated by the men on maneuvers was the Maneuver Movie Unit. When this unit rolled into camp and gave a full run movie with a newsreel, colored cartoon and a regular run comedy, the hundreds of men who sprawled on the ground and stood about the rear of the truck agreed it was a "swell" idea. USO also maintained a bookmobile or library on wheels in the North Carolina Area.

Planning for Present and Future Needs

The planning of recreation facilities and activities for the men in uniform and for workers in defense industries goes on apace. From small community and large city come accounts of what local recreation groups are doing to make their guests feel at home.

"So You've Got Time on Your Hands!"

"MORE PEOPLE MOVING IN! Dayton's recreational facilities are ready."

So says the Dayton, Ohio, *Journal-Herald Spotlight* of January 4, 1942, in an illustrated article addressed to the host of defense workers who have moved into Dayton during the past year.

"The Recreation Board of the Dayton Council for Defense wishes it made known to those who are relative strangers to the city that Dayton is a city of and for recreation. If your son is restless, urge him to join the Boy Scouts or the Boys Club or the Y.M.C.A. The same goes for your daughter. She can join the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, or the Y.W.C.A. In any of these organizations they will gain physical as well as mental recreation for the building of sound bodies and minds.

"If your child is too young for these organizations, let him partake in the Bomberger Club children's activities. If you adults are interested in arts or crafts, inquire into the activities at the Art Institute.

"Town Meeting classes

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Girls of Indianapolis sign up for membership in the Service Men's Cadettes

Painesville Plans for the Future

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, a city of 12,000 people, with a number of small businesses and a few large industries in the surrounding territory, has organized a Civilian Defense Committee with a subcommittee on recreation headed by the City Recreation Director, Stanley Prague. In building his committee, Mr. Prague has set up a plan which will provide not only for the present period of emergency, but for post war needs.

Under the direction of the local theater manager, a Commercial Recreation Committee is being organized under which all commercial recreation facilities will unite for a joint program to meet war time and post war needs of the city.

Since its inception the Recreation Department has had local recreation councils planning the programs for their neighborhoods. In the Civilian Defense Recreation Committee organization, survey committees headed by the vice-chairman of the City Recreation Council will go out in their neighborhoods to gather information and make plans for program needs in their own communities. A

(Continued on page 751)

Recreation Kits for Air Raid Shelters

WE OF THE UNITED STATES are hoping that we shall be spared the experience of spending hours in air raid shelters. But we have discovered that "it can happen here" and so in response to many requests, the National Recreation Association has prepared some suggestions for recreation kits for air raid shelters as they are related to the home, the school, the apartment house, and the office building.

When the Siren Sounds

(Suggestions for the Home)

You have planned what to do in case the air raid warning sounds and the blackout comes. Like other parents you have decided where the family will gather. You have given the children a share in the responsibility—perhaps Johnny has charge of the bucket of sand; Mary puts up the blackout curtains; Tom is ready with the first aid kit. You have given them a sense of security by making them feel they have a part in the family plans. You have held dress rehearsals, so to speak, so as to avoid panic—just in case.

In other ways too you have fostered this sense of security in your children. Small things — like reading the comics to them, singing a song, playing a game, telling them a story — help avert the fear the present situation might otherwise arouse in them. But if the siren sounds—after the family has done its appointed tasks and gathered in the "shelter"—what then? What will you do until the "all clear" sounds? You can insure your family against hours of strain and fear by preparing for hours of normal, enjoyable activity. There is no better way of sustaining the family morale and peace of mind than by playing together. So —

Prepare Your Recreation Kit Today

Give all the members of the family a part in suggesting and collecting the various items for the kit. The size of your family, the ages of its members, their recreation interests and the size of the room you choose for the "shelter" will influence the selection. The expense of the kit will be small. The rewards in relieving tension and in providing enjoyable, absorbing play will be great.

You will need a cabinet, wooden box, chest, carton or other container for the kit, and of course you will keep it at all times in the room designated as the "shelter."

What Goes Into the Kit

Your kit will be of your family's own choosing. It will serve the recreation interests of every single member, but it probably will contain some of these items:

1. **Favorite Toys**—To small children, such toys represent the normal, secure world in the midst of possible confusion. Include the doll, the baby panda, the dumbo, or the little red train.
2. **Pad and Pencils**—Useful for simple but interesting drawing games, guggenheim, ghosts, guessing games. The pencils may be stubs that you have collected and sharpened.
3. **Books**—A familiar storybook for the small children. Short stories, humor, anthologies or collections of poems for other members of the family.
4. **Game Book**—With suggestions suitable for the home.* (See footnote on following page.)
5. **Games**—Chinese checkers, dominoes, jacks, checkers, pick-up-sticks, lotto — the selection here is wide. Choose those that can be played by the whole family. Concentrating on a game is a good way to forget inconvenience or possible danger.
6. **Chalk or Crayon**—For use in marking off game areas on the floor or wall, or for keeping score.
7. **Anagrams, Crossword, Jigsaw, and Other Puzzles** —Like games, they keep the minds and hands busy.
8. **Card Games** — Such as Authors, Pit, Hearts, Michigan — the family's favorites.
9. **Modeling Clay** — Some form of non-hardening modeling material will interest anyone in the family.

Our readers may wish to know that the material presented here is available in the form of three printed folders—"Meet Your Neighbor," "Waiting for the All Clear," and "When the Siren Sounds." Copies of these folders may be secured free on request. Your are free to reprint any of the material, the only requirement being that credit be given the National Recreation Association.

A sampling of the games, toys, books and various types of equipment which may be included in recreation kits for air raid shelters

10. **Magazines, Scissors, Crayons, and Paste**—The making of a scrapbook and coloring pictures will keep young children busily occupied for hours.
11. **Harmonica, Ukulele or Kazoo**—(Non-playing members of the family may veto this suggestion.)
12. **Bean Bags, Quoits, Rubber Balls, Nests of Boxes or Tin Cans**—For use in throwing, bouncing, tossing and similar games.
13. **Radio**—It furnishes not only essential defense information but also entertainment. A portable battery set will be useful if electric current is cut off, or if there is no outlet in the room.

The recreation kit has all the essentials for play, except the most important ones—the ones that come from within yourself. Your attitude, your courage, your enthusiasm will determine the attitude of your family.

And just in case "it" DOESN'T happen, and you don't need to wait for "all clears," the Recreation Kit will make a welcome addition to your family life. It will bring your family together in comradeship. It will mean pleasant family evenings and hilarious rainy days.

A very wise man, Joseph Lee, who knew children and believed in play, once said: "THE FAMILY THAT PLAYS TOGETHER—STAYS TOGETHER."

*A booklet, "Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces," designed especially for such use is available from the Association at twenty cents a copy.

Waiting for the All Clear

(School Plans for Air Raids)

School authorities, in cooperation with civilian defense agencies, have adopted definite procedures to be followed in case of air raid warnings during school hours. Specific locations in schools have been selected or designated as places of assembly. Teachers have been instructed to conduct their pupils to these locations and to remain there with them until the "all clear" sounds. Dress rehearsals in the form of drills and practice alarms have prepared pupils and teachers alike for prompt action if the siren sounds.

But after the children are assembled in the hallway, corridor, basement or classroom, what then? What will they do while waiting for the "all clear" signal? Will they have a terrifying experience sitting huddled together waiting for the worst? Or will resourceful teachers insure the children against fear by filling the hours with normal, enjoyable play activities? A play program can be carried on even in the most crowded spaces.

Planning for Play

To sustain the morale and peace of mind of

school children in the "shelters," school authorities can take the following steps:

(1) Assemble in each shelter a simple kit of play materials suitable for use by the group assigned to it; and provide a suitable cabinet, wooden box, or other container in which to keep the kit.

(2) Assign to each shelter one or more teachers who are familiar with recreation activities suitable for large groups of children and who are experienced in conducting them.

(3) If there are no teachers who are trained and experienced in recreation leadership, arrange for a brief training institute, seeking the cooperation of the local recreation authorities and defense agencies.

What Goes Into the Kit

The size of the space used for the shelter, the number of children to be cared for and their ages will influence the selection of items for the recreation kit. Teachers and pupils should have an opportunity to suggest what goes in it, and should be encouraged to bring suitable play materials for it. The expense of the kit will be small; its contribution in providing absorbing, enjoyable play will be great. No two kits need be identical—they should be of the school's own choosing—but they will probably contain some of these items:

1. **Books**—One or more storybooks or anthologies suitable for the age group.
2. **Bean Bags, Rubber Balls, Quoits**—Simple equipment that can be used in throwing or tossing games and in passing relays.
3. **Game Book**—With suggestions for activities suitable for use in the school.
4. **Alphabet Cards**—For games involving group competition.
5. **Whistle**—Useful in games requiring groups to change or to secure attention.
6. **Collection of Familiar Songs**—Singing is an excellent activity for the shelter. In limited space, action songs can be used to stretch muscles. A supply of SONG LEAFLETS may be advisable.
7. **Pads and Pencils**—Useful for simple but interesting drawing games, guggenheim, ghosts, guessing games. The pencils may be stubs the children have collected and sharpened.
8. **Chalk and Crayon**—For use in marking off game areas on the floor or blackboard or for keeping score.
9. **Marionettes and Puppets**—These afford great enjoyment to audience and operators. Only the simple types are suitable here. Impromptu shows may be worked out in the shelter, often in relation to stories or songs used in the program.

In shelters serving young children the following may be included:

Magazines, Paste, Scissors — The making of scrapbooks is an absorbing activity.

Modeling Clay—Non-hardening modeling material makes possible interesting, creative projects.

Rhythm Band Instruments—Especially desirable for primary children.

If space permits and numbers are limited, such games as hop scotch, jackstones, authors, or lotto that can be played on the floor may be added to the list.

A radio, preferably a battery set, will provide entertainment as well as information. If such equipment as a moving picture machine, stereopticon or phonograph and records is available in the room used for a shelter, it will help solve the waiting problem.

Play Activities in the Shelter

Activities must be primarily for the group as a whole because in many school shelters the number of children will be large and the quarters restricted. Guessing, memory, and obedience games are especially suitable for such conditions. Action songs and stunts, from the simple ones for kindergarten children to those popular with high school students, also merit a place in the shelter program. They provide an opportunity to move the arms and legs, furnish amusement, and demand concentration and coordination on the part of the children.

Some features may be introduced in which a few children perform for the entire group. In English school centers classes have planned and rehearsed home talent entertainments to be given for the whole school, classes vying with one another in producing the greatest variety of numbers. For many activities the children can best be divided into groups which either compete with or perform for the others simultaneously or in turn. Activities of this type such as relays, acting out stories, alphabet games, charades and spelling bees require little or no equipment.

Equipment games for small groups, such as Chinese checkers, parchesi, and monopoly, and games using many small pieces or counters such

as jigsaw puzzles are not practical in school shelters serving large numbers of children.

Competent leadership is clearly needed to carry on the play activities in a manner that will arouse the children's interest and sustain their undivided attention. School authorities have a responsibility for assigning such leadership to every shelter. Many teachers are well trained and qualified to perform this task but if competent leaders are not available, it is essential that teachers be given special training to prepare them to conduct the shelter play program.

In case the siren does NOT sound, the knowledge of recreation activities and methods gained by the teachers in such training courses will be found exceedingly useful day by day in the classroom and on the playground. If it does sound, the teachers can develop in the shelters a spirit and attitude on the part of the pupils such as prompted the little English girl to remark, when she heard the "all clear," "Please, teacher, may we go on with the air raid?"

Meet Your Neighbor

(For Apartment Houses and Offices)

American communities, especially along the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards, have prepared for action in case of air raids. Defense agencies have instructed people in what to do in case of air raid warnings and blackouts. Essential equipment has been secured and volunteers have been enlisted to enforce regulations and prevent panic. In office buildings, apartment houses, factories, churches and public buildings, specific locations such as apartments, floors, corridors, or other rooms have been selected or designated as places of assembly. People know where to go but —

What Will They Do When They Get There?

Many apartment dwellers—in suburban communities as well as in cities—do not even know the names of their next door neighbors. In office buildings people ride up and down elevators with folks who work on the next floor, but never learn their names. Yet in case of air raids they may be thrown together for long periods of time. In some shelters there will be children, youth and adults; in others, only grownups. People in church, in a "movie" or a community center, or on the street when the siren sounds will seek the shelter that has been provided. And then, what will they do until the "all clear" sounds? Will they sit staring glumly at each other or will a real spirit of neighborliness and cheer be developed in the center?

Play Provides the Answer

There is no better way of sustaining group morale and peace of mind than by playing together. Managers of apartment and office buildings and similar structures can insure their tenants against hours of strain and fear by planning for normal, enjoyable recreation activities. To accomplish this two steps are suggested:

(1) Prepare a kit of recreation materials and equipment for use in the shelter.

(2) Select an individual or committee who will accept responsibility for planning and conducting a recreation program in the shelter.

The Recreation Kit

Many recreation activities suitable for use in a shelter cannot be carried on without simple equipment. Hence the need for a recreation kit. This may be furnished by the management of the building, by the tenant group, or jointly by both. In any case, the expense of the kit will be small whereas the satisfaction resulting from its use will be great. The size of the shelter, and the number, ages and interests of the people likely to use it will determine the games and other materials to be included in the kit.

The kit will need to be kept in a cabinet, wooden box, chest or other container. Of course it will be kept at all times in the room or other place designated as the "shelter" and the various items in it are not to be taken away.

The Contents of the Kit

Each kit will be different but some of the following items will surely be included:

1. **Radio,** battery set if possible, will furnish information as well as entertainment.
2. **Games.** Several sets of games that can be played by large numbers, such as Bingo and quiz games, also games smaller groups

The National Recreation Association has compiled a set of its publications felt to be especially useful in planning recreation activities for air raid shelters. It includes directions for mental games and games for small spaces; songs, stunt songs and rounds; charades; and suggestions for storytelling and many other activities. This kit may be secured for $1.00. A list of the booklets and bulletins included will be sent on request.

can play at a table or on the floor, such as Chinese checkers, anagrams, parchesi and dominoes; also card games such as Authors, Pit or Rook.

3. **Playing Cards.** Bridge or pinochle enthusiasts can be happy for hours with a deck of cards. There are many other old favorites—Michigan, Hearts, I Doubt It. In case you *have* forgotten them, add
4. **The Official Rules for Card Games—Hoyle Up to Date**—for use in settling disputes!
5. **Crossword, Jigsaw and Other Puzzles** attract spectators as well as players, and help keep the mind off possible danger.
6. **A Collection of Familiar Songs.** In case the group is large or varied, SONG LEAFLETS will help.
7. **Game Book.** One or more members of the group should become familiar with games suitable for the shelter.
8. **Bean Bags, Rubber Balls, Quoits**—simple equipment that can be used in throwing or bouncing games and in relays.
9. **Alphabet Cards**—for games involving competition between groups.
10. **Whistle**—useful for the leader in conducting active games.
11. **Musical Instruments**—if there is known talent in the group. Where space warrants, a piano will be a great aid, not only in community singing but for individual or small-group entertainments.
12. **Pads and Pencils**—useful for many interesting drawing, guessing, and pencil and paper games like guggenheim and ghosts; also for score-keeping in other games.
13. **Library**—books and magazines for those who prefer to read.
14. **Table Tennis or Dart Games**—not practicable unless there is ample space. Only a few can play at a time but many can enjoy watching.

People can take part in many of the activities which the kit makes possible while they are standing or seated on the floor, but they will be more comfortable if seats are provided. In several apartment houses the tenants have furnished the vacant apartment designated as a shelter, contributing bridge tables and lamps, tables, radio or victrola, as well as material for the recreation kit.

Activities in the Shelter

Leadership will determine largely the extent to which people enter into activities in the shelter and the spirit with which they participate. For this reason the appointment of one or more individuals with natural leadership ability and with some training and experience in conducting recreation activities is important. These leaders will care for the recreation kit, see that everyone has an opportunity to use it, initiate games and other activities appealing to the various age groups, help people become acquainted and make sure that no one is overlooked.

The program of activities will vary according to the space and equipment available and the ages and interests of the people served. If children are to be cared for, special activities will need to be provided for them. On the other hand many activities such as action songs and stunts, guessing games, charades, spelling bees, alphabet games, and relays appeal to old and young alike. Furthermore they can be played in a relatively small space.

In case groups are fairly small and space is adequate, table games and similar activities are likely to be stressed. These include card games requiring playing cards and other well-known types, equipment games like Chinese checkers, parchesi, monopoly, chess, jigsaw puzzles and anagrams. They are widely popular, require varying degrees of concentration and can be organized on a contest or tournament basis.

Entertainments may be planned and presented by individuals and small groups, using dramatic stunts, pantomimes, sketches, and musical numbers. If small children are present, they may act out stories told or read them by the leaders. Folk dancing, square dancing, or social dancing may be enjoyed in shelters where space permits.

In case the raid does NOT come, it is likely that the fun of preparing the recreation kit, the prospect of good times using it together, and the opportunity to meet the neighbors that has resulted, will create a more friendly spirit in the apartment house, office building or community center. It may be that get-togethers will be arranged, raid or no raid!

Note: Leaders of Camp Fire Girls, early alert to the need for providing recreation during blackout periods, have made up kits small enough to be carried to meetings under their arms, yet containing material diversified enough to entertain a

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Senior Service Scouts

Girl Scouts, Inc., develops a program designed to equip Senior girls to aid in the war effort

By ANNE L. NEW
Girl Scout National Staff

Paul Parker Photo

They are serving as messengers for air raid wardens, offices of civilian defense, and other groups concerned with national morale and protective services

AFTER TWO AND A HALF YEARS of war England regretfully reports a rise in juvenile delinquency—in most cases definitely traceable to war conditions. After only two months of war the United States reports local increases in juvenile delinquency — usually in key defense production areas or in the neighborhood of large army camps.

Anyone who must help young people solve their problems of constructive recreation knows that these are not small matters. The boys and girls whose wartime nervous excitement can find no useful outlet will become a dispossessed generation that may once more lose the peace. And if, as many of us fear, this is going to be a long war, we must provide training and useful occupations for our young people at once in order to have the fresh supplies of workers and soldiers needed for victory.

Even before America had entered the Second World War, the Girl Scouts, drawing on their thirty years' experience and current reports from Girl Guides of Europe and Britain, were preparing a program especially designed to meet the wartime needs of teen-age girls. The program is called Senior Service Scouting and it was launched in October, 1941, almost two months before Pearl Harbor.

The Y.W.C.A. has pointed out that the Forgotten Man of 1942 is the high school boy who is deserted by girls who prefer to go out with soldiers. One of the chief aims of the Girl Scout civilian defense program for older girls is to give high school youngsters plenty of useful things to do and learn at their own level, advancing to more grown-up jobs only after they have had careful preparation—and always with adult supervision. Another aim of Service Scouting is to provide immediate constructive outlets for girls' wholly admirable desire to help their country. Girls at once have opportunities to serve in simple ways; as they win the right to wear the Triple-S emblem and cap, they acquire skills that enable them to serve in other, more responsible ways. The final aim of Senior Service Scouting is that everything a Service Scout does should be done, not as a mere short-term service activity but as a natural outgrowth of a girl's attempt to live up to the code of ethics expressed in the Girl Scout promise and laws. Senior Service Scouting is not something different from other Scouting. It is an adaptation and grouping of certain Scout activities for wartime needs. It is part of the world movement

which for more than thirty years in all parts of the world has called girls to do their duty to God and country and to offer friendship and unselfish service to others.

Senior Service Scouting, then, is an adaptation for senior high school girls of the general defense activities of all Scouting. Senior Girl Scouts must have the written permission of their parents or guardians before they can take up the specialized work of the Triple-S. This permission should include permission to participate in emergency service if the Scout is called on.

To make sure that adolescent strength won't be overtaxed, every Service Scout must have had a recent health examination. She must have had a standard Junior Red Cross First Aid course or its equivalent sometime during the first year that she is a Senior Service Scout, and in addition, must prove her ability to do a number of useful things. It is suggested that she demonstrate:

1. She has an intimate knowledge of the community in which she serves and can get around it both in daylight and in the dark.
2. She knows how to build an outdoor fire, even under difficulties, and to prepare food on it, including several kinds of one-pot meals and some type of bread. She knows the simple principles of cooking indoors or out of doors.
3. She is able to pack an overnight kit within a limited time with common necessities.
4. She knows what to do in case of fire and the principles of fire prevention.
5. She is able to live out of doors—knows how to prepare a primitive shelter, make a bed on the ground, construct sanitary arrangements, and so forth.
6. She can use ordinary tools and implements safely and with fair efficiency—needles and scissors, ax, knife, shovel, hammer, saw, pliers, screwdriver. (Others may be added.)
7. She is somewhat of a handywoman—able to mend neatly and sew on buttons; to replenish and repair flashlights; to clean, fill, and use an oil lantern or lamp safely; to replace a burned-out electric fuse safely, and so forth.
8. She is skilled in some special mode of transportation—roller or ice skates, bicycle, horseback, skis, snowshoes, automobile, boat.
9. She is able to send and receive simple messages accurately in International Morse Code by buzzer, whistle, flashlight, or similar means.
10. She knows something about the care and feeding of animals, such as chickens, rabbits, pigs, sheep, goats, and cows (including milking).
11. She knows something about gardening—how to prepare the earth for planting and how to care for growing things and how to harvest the crop.
12. She is able to swim and knows about rescue and resuscitation as recommended by the Red Cross in the Junior and Senior Life Saving Courses and in the Water Safety Instructor Course.
13. She knows how to care for a bicycle, including the mending of a tire; and knows something about the routine care of an automobile and how to make minor repairs even though she may not be old enough to have a driving license.

With this list as a starter, it's plain that many girls have a good deal to do before they can officially be called Service Scouts. But that seems to be only a minor obstacle. The Triple-S insignia which is based on the standard civilian defense insignia, stands for certain definite training and ability. Girls are impressed with the fact that it is not to be lightly worn. They have responded to the challenge by eagerly signing up for First Aid courses, handywoman courses, pioneer camping courses, and any other training that a local group may need. In general, a girl who is already a First Class Scout has already met all or most of the requirements. Girls who have never been Scouts before are coming flocking for this special training.

Senior Service Scouts specialize in one of four fields of service: food; child care; transportation and communication; clothing, shelter, and recreation.

A good many girls are starting their work on food by taking nutrition courses; others have turned camp station wagons into emergency canteens; others are planning a season of gardening, harvesting, and canning — a routine already followed by many troops last year. Before the Senior Service program was officially launched, an experimental course in nutrition was conducted in New York City under the sponsorship of the New York Department of Public Health and the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York. Enrollment in the course was limited, but in spite of attempts to keep the number small the demand was so great

that the original figure of sixty-five had to be raised to eighty-five. Almost all who began the course completed it and were presented with certificates by Dr. John L. Rice, New York City Health Commissioner. Dr. Rice announced that because the course had been so successful, material used in it would be the basis for the city-wide defense nutrition training. Seniors who had taken the course were charged with the responsibility of passing on what they had learned to the other girls in their troops.

Many Seniors are specializing in the field of child care. One of their most useful jobs is taking care of children for mothers who need free time to volunteer for defense work. Sometimes they do this by setting up day nurseries (with adult supervision) to which mothers can bring their children. Sometimes they give their services free for "baby-sitting" or other child care at home while mothers work at the Red Cross or the office of civilian defense. Girls who do this sort of work usually are required to complete a course in nursery care of infants or toddlers.

In transportation and communication, Seniors appear as messengers for air raid wardens, offices of civilian defense, hospitals, and welfare agencies. Some of them, in addition have rigged up trailers for their bicycles — the trailers are usually children's express wagons—and with these trailers they assist in collecting scrap and waste paper. Saves rubber, too.

Clothing, shelter, and recreation offers a wide range all the way from collecting and reconditioning old clothes for the Red Cross to making children's games out of unpromising or makeshift materials.

Seniors have made surveys of emergency bed space for hospitals and have taken training that prepares them to act as nurses' assistants.

Girl Scout local councils all over the country report that Senior Service Scouting is the answer to their girls' demand: "Let us help too!" Troops are being organized as fast as possible but much remains to be done. There still aren't enough leaders to meet the need.

The Girl Scout organization, nationally and locally, has recognized the importance of expanding its work as rapidly as possible to help avoid the kind of situation that England is already facing—a large group of young people who might be

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Many Senior Scouts, after taking courses in baby care, are helping in day nurseries or well baby clinics short of professional help

Paul Parker Photo

Cellar Game Rooms as Air Raid Shelters

By IRENE WELTY
Superintendent of Recreation
Allentown, Pennsylvania

In this article Miss Welty offers some suggestions for the use of a cellar game room as an air raid shelter provided, of course, that the cellar is constructed in such a way as to make it suitable for this purpose. "It is better to be busy than to sit and wait," she says. "An hour is a long time when you are watching the hands of a clock go round. So look over your cellar, decide what space you can spare, and start planning your games and recreation. You may find this will become one of your most popular rooms."

IF YOU HAVE never had a game room in your cellar, now is the time to arrange one. A room of this kind will not go to waste if the bombs never fall!

After you have selected the portion of your cellar you will use and you have secured the necessities for your physical comfort, your next step is to provide the facilities for your family's entertainment. The first thing to do is to take a radio to your game room shelter, if you have two in the house. You may receive instructions from your civilian defense officers or you may get music and entertainment from a station not in a bombing area. Provide reading matter as books or magazines, and be sure to keep some children's books handy if you have children in your family.

Try These Games

Now you are ready to set up your games. You are limited by the size of your cellar. If it is fairly large you can set up a table for table tennis. This is a game mother, father and the children can play. Your table is stationary and once placed in the cellar will stay there. But your paddles and balls should be checked so that they are in the cellar and not in the living room after the air raid warning is sounded!

Indoor quoits are always popular, and rubber quoits can still be purchased. When they are no longer available, make your quoits of half inch rope. Hobs made of wood on a wooden base is all you need to play many games of quoits. The standard distance between hobs is 15 feet for high hobs and 18 feet for low hobs. In high hobs only ringers count, while in low hobs points are given for nearness to the hob. While 15 and 18 feet are standard distances, the game can be played with any distance between hobs. The distance you use is determined by the space available.

Chess, checkers, Chinese checkers, pick-up-sticks, monopoly or carroms are all good games because they require concentration. Select the ones your family likes and be sure all the necessary material for the games is in the cellar.

A card table and two decks of cards can be used in many ways. Bridge, of course, makes hours seem like minutes for many adults! But for bridge you must have four players. This may not be difficult because several families may seek refuge in your game room. The simple game of snap can be played by the children and any number can play. Since you cannot go to telephone and call up a friend to fill in, it will be well to have games such as these in mind. One of the books you should keep in your cellar is, "Official Rules of Card Playing According to Hoyle." You might find directions for new games which you would enjoy very much. The book can be purchased in the 5 and 10 cent store.

If you have little girls in your family, paint a hopscotch court on the floor. Be sure to have a rubber heel, and they will be all set for play.

Jacks and a ball will provide play for the girls; marbles for the boys. You will find that in a little while the girls will be playing marbles and the boys, perhaps, jacks—since their pals will not be seeing them!

There are many dart games on the market. The most popular is dart baseball. Many games can be played with darts, and it is not necessary to purchase them because they are very easy to make. Secure a piece of beaver board the size you desire and with heavy crayon mark the designs you wish. It may be a baseball diamond, a football field or any other layout.

With two canes or sticks and six small embroidery hoops, you may have a game of Ring Toss. Two players hold the canes and the other two toss the rings for them from a line about twelve feet distant. They try to catch the hoops on the cane. After twelve hoops have been thrown,

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Nature Recreation for Defense

By WILLIAM G. VINAL, Ph.D.

Extracts from Section 3 of a report of the Committee on Nature Recreation, Society of Recreation Workers of America

IT HAS been taken for granted that nature recreation for defense is a necessity. The unequal distribution of natural resources is said to be the cause of World War II, and nature's raw materials will decide the outcome of this war. It is these same necessities which will have to be considered when fighting stops. Equally important is the human spirit and unity of purpose.

In democratic nations human freedom—freedom to be oneself in off-duty time, and freedom to serve in free time — is vital at all times and especially when it contributes to morale. There are certain ways in which nature recreation activities are a part of the network of national duty. A few of them will be mentioned here.

It would seem that the crux of nature recreation for the enlisted men should be programmed for fun in park areas near the center of Army and Navy concentration. Millions have been spent to make these public areas suitable for recreation and for conservation. These areas may again become the scene of public work programs in the depression that may follow the war. Worth-while trips may open the eyes of interested men to new professional fields. In any case, such a program will serve many men with the inborn urge of nature hunger as well as the immediate need for recreation. The trained leader must be willing to take the men out for sheer fun and must know when he can mix in a little education. It would be better for him to make the mistake of having too much fun than that of simulating the pedagog. When the men ask for the technical details he should be able to give them. Until then he is out to give the men a whale of a good time and in a rugged fashion. Some activities that appear to be particularly suited to such a program are given. The imaginative leader will be able to think of many more:

Some of the Activities

Hobby groups, so that stimulating programs can be furnished in leisure time—in weather, astronomy, insects, outdoor cooking, map trailing, foraging for food, in fact, anything that a group is interested in. If two service men have a healthy hobby encourage them to get together and ride it.

It may well be that this 4-H Club member from Tennessee will later become a nature recreation leader

Landscaping of the post might be for recreation and job training. The fellow in the office might like to transplant a tree in time off, and the fellow with the pick and shovel might welcome the chance to work with blue prints and roadside beautification under proper guidance in the evening.

Nature photography clubs to take pictures of scenic areas, birds, large mammals, geological formations.

Conditioning hikes which would not be merely a foot race up the mountain, but a trip to places of natural interest, such as Mammoth Cave, the Indiana Dunes, the Grand Canyon, the glacier, to be explained by someone who knows the scientific interpretation. There are just conditioning hikes and there are conditioning hikes with a purpose.

The Nature Activities section of the Recreation Congress at Baltimore endorsed the defense recreation program, especially the portion having to do with education-recreation activities, and recommended the enlistment of volunteers to lead trips which would stress the enjoyment of scenic, scientific and historic values in the vicinity of concentrations of service personnel and defense workers. The Society of Recreation Workers of America, in full agreement with these recommendations, appointed a committee on nature recreation. Dr. Vinal was made chairman of this committee. Other members of the committee are Reynold Carlson, John Doerr, E. Laurence Palmer, V. K. Brown.

Poisonous plants, snakes, and insects of the area. Collect, chart, and present the picture. Maybe an exhibition case to show how such pests are fighting for the Axis. The adjoining case might take care of superstitions and "propaganda about nature."

A travel booklet on outstanding scenic and historic features within fifty miles of the post. The making of the pamphlet would be a better experience than using it. Auto-caravan trips with a mileage chart are worth while.

Camouflage in nature, defense in nature, hypodermic needles in nature, the laws of struggle for existence, survival of the fittest, and other great principles can be made interesting.

Visits to bird sanctuaries, natural history museums, fish hatcheries, and state forests should be educational as well as recreational. Take the men back of the scenes and let them know why a vista was made here, in what way the stream was improved, what is meant by native landscape, what is meant when it is said that flowers need protection, and the million of other queries that will arise when the men are once exposed to the situation. If the trip results in a desire to make the post a bird sanctuary, that will be a real accomplishment.

Want-to-know-it Clubs. The enlisted man may (and should) know soils, trees, seasons, insects, stars, streams, in fact all the things that are suggested in the Boy Scout Handbook. There is an amazing variety of outdoor experiences. He should surely know something of outdoor economics, submarginal land, conservation, and transportation. He must be given new interests and responsibilities. He must be as self-sufficient out of doors as possible. Primitive industries, even to weaving and making soap, are in order. General MacArthur has taken to the woods. The more we are prepared the better we can do the same thing.

Winter sports and mountain climbing can be for warfare training or for fun. The man who can ski, the man who can ski and subsist, the man who can ski and subsist and know mountain craft will not only have a lot of fun, but he is reinforced as a soldier as well as in morale.

Understand Your Terrain. If the camp area seems a "God-forsaken place" to get out of as soon as possible, it may be a lack of understanding on the part of men who have known nothing except the congested neighborhoods of large cities. The nature leader may not be able to do much with certain mentalities, but the presence of ten or fifty trained nature explorers in a concentration of 30,000 men coming from all walks and interests of life might be a leaven. It takes all kinds to make up a city. Camps, like cities, can have standards of tastes. This goes back to the organizations and cultures within that city or camp.

Values of Nature Recreation

Nature recreation is the life line to "America, the Beautiful" which we defend. There is no point in singing "I love thy rocks and rills" if you don't know a rill when you see it. "Alabaster halls" may not mean a thing. "Fields of waving grain" may not stir a ripple in our hearts. We are no stronger than our attitudes, appreciation, and morale.

We have made a tremendous investment in parks. They should be used, not so much for midways, roller coasters and hot dog dispensaries, as for places for leisure-time leadership on a broad basis—for the understanding of our fellow man, for appreciation of beauty, and for the cultural offerings made possible by a democratic civilization. We have the leaders, we have the areas, we have the people with a hunger for nature. Let us unite to build the program that our people deserve. In this time of disaster, let us make a constant effort to present that which is good, peaceful, and beautiful.

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Vegetables for Victory

By VAN EVRIE KILPATRICK
Executive Vice-President
School Garden Association of New York

Can city youngsters grow vegetables? In answering this question, Mr. Kilpatrick reviews some of the achievements of the School Garden Army who performed such valiant service during World War I. At that time he was appointed by the Board of Education of New York City to command the city's division of this great army.

EVERY MAN, woman and child in America wants to help win this war—yes, and win it quickly. Every youngster in our rural districts is now ready to do his "bit." Wide fields cry out for his hoe and rake. For food will fight—sandbags will not.

But the city child—especially the "teen age"—what can he do?

In 1918, the United States School Garden Army, over one million strong, was formed. More than one hundred schools in New York City, registering about 75,000 pupils, cultivated gardens at their schools. Each week, as the vegetables were harvested, they were recorded at market prices and taken home by the pupil gardeners "f.o.b." mother's kitchen. At the season's end, the gross estimate of the produce value from all our school gardens was above $17,000. In addition, 32,000 home gardens were registered through the schools, but their produce was not computed.

As an interesting exhibit, note the story of one of these school gardens at P. S. No. 27, Queens. George W. Dorland was then principal, Martha E. Knote, garden teacher. In a plot in the school yard, 50′ x 100′ in area, $402.28 worth of vegetables was grown computed at market prices. The most productive crops, out of nineteen kinds of vegetables raised, were carrots, beets, chard, lettuce, beans and tomatoes. Even peanuts, endive and kale were cultivated.

In addition to the gardens at schools, six hundred boys from twenty selected schools cultivated a ten acre farm in the Bronx and another ten acre farm in Brooklyn. These boy gardeners paid their transportation in return for all the produce which they took home. At least 100,000 New York City children took part in these war gardens.

How Did We Do It?

The Board of Education appropriated funds to employ a garden director for the season, garden teachers to care for all school gardens during the summer vacation, and funds to purchase supplies. Each garden enlisted a garden club of at least twenty-five pupils, supplied with seeds, tools, fertilizers, and some labor for heavy

In World War I, nineteen different kinds of vegetables were raised in the War Garden at Public School 27, New York City

work. The garden teachers took charge of gardens and garden clubs during July and August only. According to its area, each garden was programmed from two to ten hours each week, and was in charge of a teacher who reported in writing weekly to the Director. The Director personally supervised all gardens.

What We Learned

Food gardens must have good soil; vacant lots are frequently not tillable; gardens must have sunlight most of the day; shady gardens under trees or behind buildings are useless; a rotted barnyard fertilizer is essential, but commercial fertilizers can be used effectively during the season; used gardens give best results; cultivation reduces water requirements though a water outlet in a garden is always desirable; reliable seeds only should be planted; few tools are needed for beginners, in New York—hoe, rake, trowel, line, weeder, and can. We found out, too, that crops suitable to the neighborhood should be planted—in New York—radishes, beans, carrots, beets, lettuce, chard, cabbage, tomatoes for children; that certain vegetables—peas, radishes, spinach and lettuce (these crops should be planted in April) will not thrive in the heat of July and August; that culture of certain common vegetables is too difficult for children, among them cauliflower, kale, celery, asparagus; and that when needed, insecticides should be applied early by adults. We also learned that flower borders should be maintained (in New York, plant about May 1st); that cultivation should go on during entire season; that most gardens should be fenced; that some vegetables grow best from transplants — tomatoes, cabbage, head lettuce; that all vegetables can be saved by canning, drying or distributing to Red Cross and hospitals; that it doesn't pay to plant lawns, city parks, golf links, or roadsides; and, above all, that vegetables should be harvested as they mature.

We Made These Gains

Vegetables are much tastier and more nourishing when eaten fresh soon after harvesting. The use of vegetables where they are raised does away with the labor and expense of transportation.

The "man-power" required to produce the food of our country, and indeed the food of a large part of the world, will be greatly assisted if we accept the willing work of the "teen-age" army even in cities.

School cooperation in bringing together the needs of the domestic science department, the luncheon service and the school garden is of special advantage.

Conservation of all vegetables, not immediately usable, by canning, drying, or other means of preserving is a highly commendable gain.

There Are Other Social Gains

"Morale." The urge to do something worth while must be met. Like adults, children are aroused to "do." Gardening offers that something to do. Food will win. This conviction awakens and sustains morale. It is realistic. War hysteria, so prevalent, must soon disappear under blows that give assurance to every worker.

Education. The aftermath of this war must be the free man. The education of the child far transcends the food he can grow. For the basic education follows the conquest of the soil. This conquest was the occupation that civilized the human race. The final result of this inspired fight by children to grow vegetables for victory will be more truly educated men and women.

Health. If the human body depends upon wholesome exercise for best health, then no exercise could be more complete than gardening. In the open air with every muscle in play, gardening is ideal. But the striking gain of vegetables in variety as food is that they furnish an essential diet of various health-giving qualities. More vegetables for health and victory!

Subsistence Farms. One of the most striking rural changes of the last few years has been the rapid industrialization of farms. Originally the American farm produced a great variety of foods. The farm family lived first out of the crops then it sold the excess. Now the farmer raises produce for sale and buys his food at the village store. This practice tends to deprive the farmer of his former economic independence. In the South, for example, if a farmer cannot sell his cotton, his family suffers great deprivation. If he had grown diversified crops, he would have at least enough to eat.

The great gain of teaching millions of children in this country how to grow their food through their own labor cannot be over-estimated. They will come into manhood prepared to carry their own weight.

Not farming for profit, but farming for food! These children who cultivate victory gardens must grow up to appreciate the worth of their own labor.

The vision of a better world is ever before those who encourage victory gardens for children.

I Love the City

Here is the tribute of a "transplanted" farmer, eighty-one years of age, to the friendliness of a great city. His hobbies, of which he has a number, were developed late in life. He was eighty when he began taking singing lessons; handcraft, in which he became interested while attending a class at one of New York's churches, consumes much of his time. He lives a rich, full life, and is growing younger every year!

I READ WITH great interest the article entitled *Hobbies and Happiness in Old Age* by Professor Landis, in the January issue of RECREATION. I must, very respectfully, take exception to the findings of his class in sociology.

I am a transplanted farmer. I was born and reared on a farm in Ohio and I had farms of my own for fifty years. I loved the land and all the activities connected with its cultivation. I loved the life of our widespread community; for many miles in every direction there were no strangers—only neighbors and friends.

Then, when I was seventy, we moved to New York City. There were a few people who shook their heads and said the usual things about uprooting people in later life, and how hard it would be for us to find new activities and interests, and harder still to be suddenly inactive after a full and busy life.

My wife and I, however, had none of these feelings. I don't believe many farmers have. If farmers were as low-spirited as that, it would go hard with the rest of the population, for they would probably starve to death. Two things — among many others—a farmer has to have: resourcefulness and adaptability, and they are good currency anywhere. They don't drop away, either, just because one has passed what is considered the meridian of life.

The change from country life to life in New York did not present itself to us as a problem, but as an opportunity. Here, within easy reach, were many things we had long wished to see and to do. Farmers are, many of them, concerned not only with corn and wheat and livestock, you know. You've never really heard politics and religion threshed out unless you've been around farming regions. Living close to the earth does not dull the faculties. A dull farmer would be just as dull, perhaps more so, were he a lawyer or a carpenter.

Almost the first thing we noted in New York was the extreme friendliness and neighborliness of the city people. After one or two visits to a grocery store, the manager was an old friend. He, I learned, was a farm boy from Ireland. The green grocer where I found fine vegetables and fruits saw that I looked at them with a professional eye, I suppose. He, too, it turned out, was a farm boy, from southern Italy. We soon understood each other perfectly and became firm friends. So it was with the clerks at the Post Office sub-station in my district, and the letter carrier on our route.

The superintendent of my apartment house noticed that I spent a great deal of time whittling and carving and working at other handcrafts. His hobby is mechanics, and he has a little machine shop in the basement. He offered me some space and I have a pleasant, adequate workshop and manage to turn out and to sell a number of articles.

We visited several churches in our neighborhood and were received with cordiality at all of them. Our membership in one of them has been a happy and interesting experience. We have a large congregation drawn from many walks of life and from many parts of the country. We even have a considerable number of native New Yorkers, and that, I am told, is remarkable, for it is a standard joke that one never meets native Manhattaners.

We have not found ourselves neglected nor passed over because of our age and the fact that we are country folk. Everybody has shown great interest in us. I am constantly being called upon to tell gatherings at our church stories of farm life as it was in the eighties and nineties. My wife is kept busy giving out recipes and demonstrating arts and skills she inherited and was taught by her country forebears.

I am inclined to think that no academic investigation could ever get to the heart of a question such as this. I doubt very much whether the method of interviewing would extract reliable information. Most people unwittingly become a little unnatural when being interviewed, particularly if they are not used to it. And bright young college folk would probably have their minds already

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"Nature recreation for children, patients and evacuees is an important factor in national defense," says Dr. Vinal. "Nature culture, like the satisfaction which comes from playing a violin, can be achieved only by training and practice." For information on the subject of nature recreation and defense we refer you to an article by Dr. Vinal on page 741. Don't miss this.

AUDUBON Wildlife Tours in the Sacramento Valley have been announced by C. A. Harwell, California representative of the National Audubon Society. For information address Mr. Harwell, Room 614, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Bird-Banding. "Bill and the Bird-Bander," Edna H. Evans. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, 1940. 220 pp. $1.50. A story of the Florida islands for junior high school students.

Bird Food. A large dish of sunflower seed with a booklet on bird feeding attached and, apropos of the times, a large "Keep 'Em Flying" sign.—From Pittsburgh *Park Nature News.*

Camping. Cornell University, under Dr. E. Laurence Palmer, is sponsoring a course on living out of doors in an effort to train leaders to help lessen the discomforts of possible evacuees from bombed cities who may have to live off the land.

Clean-up Campaign. Boy Scout leaders, East Boston, Massachusetts, made "spot maps" of places that needed cleaning. Newspapers, landlords, storekeepers, and tenants cooperated. The city's Sanitation Department trucks and nearly a hundred Scouts also helped.

Defense. Streamline your defense program. National Wildlife Restoration Week is April 12-18, 1942.

Handcraft. "Hands That Built New Hampshire." The Story of Granite State Craftsmen—Past and Present. (American Guide Series.) Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont. Illustrated, 288 pp. $3.00. Wilderness crafts which have been revived and are now taught by the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. Frank Staples, genial recreation leader in handcraft and nationally known to craftsmen, was a champion of the cause.

Hobbies. "Science Experiments with Ten-Cent Store Equipment," John Lynde Carleton. International. XIV, 1941. 256 pp. $1.60. Two hundred clever stunts with scientific explanations.

Gardens. Make plans now for your club gardens. Catalogues are out. Help the children to teach parents not to waste seed and fertilizer and jeopardize soil.

George Washington Birthplace. National monument, Wakefield, Virginia, called the "Athens of America." A giant hackberry, a fig bush, a 125 year old boxwood, the atmosphere of a Virginia planter's life, and a colonial garden enclosed by a hand split picket fence. Here are sage, hyssop, horehound, rosemary, sweet myrrh, sweet lavender, and others. Admission to the area is ten cents. Send to U. S. Park Service for 1941 booklet.

Log Cabin Construction (Extension Bulletin 222), by A. B. Bowman. Extension Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing. May 1941. 54 pp. 15 cents.

National Forests of California. A new map is available. Address U. S. Forest Service, 760 Market Street, San Francisco.

Natural Theater. Denver, Colorado, has dedicated the Theater of the Red Rocks. Indian dances, a symphony orchestra, and choral singing were featured. At an elevation of 7,000 feet, rock formations 300 feet high form the back of the stage and flanks.

Pine Cones for the fireplace. Keep a supply hung by the mantle in an onion bag. Paint with shellac. Before it dries sprinkle as follows: yellow flame—common salt; red flame—strontium chloride; green flame—barium chloride; orange flame—calcium chloride; blue flame — copper sulphate; purple flame—lithium chloride.

"Ponds for Wildlife," Farmers Bulletin 1879, U. S. Department of Agriculture, July 1941. 45 pp. 15 cents. Since every recreation director has a park (or two) and every park has a pond (or two), every recreationist should know something about management of wildlife in park ponds. This is it.

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WORLD AT PLAY

Craft Shop Popular in Lancaster

THE Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation Association has developed an art craft room at the rear of the community building. This little shop, equipped with a wood-turning lathe, complete set of wood-turning tools, a sanding machine, and a jigsaw is used daily by from sixty to seventy-five boys and girls. In the evening the shop is used by adult groups from the neighborhood and occasionally by church groups. The girls have a cooking class there and there is a room for dramatics. In addition to serving as a workshop, it is a source of supply for equipping Lancaster's other centers.

An Outdoor Memorial to Writers

THE Oakland, California, Park Department, in cooperation with WPA, has constructed a memorial to California writers in Joaquin Miller Park. The memorial has taken the form of an open air temple in the woods arising five hundred feet up a stone stairway past pools and cascades, an open air theater, and on up to the Temple of Honor on the hilltop. There is a stage 40 by 80 feet with complete lighting equipment. The present capacity of the theater is 3,000 but will eventually be 7,500.

Adjacent to Woodminster and the fountain and cascade in Joaquin Miller Park, is a picnic unit and fire circle combining facilities for group picnics and meetings. The tables and benches provided accommodate seventy-five people, and the stove unit has facilities for broiling and general cooking.

Go "Behind the Scenes" for Parents

PARENTS and friends of drama students in Pontiac, Michigan, are given an opportunity to go "behind the scenes" twice a year and watch plays in the making at the senior high school. Each semester the community is treated to a free dramatic exhibition and demonstration by members of the Playcrafters Club, sixteen-year-old dramatic group. Boys and girls demonstrate the art of make-up, presentation of readings, use of music, and then put on several one-act plays, some of them of their own writing. Meanwhile, in the exhibition rooms, articles made by the Playcrafters are on display. These include figurines which are costumes in miniature, marionettes, hand puppets, shadow figures, model lights, sound machines, masks, scrapbooks, scene sketches and model sets.

Every member in the club contributes to these semi-annual programs. Programs in blue and gold are presented to each guest and refreshments are served at the close of the evening. Since there is no admission charge, all expenses are paid from the club treasury. The club plans to continue these programs which not only provide the students with practical experience and acquaint the people with their work, but also assure the club of wholehearted cooperation from the community for future events.

Fiftieth Anniversary to Be Celebrated

THIS year the Association for Childhood Education is celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary. Thirty people became charter members of the International Kindergarten Union, as the Association was known in its early days, at the first meeting held in a Baptist church in Saratoga Springs, New York. Today its membership of 37,000 includes teachers, administrators, students, parents, librarians, social workers, and others interested in children. Through 492 local branches and 31 state associations, the organization works to improve the quality of teaching and educational opportunities for children.

The observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary will open with the Golden Jubilee Convention in Buffalo, New York, April 6 to 10. Later local branches and state associations will celebrate this event. Further information may be secured from the Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Combating Juvenile Delinquency

AN organization comparable to the Police Athletic League (PAL) of New York City is being formed in Chicago under the sponsorship of the Chicago Crime Prevention Bureau to combat juvenile delinquency. According to this plan play-

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grounds will be established in different parts of the city, each playground under the direction of a member of the police force qualified to teach athletics. Baseball, football, and basketball teams will be formed to play in the Chicago Police Athletic League for Juveniles. The playgrounds are to be equipped through funds donated by interested individuals and organizations.

High School Planned for Community Use—The Benjamin Franklin High School, built in New York City at a cost of $2,450,000, has just been opened. This high school, located in Harlem, will accommodate over 3,400 pupils. The building has been planned so that it will serve as a general community center open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. In the case of this particular school, a custodian fee which organizations usually have to pay in order to use New York City school buildings will be waived. This high school will serve as an experiment in extra use of school buildings and may be repeated in other public schools in New York.

There is of course a large recreation program already under way in many New York schools under the direction of the Division of Recreational and Community Activities of the Board of Education.

President Roosevelt Advocates Baseball—"I feel it would be best for this country to keep baseball going. There will be fewer people unemployed and everybody will work longer hours and harder than ever before. That means that they ought to have a chance for recreation and for taking their minds off their work even more than before.

"Baseball provides a recreation which does not last over two hours and a half and which can be obtained for very little cost.

"Incidentally, I hope that night games can be extended because it gives an opportunity to the day shift to see a game occasionally."

The Athletic Badge Tests and Physical Fitness—Many readers of RECREATION are familiar with the Athletic Badge Tests issued by the National Recreation Association many years ago. With the increased emphasis on physical fitness, these tests have a real contribution to make to the campaign for fitness now being conducted.

Pamphlets describing the tests are available and a single copy will be sent free on request. Attractive bronze badges are available for the boys and girls passing the tests. Because of the increase in the cost of producing the medals it has been necessary to increase the price to fifteen cents.

Evening Centers in Springfield, Illinois—The Playground and Recreation Commission of Springfield, Illinois, is operating eight evening recreation centers in school buildings from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M. The gymnasium is used for a program of basketball and volleyball, and there is a game room at each center with ping-pong, target games, checkers, dominoes, anagrams, Old Maid, and other kinds of table games. There are craft projects for boys and girls as well as men and women, choral groups at a number of the centers, and girls' clubs.

The Role of Camping—The February issue of *The Camping Magazine* is a special number devoted to a consideration of the question, "What is the role of camping?" It presents the results of the discussion of the Workshop held in October under the auspices of the W. K. Kellogg Founda-

tion, together with significant papers on other areas of the roles of camping by Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, Barbara Ellen Joy, James L. Hymes, Jr., Fay Welch, and Lloyd B. Sharp. The report which is most attractively illustrated is a real contribution both to camping and education and should go far in helping to clarify the function of organized camping in our organized society.

Copies of the February issue of *The Camping Magazine* may be acquired at $1.00 each from the American Camping Association, St. James Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Joe Louis—There is no reason why we should completely hide from public notice the fact that Joe Louis had so much of his early experience on the Detroit playgrounds. It should be a matter of pride to all friends of the recreation movement that when Joe Louis was asked what he intended to do when he found himself in the Army he replied, "Do what they tell me." When Joe Louis was asked how it felt to be fighting for nothing, he replied, "I was not fighting for nothing. I was fighting for the United States Navy."

National Boys and Girls Week—National Boys and Girls Week will be observed this year from April 25th to May 2nd. The observance has a fourfold purpose: (1) To develop the potentialities of our boys and girls; (2) to acquaint the public with local boys and girls work; (3) to emphasize the importance of the home, church, and school; and (4) to emphasize the responsibilities of youth citizenship. A Manual of Suggestions and other material may be secured on request from the National Boys and Girls Week Committee, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Music Educators to Meet in Milwaukee—The biennial meeting of the Music Educators National Conference, which will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 27th to April 2nd, marks the thirty-fifth year of this conference. A number of special events will make this conference an outstanding one, among them a music festival presented by pupils of the public schools, a church choir festival or five hundred singers, and a concert by the All-State High School Bond. Further information may be secured from Conference Headquarters, 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

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A Governor Who Played Volleyball—A. E. Genter, Director of Recreation in Pontiac, Michigan, writes that Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner, or "Pat" as he is affectionately known as in his home town of Pontiac, was a member of the Exchange Club Volleyball Team in the Recreation Department League for five or six years.

N.E.A. Convention to Be Held in Denver—During the coming summer Denver, Colorado, will be host to the National Education Association convention which begins on June 27th. The dele-

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gate who goes to Denver will be able to enjoy a delightful vacation or he may attend summer school if he wishes. Within Denver itself and at distances only a few miles from the city are located universities which will offer unusual summer school opportunities this year.

Information may be secured from Miss A. Helen Anderson, Denver Public Schools, 414 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Music and Morale

(Continued from page 708)

buy them. We shall need to depend on our own personal resources such as these musical ones for our enjoyment and recreation, and for keeping our life wholesome and zestful.

All the world will need music then. And since the erstwhile greatest centers of musical culture in Europe have lost or submerged this phase of their life, we in America must preserve and carry it forward in our own life. We must carry forward this universally needed source of renewal and sustenance of the humane spirit in human affairs.

The Horizon Club

(Continued from page 722)

vice for Victory Program, scouting their towns, and consulting with Civilian Defense officials for work in which they can be most helpful.

Everywhere the clubs have engaged speakers and organized discussion groups on the all-important subject of personality, citizenship and the meaning of democracy—how they can best contribute to its strength.

Thus, these teen age groups have worked out a constructive outlet for their ideals, desire to give service and be important in their communities; finding, at the same time, through their many parties, camping trips, hikes, teas and entertainments, a most satisfying outlet for their need for happy good times.

Recreation Kits for Air Raid Shelters

(Continued from page 736)

variety of children under very trying circumstances. Miss Mary Fiedler of the National Field Staff has been carrying around with her in her visits to various cities a kit which is arousing enthusiastic interest. These are the articles included in a stout manila portfolio:

General Supplies. Paper; pencils; crayons; scissors; slate (to keep scores and for drawing pictures); slate pencil.

Games. Jacks and ball; jack straws; tiddledywinks; deck of cards; wire puzzles; modeling clay; crossword puzzles clipped from newspapers.

Books. Game book; story book (*Mary Poppins*); *Reader's Digest* (for the one who doesn't want to play games); poetry (on cards).

Musical Instruments. Recorder or shepherd pipe. (Some kits contain mouth harps.)

Sources for Kit Material. Game Books: *Handy Kits,* Cooperative Recreation Service; *Parties — Musical Mixers and Simple Square Dances, Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces,* National Recreation Association; *Handbook for Recreation Leaders,* Children's Bureau. Song Books: *Singing America,* National Recreation Association.

Different leaders have different ideas, and the kits vary in some respects. The kit is kept inviolate to use in case of emergency only, which gives it added allure for the girls.

These are the leaders' kits. The Camp Fire Girls are supplying themselves with Memory Recreation Kits, learning several songs, games, and folk dances well enough to teach them to a group who may be detained together in an emergency. This Memory Recreation Kit, Camp Fire leaders feel, should be an asset on many happy occasions not remotely connected with the war or other disastrous emergencies.

"So You've Got Time on Your Hands!"

(Continued from page 731)

start February 1st and will include courses in forty different subjects. Dramatics, music, art, foreign affairs, and many other subjects will be included on the program."

Dayton has a twofold problem of taking care of 2,000 men in uniform now stationed at Patterson Field as well as offering recreational opportunities to more than 15,000 new residents in the city and 100,000 more in the immediate area.

All agencies in the city are cooperating under the Defense Recreation Board. A Service Club has been established for the men in uniform which is functioning with great success. A second committee arranges for all dances and recreational activities outside of the Service Club. "So far," writes Robert K. Murray, Supervisor, Bureau of Recreation, "no additional facilities have been added for civilian defense workers, but all agencies have expanded or adjusted their programs to meet the increased load."

Painesville Plans for the Future

(Continued from page 731)

Facilities Committee will search out the possible recreation facilities in the entire city. As the Survey Committee learns of possible leadership and program needs, it will approach the Facilities Committee for places in which to contact programs either in the entire city or in local neighborhoods.

A Committee on Business and Industrial Recreation will have as its purpose the building of a program for the many small business houses of the city. At the same time a division of the committee will study industrial recreation needs and attempt to arrange facilities for activities.

Under this plan the Recreation Department will seek to unite all leisure-time agencies and the general public in an effort to plan for a general recreation program, using all possible facilities and leadership available.

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• Everything you want to know about picnicking—from preliminary planning to the final event on the program — will be found in this new and comprehensive book prepared for the National Recreation Association by Clark Fredrikson.

In addition to the usual program material — games, races, water stunts, and similar activities — there is a section on outings in rural communities and a chapter containing suggestions for special occasions out of doors—and here more than twenty novel outings are outlined. There are, too, suggestions for picnic and outing services, for picnic hampers, and fire building.

You will find this book invaluable.

The price is $1.25, but if you order your copy before the publication date—March 25th—you may secure it for $1.00.

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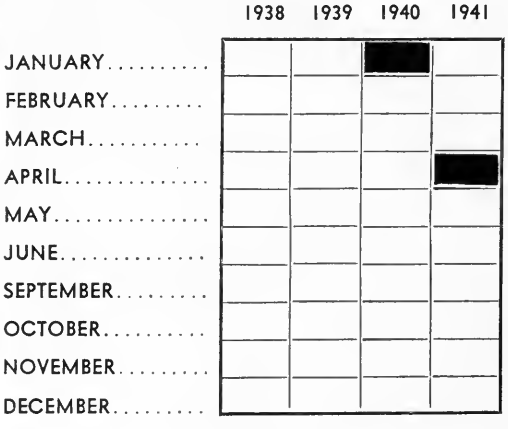

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Nature Recreation for Defense

(Continued from page 742)

To the young men who seek to enlist for this kind of leadership, I can only say that you most have the courage of your convictions. In the crucible of the service you can learn more about nature leadership than in any other way. You must so believe in the value of nature recreation that you are willing to fight for it all the way. Such spirit should not be cast aside merely because it is the hard way.

You can't love your country if you don't love your land. You may want to go home because of the hills or forest or beach or lake or farm house or surf which do not seem much to anyone else, but which to you is life. Put these together with familiar voices and freedom and you have something to live for, to defend, and if need be to die for.

A Study in Contrasts

The youth movement in Germany seeks to defend the morale, devotion to country, and "soldierly attitude." Of course, it is according to the Nazis' particular brand. We have our brand, too. The counterpart in the United States is not scouting but rather it is the athletic and recreation program at the typical Army base. The meetings of Hitler youth are compulsory, whereas recreation in the United States for the man in uniform is elective. In both programs there is mass singing, drama, and literary expression related to national ideals and physical activities.

The Hitler youth program has special hikes, picnicking, visits to historical areas of national significance, nature lore, topographic reconnoitering, map reading, camouflaging, scouting, photography, and excursions. These are characteristic of the largest youth movement in the world, namely the German youth. Mussolini and Hitler have done that much. Can we afford to do less?

I am asking for the enlisted man a privilege which is equivalent to that of German youth. At least he should be trained to meet him on an equal footing. What, then, is the difference between the proposed nature recreation program for the United States concentration of enlisted men and the program of totalitarian youth? In a word it is this: For totalitarian youth there is no freedom of thinking, press, or assembly.

In the nature recreation program in the United States let us keep our aims for strength and enjoyment through play. Let us furnish a functional

"Mothering Sunday"

"MOTHERING SUNDAY," another name for Mid-Lent Sunday, usually falls in March and is a day which used to mean a great deal in the English speaking Christian world. Our Mother's Day is undoubtedly an offspring of this old English observance.

To many people, the Mid-Lent Sunday is a bright spot in the penitential season before the solemnities of Passion Week and Holy Week begin. The church is often referred to as the "Mother" and the "household of faith," and by various other names stressing the Christian ideal of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

On Mothering Sunday it was the custom for all who could to return to the church where they were baptized or in which they grew up, in recognition of this bond of unity, forged by a common faith. Family reunions were often planned for that day, and what could be more appropriate than to bring the family together at church where old neighbors gathered to greet them after the services?

Members of a family who had left home always returned if possible for a visit, and it was observed as a day of happy reunion and rejoicing.

Next to Christmas, Easter time is a favorite time for family gatherings, so we pass along the custom of "Mother's Sunday" celebrated in England centuries ago, thinking some communities might be interested in reviving the tradition.

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program in nature recreation that excels any program provided by the Axis partners. Let us provide freedom to read the Bible, Thoreau, Emerson, Daniel Boone, Walt Whitman, Charles Steinmetz, Albert Einstein, Toyohiko Kagawa, and anyone else. Let us indoctrinate the American ideal to the extent that it also is worth fighting for. Let's offer the opportunity of nature recreation with the freedom to select.

Senior Service Scouts

(Continued from page 739)

aiding the war effort but who are a drag on it instead because their needs were not foreseen and met in time. The job is too big for any one agency to do alone. But with the aid of public-spirited women who volunteer their services and the cooperation of busy workers in related fields, the Girl Scouts hope to make a sizable attack on the problem.

"GOOD MORNING"

OUR ever popular dance manual "GOOD MORNING" is now supplemented by fourteen Early American Dance Records, recorded (with and without calls) by Henry Ford's old-time dance orchestra. Four of these have been released since December 1941, and more new records will be announced shortly. They are constantly in demand by clubs, schools, service centers, and recreation groups. Chosen from the "GOOD MORNING" book for their rhythm and simplicity, they include a variety of quarilles, circles, couple dances, and singing calls.

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 746)

Terrarium. "The School Terrarium" is a new Service Leaflet of the General Biological Supply House, Inc., 761 East 69th Place, Chicago. Their leaflets are free to educational officials. Write for titles of their fifty leaflets which describe interesting projects.

I Love the City

(Continued from page 745)

made up on a question such as this. They might easily put their queries in such a way that they would get the right answers according to their own young notions.

We have been living in New York for eleven years now and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. I am eighty-one years old. Country life, city life—I count it all good. Everyone should have some of each for a well-rounded existence. And it is really never safe to be dogmatic or academic on a subect like happiness. You can't put your finger on happiness and say "Lo, here," or "Lo, there," for, like the Kingdom of Heaven, it is within, and not determined by outward circumstance.

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Old World Easter in a New World Setting

(Continued from page 710)

from the basket by the door which he in turn places in the basket provided by his next host.

Those of us who have enjoyed the hospitality of our Russian friends at Easter, who have heard the Easter bells ringing, and have stood through church services and weddings—as have most of

The Origin of Basketball

WE ARE PRESENTING here two letters which will be of special interest at just this time. The first is from Dr. Henry S. Curtis, first secretary of the National Recreation Association, then known as the Playground Association of America. The second comes from Dr. Ernest M. Best, President of Springfield College, where the game of basketball originated.

To the Editor of RECREATION:

As one who knew both Dr. Gulick and Professor Naismith rather intimately, I am sure the account in the December issue of RECREATION fails to do justice to the former. Dr. Gulick's was a creative mind. It was his suggestion that led to the organization of the Playground Association of America, now the National Recreation Association, and I happen to know that he had a great deal more to do with the organization of the game of basketball than appears in the account. He submitted to Naismith a pretty full account of what the game should be, and Naismith worked out the details. I have myself always regarded Dr. Gulick as the real inventor of the game.

HENRY S. CURTIS.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Office of the President

January 3, 1942

MR. HOWARD BRAUCHER
National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City
Dear Mr. Braucher:

There has always been some feeling among those associated with the beginning of the game of basketball that Dr. Gulick did not receive all the credit which was due him on this project. It is difficult to tell how far Dr. Gulick went beyond the general assignment and suggestions as to basic requirements.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) ERNEST M. BEST.

EMB:G

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the people in this small, frontier community, regardless of creed—are grateful, indeed, to that early group of people who stayed behind when the last ships left for Russia. Without them, the church would not have continued and some of the charm of this once wholly Russian settlement would have been lost. Just as the court life which once flourished in Sika has vanished, so the other traces of Russian culture would have gone without an active church to keep them alive. The traditions which have outlived the people, and are now almost community events, make life in this place something a little out of the ordinary.

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Cellar Game Rooms as Air Raid Shelters

(Continued from page 740)

the players change places and the throwers take the canes. Each hoop scores one point.

There are many games that can be played with a very small amount of material, but there are many others that require no material at all. The spelling bee, a continuous story with each member of the family adding a chapter to the story, a family quiz, shouting proverbs and charades are all examples of good entertainment without the need of material.

Handcraft equipment should be available. Mother should grab her knitting bag while hurrying to the cellar. Any handcraft that you enjoy will help very much to pass time and be a change from games.

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Bulletin of the Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.35.

THIS DELIGHTFUL BOOKLET on storytelling is a compilation of articles by librarians, teachers, authors, and editors. It should be helpful in reviving and rekindling an interest and appreciation for the art of storytelling and, as Irene Hirsch says in her introduction, "cause 'new lamps' to shine far into the darkest corners and old ones which have grown dull through disuse to shine in the hearts of young and old."

Singing Games and Folk Dances

Collected and translated by John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina. $.60.

THE SINGING GAMES in this collection, all of which are of Scandinavian source, were previously published in a small booklet called "Singing Games, Old and New." Part II of the booklet contains twenty Danish folk dances which have been found very popular at the John C. Campbell Folk School. This book, with its directions and music, should be helpful to recreation workers.

Plays for Great Occasions

By Rufus Learsi. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Cloth bound, $1.00; paper bound, $.50.

THE PLAYS offered in this collection are intended for the celebration of ten of our national holidays. Designed to add color and significance to these occasions, they are suitable for school, college, and adult production. All the plays may be easily staged and each takes about thirty-five minutes' playing time.

Designs for Outdoor Living

By Margaret Olthof Goldsmith. George W. Stewart, Publisher, 67 West 44th Street, New York. $3.75.

HERE IS THE FIRST BOOK to be published which devotes itself entirely to designing private properties for the recreation activities of the whole family. It deals with outdoor rooms, porches and terraces, the equipment of the backyard, play areas for children, recreation areas for adults, swimming and wading pools, bathhouses and loggias, outdoor grills, dining areas, and retreats. Throughout beauty and taste in design and landscaping are stressed. There are chapters on Planting in Relation to Living Areas, Water in the Landscape, and Utilizing Natural Features. Beautifully and profusely illustrated, the volume is attractive in form as well as practical in content.

Music as a Hobby

By Fred B. Barton. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.00.

THE CASE FOR THIS BOOK has been well put by Ted Robinson, book review editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in his statement: "If this book had come a few years earlier, I should now be an amateur musician of the most virulent type. The common sense of the thing, the naturalness and simplicity of it—why did nobody ever trouble to make me understand this before?" And that is exactly what Mr. Barton does in this delightfully written and challenging book. He makes us realize how easy it is for all of us, even though we are not talented musically, to enjoy one of the greatest satisfactions of life.

How to Play Better Basketball

By Ralph Henry Barbour and La Mar Sarra. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $1.50.

THIS BOOK, designed primarily for junior and pre-college players and their coaches, deals with the fundamentals of basketball. A valuable chapter is that devoted to team formation and the responsibility of the director in selecting the right players for the team. Various systems of play are discussed, and a final chapter deals with schedule making, business arrangements, training trips, and tournaments.

Favorite Square Dances—Kit 53

Edited by Lynn Rohrbough. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

THIS ISSUE of *The Kit,* dedicated to "the old timers who have enjoyed these dances for fifty years," will receive a hearty welcome at just this time when interest in square dancing is sweeping the country. About forty dances as called by William A. Foster of Delaware County, Ohio, are given with music for nine of them.

Playground Surfacing

Bulletin No. 7. Prepared by the Research Committee on Playground Surfacing. John T. Cate, Chairman. National Association of Public School Business Officials. $.50.

THIS STUDY OF PLAYGROUND SURFACING will be of interest to recreation and park executives who are facing problems similar to those of school officials in planning their playground areas. Copies may be obtained from Harold W. Cramblet, 341 South Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Planning Rooms for Some Activities of the Community High School

Circular No. 197. Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

THIS BOOKLET contains articles by a number of educators on the planning of school buildings for school and community use. Of special interest to recreation workers are those having to do wtih planning for fine arts, for libraries, for gymnasiums and play areas. The material is practical and helpful, representing as it does a report of a study made by the U. S. Office of Education.

Baltimore—"Cradle of Municipal Music" (25th Anniversary Edition).

By Kenneth S. Clark. Republished by the City of Baltimore.

In an anniversary edition edited by Kenneth S. Clark, the history is recorded of twenty-five years of municipal music in Baltimore, called by Mr. Clark "the cradle of municipal music." For twenty-five years the city has appropriated money for a civic orchestra which has been outstanding in its accomplishments. Many other forms of music have been provided—a municipal band known as "Baltimore's Troubadours" because of the fact that it travels about the city in a truck carrying a portable bandstand; a park orchestra; a colored chorus; and many other forms of musical activities. The development of this unique program is described in an interesting manner in Mr. Clark's brochure.

Try This One!

By Alexander Van Rensselaer. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.00.

When the party grows dull, this book of amazing but not too difficult stunts will help save the day! There are about a hundred stunts and practical jokes in this ice-breaking book, which may be used not only for formal and informal parties but for picnics, stunt nights, children's parties, and many other forms of entertainment.

Bibliography of Research Studies in Education 1938-1939.

Prepared by Ruth A. Gray. Bulletin 1940, No. 5, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., $.25.

More than 3,500 research studies in the field of education are listed by the United States Office of Education in this most recent bibliography of research studies based on 460 doctors' dissertations, 2,840 masters' theses, and 269 faculty research studies reported by 174 institutions. The topics are classified under twenty-five main subject headings which include Physical Education — Athletics, Play and Recreation.

Directory of Social Agencies of the City of New York 1942.

Edited by Anastasia H. Evans. Published for the Welfare Council of New York City by Columbia University Press, New York. $3.00.

With this edition, the *Directory of Social Agencies of the City of New York* makes its forty-fourth appearance since it was started in 1883 by the Charity Organization Society, and its fourth appearance as a publication of the Welfare Council of New York City. It is essentially a cooperative undertaking of all the social agencies of New York City, and almost 1,200 organizations are listed with their addresses and statements on their work and objectives.

Golf in Physical Education.

1941 Edition. National Golf Foundation, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. $.25.

This attractively illustrated booklet containing articles on golf, some of them having to do with instruction in the game, has been published by the National Golf Foundation as a part of its extension program designed to help bring about increasing participation in the game by student bodies and to emphasize the value of golf as a carry-over sport.

Park Use Studies and Demonstrations.

National Park Service. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.20.

This report, a part of the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study, is presented in two sections. The first covers the attendance, activity, participation, and preference studies conducted in cooperation with the several State Park Agencies in 248 state parks and related recreational areas in 1938. Part II relates to the organization, conduct, and results of park use program demonstrations in 1939. The report is attractively illustrated.

All-American Square Dances.

By "Allemande" Al Muller. Paull-Pioneer Music Corporation, 1657 Broadway, New York. $.50.

This book contains music, calls, diagrams, complete directions, and a glossary of terms used in square dances, quadrilles and lancers, with extra music for schottisches, polkas, and waltzes. The book is designed not only for the caller and the leader or teacher, but for the average group in the home, club, and school. It is written informally, and the purpose has been to make the treatment of the subject a practical one. Arrangements of the music used have been kept simple, and they are also usable for the violin, mandolin, and other melody instruments.

Let's Understand Each Other.

By Eleanor R. Wembridge, Ph.D. The Womans Press, New York. $2.50.

Mrs. Wembridge believes that just as there are small pictorial volumes on "How to Know the Wild Flowers" and "How to Know the Birds," so there should be a simple, illustrated household text on "How to Know Human Nature," especially the common garden variety that manifests itself in members of the immediate family, with a few rarer specimens included that are less likely to appear among the more usual domestic species. And so she has given us a little book designed to help us understand people when they are under the stress of certain urges or drives, which she designates as drives for ego, sex, and parent-child satisfaction. A very logical and helpful book is this volume about people and the world in which they live.

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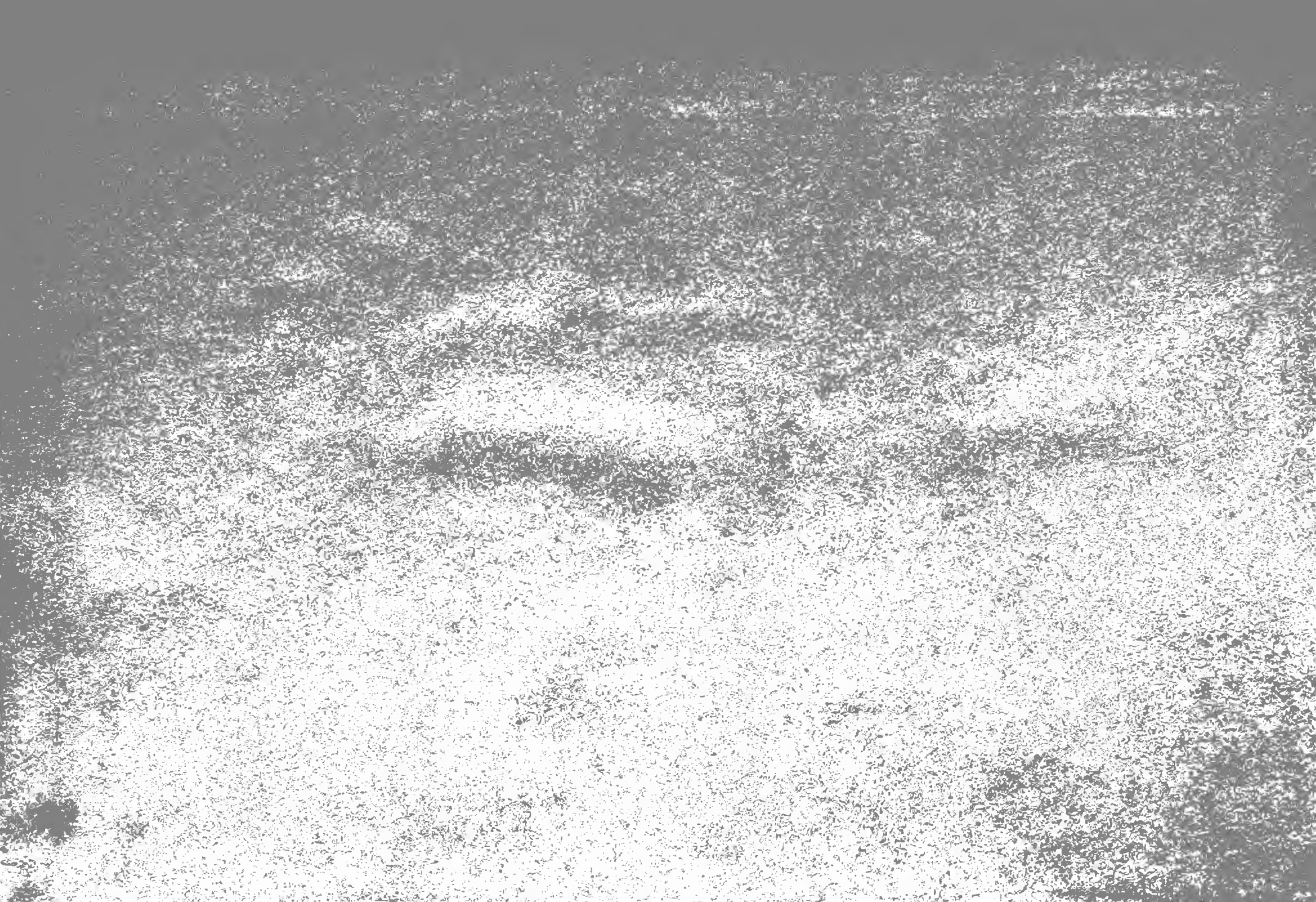
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